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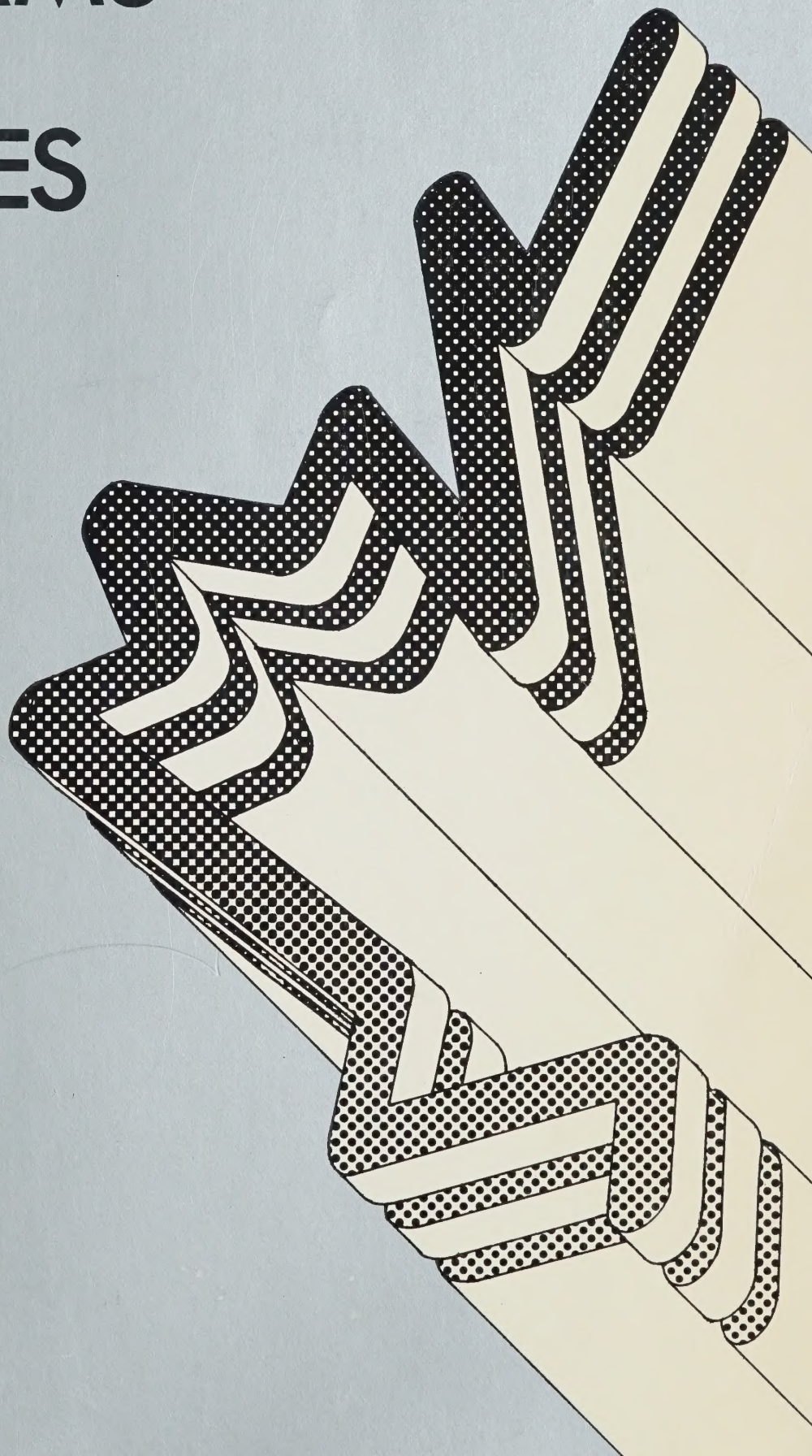
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1975

A
DESCRIPTIVE
INVENTORY



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A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
AS OF JUNE 1975

Canada / Privy Council

[Federal-Provincial Relations Office
5

December 1975

FOREWORD

It is a pleasure for me to introduce the second edition of this inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities.

The inventory contains a brief description of each of the federal government's unconditional and conditional grant, and loan, programs that are available to provincial and, in a few cases, municipal governments. In the fiscal year 1975-76, these programs involve an estimated \$7.7 billion in federal payments to other governments in Canada, exclusive of the value of certain "revenue reductions" or "tax points" which form an important part of a few of the grant programs. This amount is roughly a quarter of estimated total federal government budgetary expenditures. The programs are a major component of the Canadian federal system in action, and a clear manifestation of the continuing cooperative effort among the various levels of government in Canada to provide services for citizens.

The Department of Finance issued a publication describing conditional grant programs in 1963; it is still a useful source of reference on the origin and early history of some of the present programs. In the last few years several provincial governments have produced their own inventories of joint federal-provincial and provincial/municipal programs. The first edition of this inventory was published in January, 1974. The present edition, has been stored on computer tapes so that further revisions may more easily be produced and the data made more readily available.

Judging from the letters and requests for the first edition, it appears that information of this nature is valuable to those working in the field. About 5,000 copies were distributed, mainly on request, to federal, provincial and municipal elected representatives, government officials, researchers, and members of the public.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Ministers and Heads of Crown Corporations and Agencies for the assistance they and members of their organizations gave in the preparation of this book. The project was coordinated and edited by Mr. David Simpson of the Studies and Research Group of the Federal-Provincial Relations Office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R.G. Robertson', with a stylized, flowing script.

R.G. Robertson
Secretary to the Cabinet for
Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa,
December 1975

*On peut obtenir une copie de cet inventaire en français au Bureau des Relations
fédérales-provinciales à 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa.*

cover graphic by Gordon Monteith M.R.A.I.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	vii
FINANCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	ix
TABLES OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76	xi
INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION	
AGRICULTURE (Includes Canadian Dairy Commission)	1
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES (Includes Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)	25
ENVIRONMENT	51
FINANCE	93
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	119
INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE (Includes Statistics Canada)	141
JUSTICE	157
LABOUR	165
MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION	173
NATIONAL DEFENCE	197
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE	211
PUBLIC WORKS	255
REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION	261
SECRETARY OF STATE	355
SOLICITOR GENERAL (Includes Canadian Penitentiary Service, National Parole Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police)	379
TRANSPORT (Includes National Harbours Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Canadian Transport Commission)	395
URBAN AFFAIRS (Includes Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Capital Commission)	423
VETERANS AFFAIRS	473
APPENDIX A-LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE FINANCIAL CLASSIFICATION	479
INDEX	491

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The inventory is intended to provide as complete a list as possible of federal-provincial programs and activities and basic information about them; and to identify the source in the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

There is no commonly-held view as to the meaning of the "programs" and "activities". For example, "program" has a particular meaning in the context of the federal government's annual "Blue Book" of Estimates; but it is also commonly used to characterize the major shared-cost, federal-provincial activities such as Medicare, Hospital Insurance, and so on. "Activities" has an even broader meaning, and the inventory does not attempt to list all federal-provincial activities. In general, all programs and activities which involve a transfer of money between the federal government and another government in Canada, in either direction, are included.

As well, the inventory contains material about programs and activities which do not involve an intergovernmental transfer of money, but which consist in (a) other kinds of financial commitments (i.e. loan guarantees), or (b) cost-sharing of another type (e.g. where each government pays directly to contractors its share of the cost of a project).

Category (b) is potentially a very large one, and it has had to be reduced to manageable proportions. Programs and activities involving direct federal and provincial (or municipal) financial assistance to private sector entities were excluded: for example, incentives for industrial development given by governments individually to private firms direct and not through any intermediary, such as a joint federal-provincial corporation. Such incentives and assistance are already described in various publications.

Selection was based on at least one of the two following criteria:

- (1) There is a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement in respect of the program or activity in question;
- (2) The administration of a program or activity involves another government besides the federal government, i.e. there is joint participation in administration.

Evidently, it has not been possible to apply these two criteria strictly, because "agreement" and "joint participation in administration" are also open to different interpretations, and not everyone may agree with the selection. An inspection of the table entitled "Financial classification of federal-provincial programs and activities", which immediately follows this introduction, will help to clarify these comments on the scope of the inventory.

The inventory covers all programs and activities in effect on or about June 1975. Descriptions of programs and activities that had ceased to operate before that date are, as a general rule, excluded; those introduced since that date are also excluded.

The inventory also attempts to list what are essentially "policies". Some of these have been given concrete expression in specific legislation, such as Medicare; others derive from the general mandates conferred by Parliament on individual federal government departments and agencies.

Individual "projects" have, as a general rule, not been described because there may be very many instances of such projects authorized in respect of a given "program" or "policy"; however, details have been given of a few projects where there seemed to be no other convenient way of indicating that a federal department or agency might be in a position to provide assistance of a similar kind in comparable circumstances.

The inventory itself is divided according to the responsibilities of the federal Ministers concerned. The Table of Contents shows the general structure. At the beginning of each section are listed the programs and activities included in that section. Appendix A contains a complete list of all the programs and activities in the inventory, grouped according to the financial classification we have adopted. For example, the Appendix displays those programs and activities which involve intergovernmental payments relating to contracts for goods or services.

There is also a subject index at the back of the inventory.

Some of the headings used in the individual program descriptions may need clarification:

- (a) Immediately under the title of the program or activity is a note that the latter forms part of a certain "Program"; this is a reference to the "program-activity" structure of the Government of Canada as set out in the Estimates.
- (b) "Administered By" refers to the unit in the federal government that is responsible for federal participation in the program or activity in question, although in some cases there may be reference to a joint federal-provincial administrative entity.

Because of the comprehensive nature of the inventory, it may be found to contain errors, omissions, and some defects of presentation. Any and all comments from users of the inventory for improving further editions will be gratefully received.

The information contained in the inventory has been stored on computer tapes using an 'Alpha-Text' text processing system. Revisions of the book will be published periodically, as the information becomes dated.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for reference purposes only. Official information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained from the departments and agencies concerned.

FINANCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Tax abatements and cash adjustment payments with respect to contracting out arrangements and post-secondary education.
2. Unconditional payments to the Provinces and Municipalities.
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities:
 - a) Federal payments to the Provinces or Municipalities; and
 - b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
 - a) Federal payments to the Provinces or Municipalities; and
 - b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets.
6. Loans to Provinces or Municipalities:
 - a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
 - b) Loans without forgiveness provisions.
7. Loan guarantees.
8. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities.
9. Support of joint administrative bodies; and “miscellaneous” items.

Note: The federal government makes payments to the Provinces and Municipalities under categories 1 to 6 of the above classification.

ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES¹ 1973-1974

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory Subsidies—B.N.A. Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	33.8
Equalization	129.4	27.9	131.4	120.0	562.2		87.1	110.3			1,168.3
a. Adjustments for prior years ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	2.2	0.4	2.2	—	3.1	11.5	0.6	—	5.8	0.9	26.7
Total Unconditional Payments	141.3	29.0	135.8	121.8	569.8	17.0	89.8	112.4	8.9	3.0	1,278.8
Hospital Insurance ³	32.0	6.4	50.6	41.5	439.7	549.9	65.1	60.6	116.1	139.1	1,501.0
Medicare	17.5	3.7	26.0	21.0	195.2	254.6	32.9	29.6	55.0	74.6	710.1
Professional Training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	11.0	2.4	4.7	4.0	2.0	8.2	37.0
Canada Assistance Plan etc. ³	29.6	5.4	24.3	21.9	333.8	256.1	42.7	29.3	51.8	110.4	905.3
Total Health and Welfare	82.7	15.7	101.5	85.0	980.3	1,063.8	145.5	123.6	225.1	332.5	3,155.7
Post-Secondary Education ⁴ —cash transfer	5.9	1.4	16.5	8.1	179.9	168.4	19.3	13.2	52.3	15.0	480.0
income tax offset ⁵	5.8	1.2	12.5	8.5	130.0	246.3	20.4	12.6	40.2	63.4	540.9
total	11.7	2.6	29.0	16.6	309.9	414.7	39.7	25.8	92.5	78.4	1,020.9
Municipal Grants in lieu of taxes	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.8	13.9	30.5	3.9	1.8	3.6	5.7	65.3
Economic Development ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219.7
Bilingualism Development ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.6
Total Other—excluding income tax offset	6.3	1.6	21.0	8.9	193.8	198.9	23.2	15.0	55.9	20.7	858.6
—including income tax offset	12.1	2.8	33.5	17.4	323.8	445.2	43.6	27.6	96.1	84.1	1,399.5
Total Payments to Provinces (excluding income tax offset)	230.3	46.3	258.3	215.7	1,743.9	1,279.7	258.5	251.0	289.9	356.2	5,293.1
Equalization Payments—dollars per capita	239	244	164	185	92	—	88	122	—	—	—

¹ Total may not agree with Main Estimates detail because of exclusion of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

² The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustments, economic development grants and bilingualism development programs are not available by province.

³ Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of individual income tax abatements of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$429 and \$129 million respectively.

⁴ When in 1967 the federal government undertook to make a financial contribution to each province equal to 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province, the contribution took the form of (a) a federal reduction of each province of the federal individual income tax by 4 points, and the federal corporation income tax by 1 point and (b) cash transfers equivalent to the difference between 50% of costs and the value of the tax points. Under the new tax system which became effective on January 1, 1972, 4,357 points of individual income tax is equivalent to the former 4 points. The initial undertaking was accompanied by a provision that no province was to receive less than \$15 per capita (1967 population) escalated thereafter by the national rate of increase in eligible post-secondary education expenditures; three provinces, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, are paid under this provision. Commencing with the 1972-73 fiscal year the federal contribution for a fiscal year may not exceed 115% of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

⁵ Value of Income Tax Offset associated with post-secondary education program

a. Individual 4,357 pts.	4.8	1.0	10.8	7.3	109.7	207.7	17.0	11.0	32.7	54.1	456.1
b. Corporation 1 pt.	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.2	20.3	38.6	3.4	1.6	7.5	9.3	84.8
Total Income Tax Offset	5.8	1.2	12.5	8.5	130.0	246.3	20.4	12.6	40.2	63.4	540.9

ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES¹ 1974-75

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory Subsidies—BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	33.8
Equalization	176.0	40.0	198.3	172.7	727.8		112.7	142.8	—	—	1,570.3
a. Adjustments for Prior Years ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.0
b. Part V Payment	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	3.2	8.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.1	18.0
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	1.7	0.5	—	—	4.4	13.1	0.4	—	11.9	1.2	33.2
Total Unconditional Payments	187.0	41.3	201.2	174.8	739.9	26.8	115.8	145.3	16.2	6.4	1,690.3
Hospital Insurance ³	38.8	7.2	58.5	49.9	483.6	600.7	76.1	68.2	142.3	158.4	1,683.7
Medicare	18.7	3.9	27.2	22.1	208.1	273.5	34.9	31.3	59.6	80.9	760.2
Professional Training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	9.5	—	—	0.6	11.0	7.5	1.4	2.3	3.0	0.7	36.0
Canada Assistance Plan ³ , etc.	34.3	5.9	28.5	31.3	385.9	260.7	48.0	37.2	81.3	100.2	1,013.3
Total Health and Welfare	101.4	17.0	114.3	104.0	1,089.2	1,143.2	160.5	139.1	286.4	340.4	3,495.5
Post-Secondary Education ⁴ —Cash Transfer	5.9	1.3	16.3	7.7	171.6	154.7	19.1	13.6	51.4	18.4	460.0
—Income Tax Offset ⁵	7.4	1.4	15.3	10.6	158.6	295.4	23.8	16.1	49.6	78.0	656.2
—Total	13.3	2.7	31.6	18.3	330.2	450.1	42.9	29.7	101.0	96.4	1,116.2
Municipal Grants in Lieu of Taxes	0.3	0.5	4.9	2.5	13.2	33.7	4.2	1.9	3.7	6.7	71.6
Economic Development ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292.6
Bilingualism Development ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.6
Total Other—Excluding Income Tax Offset	6.2	1.8	21.2	10.2	184.8	188.4	23.3	15.5	55.1	25.1	913.8
—Including Income Tax Offset	13.6	3.2	36.5	20.8	343.4	483.8	47.1	31.6	104.7	103.1	1,570.0
Total Payments to Province (excluding income tax offset)	245.2	60.1	336.7	289.0	2,013.9	1,358.4	299.6	299.9	357.7	371.9	6,099.6
Equalization Payments—Dollars Per Capita	323	343	243	261	119	—	112	158	—	—	—

¹ Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of exclusions of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

² The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustments, economic development grants and bilingualism development programs are not available by provinces.

³ Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of individual income tax abatements of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$489 and \$151 million respectively.

⁴ When in 1967 the federal government undertook to make a financial contribution to each province equal to 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province, the contributions took the form (a) a federal reduction in favour of each province of the federal income tax of 4 points and federal corporation income tax of 1 point and (b) cash transfers, equivalent to the difference between 50% of costs and the value of the tax points. Under the new tax system which became effective on January 1, 1972, 4.357 points of individual income tax is equivalent to the former 4 points. The initial undertaking was accompanied by a provision that no province was to receive less than \$15 per capita (1967 population) escalated thereafter by the national rate of increase in eligible post-secondary education expenditures; three provinces, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, are paid under this provision. Commencing with the 1972-73 fiscal year, the federal contribution for a fiscal year may not exceed 115% of the immediately preceding year.

Value of Income Tax Offset Associated with Post-Secondary Education Program											
(a) Individual 4.357 points	6.2	1.2	13.3	9.2	132.0	245.3	20.0	13.8	39.9	66.9	547.8
(b) Corporation 1 point	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.4	26.6	50.1	3.8	2.3	9.7	11.1	108.4
Total Income Tax Offset	7.4	1.4	15.3	10.6	158.6	295.4	23.8	16.1	49.6	78.0	656.2

ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES¹ 1975-76⁷

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory subsidies—BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	33.8
Equalization	203.4	48.7	243.2	217.1	1,033.4		124.4	115.4			1,985.6
a. adjustments for prior years ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0
Revenue guarantee ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340.0
Part V payment—undistributed income on hand	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	3.3	5.9	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.9	14.0
Public utilities income tax transfer	2.1	0.5	—	—	3.7	14.4	0.5	—	12.2	1.8	35.2
Total unconditional payments	215.5	49.9	245.7	219.2	1,044.9	25.8	127.7	117.7	16.4	5.8	2,468.6
Hospital insurance ³	47.4	9.4	78.6	61.8	602.7	747.3	104.6	88.4	178.2	225.5	2,143.9
Medicare	20.6	4.4	30.6	25.4	233.3	311.0	39.5	34.5	67.6	93.3	860.2
Professional training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	4.7	0.2	3.2	1.0	14.3	4.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.4	37.0
Canada Assistance Plan ³	36.9	6.8	31.5	37.9	461.4	295.8	46.1	42.3	79.7	118.6	1,157.0
Total health and welfare	109.7	20.8	144.0	126.2	1,312.3	1,359.1	193.3	167.3	326.7	441.0	4,200.4
Post-secondary education ⁴ —cash transfer	7.1	1.6	21.4	8.8	216.8	148.2	17.6	15.5	55.4	18.6	511.0
—income tax offset ⁵	9.5	1.9	18.9	13.5	191.7	360.4	29.6	24.8	79.4	104.5	834.2
—total	16.6	3.5	40.3	22.3	408.5	508.6	47.2	40.3	134.8	123.1	1,345.2
Municipal grants in lieu of taxes	0.5	0.1	6.2	0.8	17.4	33.0	5.3	2.0	4.3	6.0	75.6
Economic development—general	32.7	—	23.5	29.1	50.1	22.2	11.8	10.8	4.9	0.9	186.0
—other ⁶	13.0	28.0	21.2	14.3	48.6	3.6	15.1	23.3	15.4	7.0	189.5
Bilingualism development	0.2	0.2	1.0	7.8	62.1	27.6	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	104.3
Total other—excluding income tax offset	53.5	29.9	73.3	60.8	395.0	234.6	52.2	52.3	81.1	33.7	1,066.4
—including income tax offset	63.0	31.8	92.2	74.3	586.7	595.0	81.8	77.1	160.5	138.2	1,900.6
Total payments to provinces (excluding income tax offset)	378.7	100.6	463.0	406.2	2,752.2	1,619.5	373.2	337.2	424.2	480.5	7,735.4
Equalization payments—dollars per capita	372	409	296	322	167	—	124	127	—	—	—

¹ Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

² The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustment and revenue guarantee payments are not available by province.

³ Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of an individual income tax abatement of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$619.7 million and \$183.6 million respectively.

⁵ Value of income tax offset associated with post-secondary education program

(a) individual 4,357 points

(b) corporation 1 point

⁶ Includes grants paid under A.R.D.A., special areas, and FRED programs

⁴ The federal government has undertaken to bear 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province. The contribution takes the form of (a) a federal individual income tax abatement of 4,357 points and a federal corporation income tax of 1 point, (b) where applicable the equalization arising from those tax points, and (c) a cash transfer equivalent to the eligible contributions less the value of the tax points abated and the associated equalization. The federal contribution for a fiscal year for all provinces may not exceed 115% of the federal contribution to all provinces in the immediately preceding year.

⁷ These tables are taken from 'How Your Tax Dollar Is Spent' a I.B. publication.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE VARIOUS
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

AGRICULTURE

The Canada Department of Agriculture was established by the Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, and thus the department, in effect, predates Confederation by some fifteen years. The responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture encompass all phases of the production and the processing and marketing of crops and livestock, from producers to consumers.

The Deputy Minister manages the department with the assistance of a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister and five Assistant Deputy Ministers who have responsibility for separate programs — research, economics, production and marketing, health of animals, and food systems, which involves cross-department planning and co-ordination. A number of departmental programs involve co-operation with provincial governments.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and pests and diseases are problem-oriented. The branch's research program is carried out at over 40 establishments across Canada. The research units co-operate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office-laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. Research in animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Health of Animals Branch. The Economics Branch and the Canadian Grain Commission also have research programs.

The Economics Branch contributes the social science component, primarily economics, required to provide comprehensive departmental policies and programs for developing Canada's agriculture and food sector. In its work the branch defines economic problems; identifies economic opportunities; provides economic analysis of proposed agricultural policies and programs; prepares outlook information; conducts research relevant to government programs and policy issues; and operates certain national economic programs for agriculture.

The Health of Animals Branch maintains an animal health service to help safeguard human health and to ensure the supply of wholesome meat to the public. The programs it undertakes promote animal diseases research and control, ensure the humane slaughter of food animals, and enforce meat inspection regulations. The activities of this branch include intraprovincial meat inspection under agreements with some provinces, and the rabies indemnification program.

The Production and Marketing Branch establishes and administers policies designed to protect agricultural crops from the ravages of insects and diseases, to improve agricultural production, to ensure the reliability of many goods and services used by farmers, and to regulate the quality and condition of agricultural products offered to consumers. The work of the branch is organized according to commodity group or function, and some programs involve setting and maintaining national standards for products. Programs carried out by the Production and Marketing Branch in co-operation with provinces include grants to fairs and exhibitions and certain national organizations, 4-H club grants, and compensation for crop loss on account of adverse weather conditions.

The foregoing are only a few of the programs administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture. There are others which involve the provinces, or to a lesser extent, the municipalities. The Canadian Grain Commission, for instance, having responsibility for certain grain terminals, makes grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes. A crop insurance program to provide stability of income is administered by the provinces, in co-operation with the department.

Several boards and agencies are also associated with the Canada Department of Agriculture. Some of these are responsible for price stabilization and support, or the marketing of various products. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning these activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Farm Credit Corporation, the Canadian Livestock Feed Board, the National Farm Products Marketing Council, the Agricultural Products Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

AGRICULTURE

	Page
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION LOANS	3
CANFARM	5
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES	7
CROP INSURANCE	9
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE	11
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO ROYAL WINTER FAIR	13
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION	14
MOVEMENT OF BREEDING EWES	16
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM	17
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS	19
SMALL FARM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	20
CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION	
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM	22

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION LOANS

(Part of the Production and Marketing Program)

Administered By:

Livestock Division, Production and Marketing Branch

Purpose:

The program makes available loans to finance the construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings, improvement of exhibition facilities, and provision of accommodation for a variety of community activities, including meetings, entertainment, sports and recreation.

Authority:

Funds are approved under the Appropriation Acts as needed, in accordance with the Agricultural Exhibition Loans Order.

Time Frame:

The Agricultural Exhibition Loans Program will continue indefinitely. Loans made under the program will have terms not exceeding thirty years as determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

Financing and Operation:

Loans from the federal government are available, on application, to exhibition corporations recognized under a provincial Agricultural Associations Act or provincial Agricultural Societies Act. These loans must be applied to the construction or improvement of multi-purpose exhibition facilities. As a safeguard to the federal government, the exhibition corporation has a co-signer to the loan agreement, a provincial or municipal guarantor, which unconditionally guarantees the payments (principal and interest) under the agreement.

Loans are made to cover a portion of the approved capital costs of the project, up to 90 per cent, at the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture. The approved capital costs include:

1. amounts paid for the design and supervision of construction;
2. amounts paid to contractors for work on the project;
3. amounts paid for materials other than those provided by contractors;
4. amounts paid for legal services;
5. interest payable during the period of construction; and
6. such other costs as may be approved by the Minister.

The loan is advanced as needed, but only after the portion of the approved capital costs not covered by the loan has been expended. The borrower submits an application to the Minister for each advance, setting forth the cost, less any holdbacks, of the work completed for which the advance is requested. The interest rate applicable to each separate advance is the market yield of the appropriate Government of Canada bond issues plus one eighth of one per cent.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

Loans made under the Agricultural Exhibition Loans Order
(1971) up to March 31, 1975

<i>Province</i>	<i>Exhibition Location</i>	<i>Amount of Loan (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	Pictou	242	
	Bridgewater	40	282
New Brunswick	Ste Marie de	85	85
	Kent		
Ontario	Stratford	230	230
Manitoba	Manitou	100	
	MacGregor	95	
	Teulon	50	245
Saskatchewan	Lloydminster	150	
	Moose Jaw	150	
	Swift Current	243	543
Alberta	Calgary	10,000	
	Dewberry	25	
	Edmonton	10,000	
	Glendon	50	
	Grande Prairie	50	
	Holden	155	
	Lamont	202	
	Lethbridge	312	
	Mayerthorpe	100	
	New Sarepta	140	
	Redwater	380	
	Smoky Lake	200	
	Spruce Grove	455	
	Vermilion	70	
	Vilna	83	22,222
British Columbia	Duncan	10	
	Kamloops	500	510
			24,117

The 1975-76 Estimates allocate a further \$5 million for Agricultural Exhibition Loans this fiscal year.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Division
Production & Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer responsible:

F.E. Payne, Director
Livestock Division
Production & Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9555

CANFARM

(Canadian Farm Management Data System)

Administered By:

CANFARM Division of the Economics Branch

Purpose:

The Canfarm Program is intended to further the development of profitable farming in Canada through the operation of a computerized farm accounting and management information system. The program is designed to help farmers do their accounting, detect financial and production problem areas in their enterprises, and evaluate alternative courses of action. In addition to farm records and farm planning services, CANFARM operates a data bank to provide information useful in agricultural research, extension work and policy development.

Authority:

Under the mandate of the Canada Department of Agriculture

Time Frame:

CANFARM is a continuing program. It was begun in 1969 and developed to its operational phase during 1971.

Financing and Operation:

CANFARM is a co-operative effort of the federal government, provincial departments of agriculture, four agricultural universities, three chartered banks, and various farmer organizations and agri-businesses.

Federal responsibility and funding relate to the provision of services and facilities for common needs:

1. system research and development;
2. processing and distribution of output;
3. development of training programs for Field Agents;
4. servicing the various co-operating and affiliated agencies;
5. national promotion and publicity;
6. control of the data base and effective retrieval of data; and
7. financing the CANFARM Service Agency. The Department of Agriculture provides funds to meet the cost of administration, research and development, and operation. Operating expenses are partly offset

AGRICULTURE

by a fee of \$15 per farmer client which is charged to the provinces. The provinces, in turn, charge individual farmer clients a fee, which varies from province to province, of \$15 to \$30.

Provincial, university, bank and agri-business responsibilities and funding relate to the system by which CANFARM services are delivered to individual farmers. Their inputs consist of:

1. local and regional promotion and publicity;
2. instruction of farmers in the recording of CANFARM data;
3. reviewing data submitted for completeness and accuracy;
4. assisting farmers in interpreting and using output reports.

Information supplied by individual farmers provides the foundation of the CANFARM system. The farmer enters and codes his financial and physical records in such a manner that they can be processed and analyzed by computer. He makes this data available for use subject to certain confidential restrictions.

The output of CANFARM is information which provides a basis for planning and decision-making. This information is provided in useful forms to the co-operating agencies and to participating farmers.

Payments:

Under this program no money is transferred from one level of government to another, apart from the remission of user fees. Operating costs are paid by the agencies carrying out that part of the program. Federal expenditures on CANFARM are currently running at about \$6 million annually.

For Further Information:

General:

Executive Director
CANFARM Service Agency
Guelph, Ont.

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A. Harrison
Executive Director
CANFARM Service Agency
Box 1024
Guelph, Ont.
N1H 6N1

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES**Administered By:**

Health of Animals Branch

Purpose:

In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock and livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:

The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in July 1974.

Time Frame:

The agreements will conclude with the completion of construction.

Financing and Operation:

The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction shall mean the erection of (a) new building(s), or addition(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, shall not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to \$2,520,000.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise at such times and in such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Payments</i>
Quebec	\$823,090
Ontario	\$1,377,570
Saskatchewan	Nil
Total	<u>\$2,200,660</u>

Total Budgeted for 1975-76: \$2,700,000

Total Budgeted for 1976-77: \$3,160,000

For Further Information:

General:

Veterinary Director General
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.F. Wells
Veterinary Director General
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9559

CROP INSURANCE

(Part of Production and Marketing Program)

Administered By:

Crop Insurance Division

Purpose:

To provide stability of farmer income when crop losses occur by assisting the provinces in guaranteeing a level of production to cover out-of-pocket expenses. The federal government contributes a portion of premium costs and/or administrative costs; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:

Crop Insurance Act

Crop Insurance Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements have been signed with all provinces.

Time Frame:

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:

The costs of this program are shared on a Federal-Provincial-Farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province under an Agreement are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in subsections (1.1) or (1.2) of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1973 (a 1973 amendment to the Crop Insurance Act).

Advances on account of contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province, upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expense incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	7	4	13
Prince Edward Island	135	221	340
Nova Scotia	55	85	90
New Brunswick		32	206
Quebec	* 1,600	1,766	1,835
Ontario	2,100	3,869	5,916
Manitoba	2,200	2,765	3,550
Saskatchewan	7,200	14,578	18,750
Alberta	3,950	7,300	9,500
British Columbia	520	652	800
Total	17,767	31,272	41,000

* Payments to date, to the Province of Quebec, have been made under the authority of various appropriation Acts, as the Provincial Crop Insurance scheme, as presently constituted, does not conform to the terms of the Crop Insurance Act nor its regulations. The Agreement with Quebec is the same as under the authority of the Crop Insurance Act, except that no assistance is provided in financing indemnities paid by Quebec, that were in excess of the premiums collected, through loans or provisions for reinsurance.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Crop Insurance Division
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Glenn Gorrell
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Sir John Carling Building
Carling Avenue
Ottawa K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-5511

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

Purpose:

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:

The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

There are agreements with each province.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

Financing and Operation:

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days and provincial “elimination contests”;
- ribbons, eartags, feed record books, club secretary record books, and judging cards for 4-H work;
- travel by club members to attend provincial “elimination contests”; and
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

<i>Province</i>	<i>Yearly Allotment (\$)</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$)</i>	<i>Yearly Allotment (\$)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$)</i>
Newfoundland	3,980	3,980	3,980	3,980.00
Prince Edward Island				
	3,600	2,991	3,600	2,329.35
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800.00
New Brunswick	4,860	3,440	4,860	4,860.00
Quebec	23,940	23,940	23,940	14,185.00
Ontario	68,220	68,220	68,220	65,719.65
Manitoba	15,480	15,480	15,480	15,480.00
Saskatchewan	22,500	20,521	22,500	22,500.00
Alberta	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080.00
British Columbia	9,540	8,957	9,540	9,540.00
Total	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$175,409</u>	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$166,474.00</u>

There is a total annual allotment of \$180,000 available to the provinces for 4-H activities

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F.E. Payne
Director, Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9555

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR**Administered By:**

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

Purpose:

This program provides for the reimbursement by the federal government, to all provinces except Ontario, of 75 per cent of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Authority:

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of \$35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated. This master agreement covers all provinces except Ontario.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:

The freight charges on carlots of livestock assembled and shipped to the Royal Winter Fair, and on carlots returning to points of origin, are originally paid by the provincial Department of Agriculture concerned. Reimbursement of 75 per cent of the freight charges paid, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto and return. Federal assistance is not available to Ontario where the fair is held.

Freight on carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons, and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$)</i>
Prince Edward Island	7,273	2,943.84
New Brunswick	—	1,504.98
Nova Scotia	4,548	773.10
Quebec	5,183	5,772.82
Manitoba	12,033	12,277.46
Saskatchewan	9,629	9,002.81
Alberta	14,498	5,013.87
British Columbia	8,092	8,000.00 *
Total	* 61,256	\$45,288.88

* 1973-74 Estimates may be a bit low as 1972-73 Expenditures have reflected increased freight rates and a larger number of animals being sent to the fair.

* Estimate based on advisement of 4 carloads shipped.

AGRICULTURE

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F.E. Payne
Director, Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9555

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

(As distinguished from federal meat inspection in plants processing for interprovincial trade or for export)

Administered By:

Meat Inspection Division, Health of Animals Branch

Purpose:

This service allows participating provinces to obtain federal meat inspection in provincial plants not otherwise inspected federally. This avoids unnecessary duplication of inspection services and encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:

The Canada Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide meat inspection services. At present such agreements are operating within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Time Frame:

The terms of the agreements are indefinite, and they are subject to termination by either party on three months' notice.

Financing and Operation:

All plants which process meat for interprovincial trade or for export from Canada are required to meet federal standards and to be inspected by federal inspectors. A plant whose construction and facilities conform to federal standards is entitled, on request and subject to Ministerial discretion, to the services of federal inspectors. There is no charge for this service.

There remain provinces whose meat inspection standards for plants producing solely for the provincial market differ from the federal standards. In such cases, when an agreement has been signed to that effect, the federal Department of Agriculture provides a meat inspection service in all slaughtering plants in the participating province which makes an application and subsequently conforms to the terms. The province is charged for the additional service at a uniform rate of \$2.37 per animal unit. One unit is defined as one steer/cow or four hogs, sheep or calves, or 15 rabbits, or an equivalent combination of these.

The federal government invoices the participating provinces every four months on the basis of services rendered. Any excess of actual cost over the amount charged is absorbed by the federal Department of Agriculture, but the agreements do provide for annual review and revision to assure that the charges approximate actual costs.

Payments:

Payments by Province to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>(1973-74 Estimates)</i> <i>(\$ 000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Estimates</i> <i>(\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates</i> <i>(as of May, 1975)</i> <i>(\$ 000)</i>
Nova Scotia	2	7.2	7.6
Manitoba	20	29.4	30.9
Saskatchewan	28	38.6	40.5
Total	<hr/> 50 <hr/>	<hr/> 75.2 <hr/>	<hr/> 79.0 <hr/>

For Further Information:**General:**

Associate Director
Meat Inspection Division
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OC5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R. Troalen
Associate Director
Meat Inspection Division
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Carling Avenue
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K1A OC5

Telephone: 994-5551

AGRICULTURE

MOVEMENT OF BREEDING EWES

(Part of the Production and Marketing Program)

Administered By:

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

Purpose:

The activity assists in the moving of breeding ewes from areas of surplus to areas of deficient sheep production. It also fosters the utilization of breeding stocks of known genetic characteristics and demonstrated performance.

Authority:

The activity operates under the Canada Department of Agriculture's mandate and received funding approved in the Appropriations Acts of 1972.

Time Frame:

The term of this activity was set at three years, ending March 31, 1974, and has since been renewed for an indefinite period.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government shares equally with provincial governments in the costs of transporting breeding ewes. Provincial Departments of Agriculture make the actual payments for freight expenses to individuals who ship ewes. The provinces then forward detailed certified statements of transportation costs to the federal Department of Agriculture for auditing and payment of the federal share. No maximum amount per recipient is specified but payments of shipping costs are limited to a maximum contribution by Canada of \$3.00 per head.

Payments:

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ 000)</i>
Nova Scotia	1.0	
Ontario	2.6	
New Brunswick	1.3	
Alberta	1.6	
British Columbia	.7	
Total	7.2	12

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F.E. Payne
Director, Livestock Division
Production and Marketing Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9555

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

(Part of the Health of Animals Program)

Administered By:

Animal Contagious Diseases Division of Health of Animals Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of these payments is to assist the provinces in the establishment of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Under sections 11 and 12 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-13, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be slaughtered and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, the provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of \$200 for cattle, \$140 for horses, and \$40 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies;
- and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$)</i>
New Brunswick	—	—
Quebec	47,400	14,771.60
Ontario	1,500	63,644.40
Saskatchewan	1,500	2,203.60
Alberta	1,000	—
Manitoba	—	4,378.80
Total	<u>\$59,200</u>	<u>\$84,998.40</u>

(The 1975-76 Estimates are for \$90,000.00, but because of the nature of the program are not broken down by provinces.)

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Animal Contagious Diseases Division
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. A.E. Lewis
Director
Animal Contagious Diseases Division
Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Telephone: 994-9521

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS

(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:

Administration Division, Research Branch

Purpose:

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal Research Station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture. Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing has been added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture will be housed in the new federal Research Station complex being built at Lethbridge; and agreement has been reached with the Province of Nova Scotia for the construction of a joint federal-provincial building being planned for Kentville. These facilities are built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; L'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

AGRICULTURE

Payments:

As outlined above

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Director General (Administration)
Research Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C6

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R.A. Ludwig
Assistant Director General (Administration)
Research Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
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Telephone: 994-5860

SMALL FARM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Economics Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture provides overall policy direction and support for the program. The central component of the program, the Land Transfer Plan, is separately administered by the Farm Credit Corporation (FCC). Counselling and information services are provided for the program by provincial departments of agriculture under agreements with the federal government.

Purpose:

Expenditures under the Small Farm Development Program are made to help those farmers who wish to take advantage of alternative rewarding opportunities or to retire from farming and, at the same time, to assist other farmers who wish to purchase small farms that become available under the program in order to develop more profitable farm businesses.

Authority:

Appropriation Acts

Federal-provincial agreements are in effect with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame:

The program was authorized by Order-in-Council, June 29, 1972. The federal-provincial agreements signed since then have been made for five-year periods with provision for renewal or extension in those provinces that signed in the early stages of the program.

Financing and Operation:

Under the Land Transfer Plan, grants are available to vendors of small farms that are not capable of returning a satisfactory level of income for their owners and which fall below set dollar value ceilings established under federal-provincial agreements. To qualify for a grant the vendor must, among other things, have been primarily dependent upon farming for his livelihood and sell his farm to someone who will operate it as part of a consolidated unit. The grant is available, in the form of cash or an annuity, in the amount of \$1500 plus 10% of the sale price of the farm up to a maximum of \$3500. If the farm is sold through the Farm Credit Corporation, the vendor may retain ownership or use of the farm home and building site, provided the purchaser is agreeable, and still qualifies for the grant.

Also, under the Land Transfer Plan, credit is available to small-scale farmers who buy farms that become available under the program (i.e. on which vendor grants are paid). This credit is provided by the Farm Credit Corporation via an agreement for sale with the purchaser. On purchases up to \$20,000 the down payment may be as low as \$200. Purchasers will, in addition, have to pay applicable legal costs. On farms sold under the program for more than \$20,000, the down payment is \$200 plus 50% of the amount of the purchase over and above \$20,000. Farmers eligible for special credit must have productive assets of less than \$75,000 and become principally engaged in farming after the loan is made. The repayment terms of special credit are the same as for loans extended under the Farm Credit Act.

Rural counselling services are available under the program for farmers wishing to retire or take up a non-farm occupation or enterprise on either a full-time or part-time basis. These services can assist farmers with retirement planning, relocation problems, information on other government programs, and personal or family problems. Such services are provided by provincial departments of agriculture in co-operation and agreement with the federal government.

Farm management advisory services are available for those small-scale farmers who wish to improve their farming enterprise. Farm management consultants can advise farmers on sources and uses of credit, profitability of alternate enterprises or particular production practices, ways and means of expanding the farm business, taxation, and farm business arrangements. The farm management services also ensure that participating farmers have access to up-to-date information on farming technology by keeping them in touch with production specialists and other extension personnel as required. Like the rural counselling services, farm management services are provided by provincial departments of agriculture in co-operation and agreement with the federal government.

To facilitate the operation of counselling services, federal staff have been seconded to some provincial governments to carry out field activities. A total of about 60 employees are involved in this arrangement.

The federal government originally approved \$150 million for the Small Farm Development Program. As of March 31, 1975, \$44.68 million had been voted by Parliament, and, of this, \$15.12 million had been utilized. A total of 4,051 farmers had received vendor grants and 556 had received special credit.

Federal expenditures for the counselling and information services totalled \$2.2 million as of March 31, 1975. Activity under this part of the program is expected to increase somewhat in the future and expenditures will be correspondingly higher.

Payments:

All grants and credit under this program are made directly by the federal government to farmers.

For Further Information:

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Director
Farm and Rural Development Division
Economics Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Room 361
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Telephone: 994-5571

J.M. Day
Director, Lending
Farm Credit Corporation
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Box 6309, Postal Station "J"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2A 3W9
Telephone: 996-7931

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:

Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:

The Dairy Support Program is intended to achieve a sound, healthy and viable dairy industry. To this end the Canadian Dairy Commission aims: to foster the development of dairy farms into viable units in size and efficiency; to provide consumers with a continuous and adequate supply of high-quality dairy products; and to encourage modernization of the entire industry through dissemination of information and the administration of price support programs.

Authority:

Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "market-sharing quotas" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:

This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operations:

Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of manufactured dairy products; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for the main manufactured dairy products: butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid with interest by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board which accounts for most of the Commission's funds.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies collected by the provincial marketing boards from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries of manufacturing milk and cream to processing plants. These levies are applicable to shipments made under market-sharing quota.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market-sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market-sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. (Subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market-sharing quota.) A within-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to equalize prices between the domestic and export markets. There is a higher over-quota levy to serve as a discouragement to production in excess of market (quota) requirements.

Payments:

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were \$251.1 million in 1974-75 and are estimated at \$275 million for 1975-76. Other income in 1974-75 amounted to about \$20 million, 60% of it from producer levies.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the 1974 fiscal year:

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers (1974 fiscal year)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total Subsidies</i>
Newfoundland	—
Prince Edward Island	\$3,241,625.08
Nova Scotia	1,784,874.32
New Brunswick	1,650,858.27
Quebec	114,914,162.17
Ontario	72,352,813.30
Manitoba	8,945,814.79
Saskatchewan	5,632,838.51
Alberta	15,265,718.58
British Columbia	5,874,008.19
Total	\$229,662,713.21

For Further Information:

General:

Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Ottawa K1A 0Z2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E. Powers, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa K1A 0Z2

Telephone: 998-9490

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources reports to Parliament for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, three regulatory boards and four crown corporations. These are the Atomic Energy Control Board; the National Energy Board; the Energy Supplies Allocation Board; Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited; Eldorado Aviation, Limited; Eldorado Nuclear, Limited; and Uranium Canada, Limited. Of these agencies, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited are the only ones directly involved in programs and activities providing funds to the provinces and municipalities.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The three principal sectors in the Department are the Science and Technology Sector, the Mineral Development Sector and the Energy Policy Sector. All three are involved in a variety of federal-provincial activities and agreements.

The Science and Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology; the Geological Survey of Canada, including the Atlantic Geoscience Centre and the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology; the Surveys and Mapping Branch; the Earth Physics Branch; the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing; the Polar Continental Shelf Project; the Explosives Branch; and the various Boundary Commissions. The federal-provincial Boundary Commissions, the support for research provided by the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the geodetic control surveys of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, and the research activities of the Geological Survey of Canada all involve federal-provincial or federal-municipal cooperation to some extent.

The Mineral Development Sector comprises the following Divisions: Minerals and Metals, Resources and Development, Mining Industry Financial and Corporate Analysis, Mineral Economics, and Information Systems. The Sector as a whole is responsible for formulation and implementation of national policies for mineral resource management. Included in this function is the planning, management, financial support, and technical advice in a number of federal-provincial programs for mineral development.

The Energy Policy Sector is responsible for various aspects of energy development and includes the activities of the Resource Management and Conservation Branch. Under the Senior Adviser responsible for Electrical Energy, the Sector provides assistance to the Hydro-Québec Research Institute.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited, was incorporated as a federal Crown corporation in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act. The corporation provides funds directly to the Provinces under the Nuclear Research and Utilization Program, and to Manitoba under the Nelson River Transmission Facilities Program.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

Page

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR

ASSISTANCE TO HYDRO-QUÉBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE 27

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION 28

NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR INTERCONNECTION (GULL ISLAND) 29

MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM 30

NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK BAY OF FUNDY

TIDAL POWER STUDIES 31

ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE-UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY 32

EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH 33

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS 34

GEODETIC CONTROL SURVEYS 35

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA (GSC) 36

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS 39

SASKATCHEWAN HIGH-ASH COAL TESTING 44

RESEARCH AGREEMENT PROGRAM 45

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION FACILITIES 46

NUCLEAR UTILIZATION FACILITIES 48

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR
ASSISTANCE TO HYDRO-QUÉBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(Part of the Mineral and Energy Resources Program)

Administered By:
Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:
This assistance helps Hydro-Québec in the construction and operation of facilities which will specialize in research into high voltage and high power electrical generation and transmission. Such research is likely to be of direct benefit to Canadian electrical utilities and the electrical manufacturing industry of Canada.

Authority:
There is no separate statutory authority for this assistance.
An agreement regarding the Hydro-Québec Research Institute was signed by the Government of Canada and the Province of Québec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
This is an isolated project. Annual operating grants will be made to Hydro-Québec each year during the ten-year period from 1971 to 1980. A long-term interest-bearing loan will also be made to Hydro-Québec to be repaid over a twenty-five year period commencing 1975.

Financing and Operation:
Assistance to Hydro-Québec for the research institute will be provided by annual operating grants and by a long-term loan.

An annual operating grant of \$325,000 will be made to Hydro-Québec each year during the ten-year period from 1971 to 1980. There are no conditions on the payment of these grants other than continued evidence of the Institute being operated in conformity with the purpose and intent of the agreement. The federal grants represent less than ten per cent of the annual operating costs of the Institute.

The federal government also agreed to lend Hydro-Québec fifty per cent of the original estimated capital cost of \$35 million for the research institute to a maximum amount of \$17.5 million. (The capital cost is now expected to exceed \$70 million). Under the agreement, all construction and equipment procurement costs relating to high voltage and high power laboratories will be considered as part of the capital cost.

The federal loan is being provided to Hydro-Québec in semi-annual advances which are paid upon review of claims submitted by Hydro-Québec every six months during the construction period. The claims show the expenditures during the preceding six-month period and the total capital expenditure on the project. The advances are also paid in accordance with a schedule of maximum annual advances which was set out in the agreement and which was based on the anticipated rate of the Institute's construction. The advances are not to exceed fifty per cent of the project's capital costs to date at any one time. The advances bear interest at the federal Crown Corporation lending rate on and from the date of each advance.

The total loan is to be repaid in twenty-five annual payments commencing March 31, 1975.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, a Federal-Provincial Review Board has been established to review the operations of the Institute to ensure that they conform with the spirit and intent of the agreement.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

Payments:

Payments to Hydro-Québec for the Hydro-Québec Research Institute

Payments 1972-73:

Loan —	\$2,500,000
Grant —	325,000

Estimated Payments 1973-74:

Loan —	\$1,600,000
Grant —	325,000

For Further Information:

General:

Energy Policy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys
Senior Adviser
Electrical Energy
Energy Policy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E4
Tel: 995-9351

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:

Energy, Mines and Resources — Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:

To provide a loan to assist in capital costs for the construction of an underwater electrical interconnection between P.E.I. and the mainland (New Brunswick)

Authority:

Cabinet decision subject to approval of estimates

Time Frame:

The project is expected to be complete during 1976 and loan advances will be made in fiscal 1975-76 and 1976-77. Joint studies were undertaken during 1973 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:

This project is estimated to cost \$36 million. A grant of \$18 million will be provided by DREE and a loan of up to \$9 million, under this program is providing 50 per cent of the balance. This is consistent with Cabinet approved policy for regional electrical interconnections. A detailed agreement between Canada and P.E.I. has not yet been finalized.

Payments:

No loan payments have yet been made. Grants have been made for the federal share of pre-project study costs amounting to \$235,000.

For Further Information:

Officer responsible:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys
Senior Electrical Adviser
Energy Policy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR

NEWFOUNDLAND – LABRADOR INTERCONNECTION (GULL ISLAND)

Administered By:

Energy, Mines and Resources – Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:

Grants have been made towards costs of joint Federal-Provincial studies of the Gull Island Hydro Electric Project in Labrador and the associated transmission system to the Island of Newfoundland. The studies were designed to determine whether the Gull Island project was the most appropriate addition to meet growing demands for electrical energy in Newfoundland and to assist in response to a request from Newfoundland for financial assistance from Canada for the capital costs of the project.

Authority:

Consistent with Cabinet approved policy for regional interconnection studies and financial assistance, subject to approval of estimates

Time Frame:

The initial phase of studies was completed late in 1974 and grants of \$350,000 have been made representing 50 per cent of approved costs.

Financing and Operation:

In addition to the grants, an offer from Canada to provide loans up to \$343 million for project capital costs has been made. It is still under discussion.

Payments:

Grants to Newfoundland as noted

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

For Further Information:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys
Senior Adviser
Electrical Energy
Energy Policy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa Ontario
K1A 0E4

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR MANITOBA— NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Administered By:

Energy, Mines and Resources — Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:

Loans to assist in the installation of high voltage direct current equipment to double the capacity of the Nelson River D.C. transmission system from Northern to Southern Manitoba

Authority:

Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates

Time Frame:

The work has started in Manitoba and is expected to take until 1983.

Financing and Operation:

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$460 million; Cabinet has approved loans of up to 50 per cent of this amount. Twenty-nine million dollars has been included in the Department's Main Estimates 1975/76 for this project.

Payments:

No payments have been made as of July, 1975, as a detailed agreement between Canada and Manitoba has not yet been finalized.

For Further Information:

Officer responsible:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys
Senior Electrical Adviser
Energy Policy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa Ontario
K1A 0E4

ENERGY POLICY SECTOR
NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK BAY OF FUNDY TIDAL POWER STUDIES

Administered By:
Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:
Feasibility studies on the utilization of tides in the Bay of Fundy to develop hydroelectric power

Authority:
Cabinet decision subject to approval of estimates

Time Frame:
1975-1977

Financing and Operation:
The estimated total cost of the work is \$3 million, of which 50% is to be paid by Canada, the remainder to be shared by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Payments:
No payments have yet been made. It is proposed to expend \$750,000 in 1975-76.

For Further Information:
Officer responsible:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys
Senior Electrical Adviser
Energy Policy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa Ontario
K1A 0E4

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE – UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Administered By:

Energy, Mines and Resources – Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:

To conduct ongoing research into energy policy

Authority:

Part of the Departmental mandate

Time Frame:

Five years, commencing April 1975

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Alberta each provide \$125,000 per annum; an additional \$100,000 per annum is provided by a private association of energy corporations. There are thirteen directors for the Institute, three of which are representatives of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Payments:

See above

For Further Information:

Officer responsible:

Mr. W.H. Hopper
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy
580 Booth Street
Ottawa Ontario
K1A 0E4

EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH

(Part of Earth Science Program)

Administered By:

Earth Physics Branch

Purpose:

The Earth Physics Branch makes geophysical (including seismic, gravity, geothermal, geodynamic and geomagnetic) studies of Canada and the earth's interior: it provides data and information on seismic risk, the gravity field and gravitational anomalies, geothermal characteristics including temperature aspects of permafrost, the dynamical characteristics of the earth, the magnetic field and its variations and magnetic anomalies. It monitors earthquakes and underground nuclear explosions, earth tilts, strains, tides, polar motions and the magnetic field.

Authority:

Part of the Departmental mandate

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program

Financing and Operation:

The projects carried out by the Earth Physics Branch are usually totally funded by the federal government. In some cases, however, projects are assisted by provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Provincial assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of provincial data, or other assistance. Three such projects are active at present. They relate to improved seismic coverage near the proposed La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydro-electric development (Hydro-Québec), and to a gravity survey in the New Liskeard area (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources).

Payments:

See above

For Further Information:

General:

Director-General
Earth Physics Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa K1A 0Y3

Officer Responsible:

Dr. K. Whitham
Director-General
Earth Physics Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
1 Observatory Crescent
Ottawa K1A 0Y3

Tel: 994-5253

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

(Part of Earth Sciences Program)

Administered By:

Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch

Purpose:

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:

BNA Act 1871

Federal and provincial orders in council creating the respective commissions

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each Province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays fifty per cent of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant Province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the federal government pays one-third of the costs and the relevant Provinces each pay one-third of the costs. The parties to each commission usually take turns in handling the various phases of the operations. Each commissioner keeps his own accounts for expenditures incurred and bills the other member or members for their share. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Manitoba – Northwest Territories

Alberta – Northwest Territories

Saskatchewan – Northwest Territories*

British Columbia – Northwest Territories/*Yukon Territory

Manitoba – Saskatchewan*

(*commissions active 1975-76)

An Alberta-British Columbia Boundary Commission has been authorized and should be established in mid 1975.

Payments:

Work is normally shared by the respective commissioners and payments are only made on differences in the amounts spent by the commissioners.

For Further Information:

General:

Legal Surveys Division
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.R. Slessor
Surveyor General
Legal Surveys Division
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E9

Tel: 994-9174

GEODETTIC CONTROL SURVEYS

(Part of Earth Sciences Program)

Administered By:

Geodetic Survey Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch

Purpose:

To establish national horizontal and vertical survey control nets for all provinces and territories

Authority:

Under general departmental mandate

The Geodetic Survey Division is sometimes requested to accelerate its work within a certain region of a province. The Division may agree if the Provincial Government, business interests, or a provincial agency offers to pay some of the cost of this work. These agreements are often formalized in an exchange of letters.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Geodetic control surveys are funded by the federal government, but are occasionally assisted by Provincial governments or their agencies if work is to be accelerated within a certain region of a province. Provincial assistance usually varies from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of survey costs.

The Geodetic Survey Division is presently working on three such accelerated projects. In northern Québec the Division is providing first-order levelling for the James Bay Hydro Project under an exchange of letters with James Bay Development Corporation and the Province of Québec. The Corporation will bear approximately two-thirds of the total cost of \$500,000 by providing all field support. The project is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1976-77. In Ontario the Division is providing a vertical control net for the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. The Municipality will pay approximately half of the project's total cost of \$70,000. The Division is carrying out settlement studies at the Mica and Bennett Dam areas by yearly first-order levelling at each location. B.C. Hydro & Power Authority will bear approximately half of the yearly project cost of \$20,000.

Payments:

Payments are made by Provinces or provincial agencies only if work is to be accelerated on the request of the Province or agency. The Province or agency may assume certain costs rather than make a payment to the federal government.

For Further Information:**General:**

Geodetic Survey Division
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.J. O'Brien
Dominion Geodesist
Geodetic Surveys Division
Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E9

Tel: 994-5775

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA (GSC)

(GSC activities are part of both the Mineral and Energy Resources Program and the Earth Science Program)

Administered By:

Geological Survey of Canada

Purpose:

The Geological Survey of Canada undertakes national geoscience surveys and analyses and the geological appraisal of mineral and fuel resources, investigates the geology of man's environment, develops geoscience instruments and methods, establishes geoscience standards, controls and references, and disseminates geoscience information. The purposes of this work are to ascertain Canada's energy and mineral resources, to facilitate exploration and development, to encourage regional development, to promote effective use of terrain, to identify and assess natural hazards and geological features affecting environmental equilibrium, and to disseminate information on Canada's landmass and the resources it contains.

Authority:

Part of the Departmental mandate

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with regard to many research projects of the GSC.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The GSC carries out a variety of projects to investigate, document, and interpret the geology of Canada. Because this work is critical to local and regional activities such as mineral resource developments, highway and other civil construction projects, hydroelectric development projects, etc., provincial governments commonly wish to cooperate with or participate directly in GSC projects. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, providing information to GSC or conducting certain aspects of the work directly. Programs that are currently being carried out in cooperation with the provinces include the following:

I. Federal-Provincial Agreement Programs

The GSC participates in geoscience work in a number of provinces through the mechanism of formal agreements between the Department (EMR) and the provinces or between the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion (DREE) and the provinces under the General Development Agreement program. In the latter case GSC may conduct geoscience work directly under the auspices of a federal-provincial agreement, as for example regional geochemical surveys and airborne radiometric surveys in Saskatchewan, or it may serve the function of technical advisor to provincial agencies that actually carry out the work. This latter role is played in existing mineral development agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Québec. A summary of current GSC activities in these two categories follows:

A. EMR-Provincial Agreements

- i) *Prince Edward Island Drilling Program.* A program funded 50% by EMR and 50% by P.E.I. (Total cost \$60,000) to drill an exploratory hole near S.W. Malpeque Bay, P.E.I. to investigate geological strata for possible coal, uranium and base metal potential. The drilling program was completed in April 1975 but scientific investigation of drill sample material is continuing by the Geological Survey. An additional \$20,000 is being provided by EMR for scientific studies related to the drilling.
- ii) *Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program.* This 15-year ongoing program (begun in 1960) is managed and administered by the Geological Survey in cooperation with provincial agencies. The work is done under contract with private companies. Currently (1974-75) surveys are being conducted in Québec, Labrador and British Columbia and it is anticipated that all work in the provinces will be completed by 1979-1980 at a federal cost of about \$6.3 million. Canada will

fund 100% of the Labrador surveys (about \$4.3 million) and 50% of the British Columbia and Québec surveys (about \$0.25 million and \$1.75 million respectively).

- iii) *Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program*. This proposed 10-year program will involve joint federal-provincial activities to evaluate the uranium potential or geologically-favourable regions through airborne radiometric surveys and through ground geochemical and hydrogeochemical surveys. It is expected that individual agreements will be signed with participating provinces, and most provinces have indicated their willingness to participate. The Geological Survey will act as the coordinating agency for the program and will undertake technical and scientific orientation surveys in connection with the program. Initially, GSC will also undertake airborne survey work in several provinces using the advanced Skyvan airborne radiometric system developed at GSC but once the program is established, work will be done by private contractors. In general, funding of the program will be shared equally by the provinces and Canada and work will commence in 1975 with airborne surveys to be conducted in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Québec and geochemical surveys in Manitoba. Orientation geochemical work will also be conducted in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island by the GSC in 1975. The program is estimated to cost about \$18 million over the 10-year period.
- iv) *Non-Renewable Resource Evaluation Program (NREP)*. This joint federal-provincial program, originating from the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in Calgary (1973), is designed to evaluate the known mineral resources (exclusive of fossil fuels) of the provinces and to derive estimates of undiscovered resources based on evaluation of geologic and metallogenic characteristics of regions. The first of the NREP agreements has been negotiated with Manitoba and work is currently underway. The federal share of the 1975 Manitoba program will be about \$200,000. Negotiations are currently in progress to develop similar programs in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The NREP agreements will be for four years duration, involving total costs of about \$1.5 million for each program. Funding is shared equally between the provinces and Canada. The Geological Survey is the co-ordinating agency for NREP and it will provide geological and mineral deposit expertise input to the work.
- v) *The Saskatchewan Coal Evaluation Program* is being carried out jointly by staff of the Saskatchewan Research Council at Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources, and the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology in Calgary (a division of the GSC) to evaluate Saskatchewan's coal potential. The federal government paid the Province of Saskatchewan \$255,000 in support of this program in 1972-73 and \$295,000 in 1973-74. All field work for this project has now been completed. A final report on the project is scheduled for the fall of 1975.

B. *DREE-EMR-Provincial Agreements*

DREE-Provincial Subsidiary Agreements under the General Development Agreement system in which the GSC participates in an advisory or operational capacity include:

- i) *Newfoundland. Canada-Newfoundland Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Agreement*. EMR and DREE share total funding of about \$2.7 million. The agreement expires March 31, 1976. GSC provides technical advice.
Gull Island Hydro Generation and Transmission Study. Funded 50/50 by Newfoundland and Canada. Initial phase (feasibility study) to cost \$901,000. EMR (37.5%) and DREE (12.5%) share federal cost. GSC has provided geological advice.
- ii) *Nova Scotia. Canada-Nova Scotia Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement*. A five-year agreement (1974-79) with total cost of \$6.338 million funded 80% by DREE and 20% by the province. GSC provides technical advice.
- iii) *New Brunswick. Canada-New Brunswick Accelerated Mineral Reconnaissance Program*. A DREE-NB agreement for \$3.864 million (DREE — \$3.72 million; N.B. — \$0.135 million) that ends September 31, 1976. GSC provides technical advice.
- iv) *Québec*. Several DREE-sponsored joint federal-provincial programs under which GSC provides

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

occasional technical advice. Also, a new Subsidiary Agreement on Mineral Development (DREE-EMR-Québec) is under negotiation (\$26.8 million) under which GSC will provide technical consultation.

- v) *Manitoba. Canada-Manitoba Mineral Exploration Subsidiary Agreement.* A four-year DREE-EMR-Manitoba Agreement (\$8.5 million) currently being negotiated. GSC will be active in technical consultation.
 - vi) *Saskatchewan. Canada-Saskatchewan Northern Mineral Exploration and Development Agreement.* A DREE (25 per cent) - EMR (25 per cent) - Saskatchewan (50 per cent) four-year agreement with total funding of \$4.35 million GSC is active in technical consultation and has played an operational role in conducting airborne radiometric and ground geochemical surveys under the agreement.
2. There are several GSC projects with a major component involving cooperation with provincial agencies, usually on an individual basis. Such projects include aeromagnetic interpretation in the Appalachians, restoration of coastal environments in the Atlantic provinces, identification of referred fossils, the Devonian biostratigraphy of the Lake Manitoba-Lake Winnipegosis region and petrographic analysis of Saskatchewan lignites.
 3. The GSC also cooperates with both provincial and municipal governments in a wide variety of Terrain Studies. These studies are mostly funded by the Terrain Sciences Division of the GSC, but sometimes receive administrative support and other assistance from the provincial or municipal governments involved. Most of the research projects of this nature are part of a continuing program of the Terrain Sciences Division to compile geological maps of the surface of Canada.

Payments:

See above

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. McLaren
Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E8
Tel: 994-5817

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(Part of the Mineral and Energy Resources Program)

Administered By:

Mineral Development Sector, in conjunction with Geological Survey of Canada and CANMET

Purpose:

In cooperation with the provincial governments and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, to reduce regional economic disparities through the discovery and development of mineral resources

Authority:

This activity is under the Department's general mandate. Separate federal-provincial agreements for mineral exploration, evaluation and development have been signed with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the case of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan these are subsidiary to General Development Agreements signed by DREE and the Provinces. New agreements now being negotiated with Québec and Manitoba, and probable new agreements with Newfoundland, New Brunswick and possibly other provinces, will be under the GDA's.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of the Mineral Development Sector. Time frames for individual mineral development programs are established in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:

EMR provides funds directly to those programs conducted with Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is expected to do so in the forthcoming program with Manitoba. Except in the case of the Alberta program, DREE is the other funding department, and the only federal funding agency in the Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreements.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources participates in the administration and management of all federal-provincial mineral development programs, whether or not the department participates in funding. This is carried out by management committees consisting, typically, of two federal representatives (EMR, DREE) and two provincial representatives (always the provincial mines department, plus a department concerned with program co-ordination or regional development).

The appended table summarizes programs being implemented and negotiated. This includes programs in which DREE is the only federal funding agency, but in which EMR plays a major consultative role.

Payments:

In most federal-provincial programs, the Province pays the total cost and is then reimbursed by the federal government, usually through DREE. Payments from EMR, where applicable, are made to DREE. In the Alberta program, projects are carried out separately by EMR and the Alberta Research Council and have independent funding.

For Further Information:**General:**

Mineral Development Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa K1A 0E4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Watson
Head Regional Development Section
Mineral Development Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa K1A 0E4
Tel: 995-9351

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>(\$ million) Balance (est. Apr. 1/75)</i>
<i>A. Programs currently being implemented:</i>						
1. Canada-Newfoundland & Labrador Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Program	(1) Mineral inventory (c) (2) Mineral development planning (c) (3) Prospector-technician training (c) (4) Mineral evaluation (5) Analytical laboratory (c) (6) Geochemical-geophysical surveys	Nfld., Labrador	1971-76	EMR/ DREE 50/50	2.698	.230
2. Canada-Nova Scotia Mineral Development Program (also reported by GSC)	(1) Resource development planning (2) Mineral resource inventory (3) Mineral evaluation surveys (4) Geological-geochemical surveys (5) Laboratory services (6) Program management administration	Nova Scotia	1974-80	DREE/N.S. 80/20	6.348	5.136
3. Canada-New Brunswick Accelerated Mineral Reconnaissance Program (extended)	(1) Geological-geochemical-geophysical surveys, Northeastern & Southern New Brunswick (Accelerated geoscience surveys) (2) Core storage facilities (3) Industrial minerals evaluation (potash, limestone, salt) (c) (4) Mineral processing feasibility, Northeastern N.B. (c) — Project completed	N.B.	1970-76	DREE/ N.B. 96.5/3.5	3.864	.918

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

ENERGY, MINES AND RESSOURCES

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>(\$ million) Balance (est. Apr. 1/75)</i>
4. Canada-Quebec Rural Development Plan for Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Îles de la Madeleine (FRED-Gaspé)	<p>(5) Resource planning and promotion</p> <p>(6) Structural materials evaluation</p> <p>(1) Geoscientific surveys (c)</p> <p>(2) Extractive processes (c)</p> <p>(3) Mineral deposit evaluation</p> <p>(4) Hydrogeological studies (c)</p> <p>(5) Mining access road construction (c)</p> <p>Note: This program is part of the \$411 million, 8-year development program for the Eastern Quebec Region</p>	Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé, Îles de la Madeleine	1971-76	DREE (FRED)/Quebec 75/25	11.333	.112
5. ARDA-Quebec Mineral Development Programs	<p>A.</p> <p>(1) Mining access roads</p> <p>(2) Geological mapping</p> <p>(3) Geophysical surveys, airborne and ground</p> <p>(4) Alluvial prospecting (geochemical sampling)</p> <p>(5) Pilot processing for lithium</p> <p>(6) Studies of volcanic, mafic and ultramafic rocks</p> <p>(7) Stratigraphic and structural drilling (c)</p> <p>B.</p> <p>(1) Mining access roads</p> <p>(2) Geophysical surveys</p> <p>(3) Peat evaluation (c)</p> <p>(c) — Project completed</p>	N.W. Quebec	1971-76	DREE (ARDA)/Quebec 50/50	10.0	3.999
		Lake St. John-Saguenay-Chibougamau	1971-76	DREE (ARDA)/Quebec 50/50	10.050	7.400

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>(\$ million) Balance (est. Apr. 1/75)</i>
	(4) Assistance to granite industry (dropped) (5) Limestone evaluation (c) (6) Metallurgical study of vanadium *Note: Unexpended funds will be incorporated into new Quebec mineral development program, expected to be signed in 1975.					
6. Canada-Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration and Development Program	(1) Resource planning (2) Base metals exploration (3) Iron ore exploration (4) Uranium exploration (5) Industrial minerals exploration (6) Reconnaissance geoscience surveys Note: Program originated with WEOC	Northern Saskatchewan	1974-78	EMR/ DREE/ Saskatchewan 25/25/50	4.350	3.450
7. Canada-Alberta Iron Processing Program	(1) Geological studies and sample acquisition (2) Beneficiation and ore dressing (3) Reduction tests Note: Program originated with WEOC	Peace River area, N. Alta.	1974-77	EMR/Alta. 270/243	.513	N/A

(c) — Project completed

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>(\$ million) Balance (est. Apr. 1/75)</i>
<i>B. Agreements expected to be signed in 1975:</i>						
1. Canada-Manitoba Sub-agreement on Mineral Exploration and Development (also reported by GSC)	(1) Base metal exploration (2) Uranium reconnaissance (3) Regional survey and evaluation (4) Industrial minerals evaluation (5) Pegmatite mineral evaluation (6) Mineral development studies	Man.	1975-79	EMR/ DREE/ Manitoba 25/25/50	8.5	—
2. Canada-Quebec Sub-agreement on Mineral Exploration (also reported by GSC)	(1) Access roads to resources (2) Geoscientific works (geological, geophysical, geochemical surveys; core storage facilities, deep drilling; petroleum exploration) (3) Applied research and development works	Quebec	1975-78	DREE/ Quebec 60/40	28.6	—
	(c) — Project completed					

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SASKATCHEWAN HIGH-ASH COAL TESTING

Administered By:

Canada Centre for Minerals and Energy Technology

Purpose:

To evaluate the quantity, quality and combustion behaviour of four deposits of high-ash lignite coal in Saskatchewan, both before and after upgrading, in order to estimate their potential uses and economic value

Authority:

Order-in-Council PC 1974-1/2416, dated 5 November 1974

Time Frame:

Two years (1974-76)

Financing and Operation:

The total cost is estimated at \$150,000, of which Canada will pay 50%, or \$75,000. It is an extension of a previous agreement, in which \$25,000 was paid by Canada to Saskatchewan. The project is divided into two phases: a drilling and bulk sampling phase, conducted by the Government of Saskatchewan; and physical and chemical testing of the samples, conducted by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Payments:

1974-75	\$40,000
1975-76	\$35,000

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.S. Montgomery

Canada Centre for Minerals and Energy
Technology

555 Booth Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0E4

RESEARCH AGREEMENT PROGRAM**Purpose:**

The program of Research Agreements is designed to take advantage of the capabilities of a variety of disciplines and technologies, available in Canada, to facilitate the better use of our mineral and energy resources and to provide information on Canada's landmass. Applications for support will be considered on the basis of the potential significance that the results of studies will have on the Department's objectives. In brief, the Department's mission is developed around two principal objectives:

1. to ensure effective use of the mineral and energy resources for the present and future benefit of the nation;
2. to provide information about the landmass and its use to government and to the community at large so that land resources and distinctive physical attributes may be used intelligently and beneficially.

Eligibility:

Any established Canadian research organization which is not directly managed by the Government of Canada, and which undertakes research activities in the natural, physical and social sciences and engineering which may contribute toward the achievement of the Departmental objectives, is eligible to apply on behalf of individual investigators in its employ. Any member or members of such organizations may, with the concurrence of their organization's management and executive, apply for research agreements.

Time Frame:

The agreements provide for assistance on a fiscal year basis, April 1 to March 31.

Administered By:

Assistance is provided by an annual grant. Applications for assistance during the following fiscal year must be received by the Department not later than December 15.

The Departmental Branches assess the applications within their purview, aided by the appropriate National Advisory Committee that has been designated to advise on the Branches' activities. Recommendations are monitored by the Departmental Grants Review Committee with final approval given by the Deputy Minister.

1975-76 Research Agreements: Funding under this Program for the year 1975-76 is \$882,670.00. The distribution of funding by province is as follows:

British Columbia	\$74,900.00
Alberta	95,680.00
Saskatchewan	38,400.00
Manitoba	27,100.00
Ontario	401,940.00
Québec	161,350.00
New Brunswick	32,000.00
Nova Scotia	33,000.00
Newfoundland	18,300.00

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

D.H. Quinsey

Secretary

Departmental Grants Review Committee

580 Booth Street

Ottawa K1A 0E4

Tel: 992-9964

NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Administered By:

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — Head Office

Purpose:

To provide for the construction, control, leasing, disposal and financing of transmission facilities in connection with the development of the hydro power potential of the Nelson River as a base for industrial and economic development in the province of Manitoba

Authority:

Statutory authority for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to undertake this project is to be found in Appropriation Act, No. 9, 1966, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67, Chapter 55 (and subsequent Appropriation Acts). An agreement made between the federal government (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources) and the province of Manitoba (Minister of Public Utilities) in February, 1966 set out the terms and conditions under which Canada and Manitoba would cooperate in the development of the hydro-electric potential of the Nelson River. The Agreement designated AECL, as agent for Canada, to carry out for and on behalf of Canada the obligations and agreements of Canada contained in the Agreement.

Time Frame:

Although there are provisions in the Agreement for further cooperation between Canada and Manitoba in the development of the energy potential of the Nelson River it is not expected that AECL will participate in further projects. With respect to the Nelson River Transmission Facilities, Canada has a continuing obligation to provide capital modifications. Expenditures after fiscal 1975-76 are expected to be only a very few per cent of the investment to date.

Financing and Operation:

An immediate obligation of Canada under the Agreement was to design, construct and place in service the Nelson River Transmission Facilities consisting of two 1600 MW HVDC transmission lines and terminal facilities with a capacity of 1080 MW. The facilities were built by and are owned by AECL and are operated by Manitoba Hydro as agent for Manitoba. The facilities were declared in service October 1, 1974. Manitoba (Manitoba Hydro) will repay Canada (AECL) for the cost of the facilities over a fifty-year term according to terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement.

Total authorization for the construction phase is \$194 million of which \$191 million has been expended to March 31, 1975.

The 208 mega-watt *Douglas Point Prototype Station* was constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL and Ontario Hydro. Similarly, the 250 mega-watt *Gentilly-1 Prototype Station* was constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL and Hydro-Québec. AECL owns both stations and bears the entire capital cost. The stations are operated by the respective provincial utilities on behalf of AECL. The utilities submit monthly claims for the net operating costs of the stations. Once the stations have been demonstrated to be a safe and dependable source of power, both Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Québec are committed, under contract, to offer to purchase these stations at a price that is economically viable to the utilities. The capital cost of the reactors including interest to the date the reactors began operating is \$77.6 million for Douglas Point and \$90.2 million for Gentilly-1.

The *Pickering Generating Station* (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the Province of Ontario. In order to share the risk of establishing such a station the Province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to provide Ontario Hydro with interest-bearing loans for capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station. The loans are expected to be repaid over a thirty-year period starting from the date at which each unit comes into service or earlier should Hydro present a financially acceptable proposal for termination of the agreement. Repayment is under a formula

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
(Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)

related to both station performance and the costs of power and energy produced by the Lambton (coal fired) station. As Ontario Hydro owns and operates the station AECL's interest in the station is one of investment only. Ontario Hydro, the Province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be \$395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is \$141 million or about 36 per cent.

The *Gentilly-2 Power Station* will be constructed and operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, AECL will provide engineering consulting services for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term (i.e. without reference to station performance or the cost of energy). AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e. amount to be loaned) is fifty per cent of capital costs to a maximum of \$151 million.

The *Point Lepreau Generating Station* will be constructed and operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, AECL will provide engineering consulting services for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The agreement covering this loan is still under negotiation.

The *Bruce Heavy Water Plant* was constructed by AECL and operated by Ontario Hydro. In 1973, AECL agreed to sell the plant to Ontario Hydro for a price of \$254.9 million, which includes all costs plus interest to the date of the sale. Payment is by monthly instalments commencing July, 1973 over a 19-1/2 year period ending with the final payment due in December 1992. AECL's role after the sale is primarily that of administering the purchase agreement.

The *Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant* is being rehabilitated under an agreement between AECL, the Province of Nova Scotia and Deuterium of Canada Limited. Under this agreement, AECL will lease the existing plant, rehabilitate the plant and recover the federal investment through sale of the heavy water produced. After the federal investment has been fully repaid the plant, as a going concern, will be turned over to Deuterium of Canada Limited. The federal cost of the reconstruction program is currently estimated at \$130 million. The three parties are presently participating in the negotiation of an agreement under which the plant would be bought by AECL.

Payments:

AECL makes monthly payments to Ontario Hydro for the operation of the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station. Similarly, AECL makes monthly payments to Ontario Hydro for the Douglas Point Station and to Hydro-Québec for the Gentilly-1 Prototype Station when those stations incur a net operating loss. Long-term loans are being made to Hydro-Québec for the construction of the Gentilly-2 Power Station and will be made to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Point Lepreau Generating Station when the financing agreement is signed. Payments to the Province of Nova Scotia and Deuterium of Canada Limited for the purchase of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant will be made over a period of years after the purchase agreement is signed.

Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro for the Douglas Point Station and by Hydro-Québec for the Gentilly-1 Prototype Station when those stations operate at a net profit. Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2). Monthly payments to AECL from Ontario Hydro for the purchase of the Bruce Heavy Water Plant will be received from July, 1973 to December, 1992.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
(Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)

For Further Information:

General:

Head Office, Finance
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Allen
Manager-Accounting
Head Office, Finance
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa K1A 0S4

Tel: 237-3270

NUCLEAR UTILIZATION FACILITIES

(Part of Nuclear Research and Utilization Program)

Administered By:

Nuclear Power Demonstration — Vice President
Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories
Prototype Power Stations — Vice President
Power Projects
Heavy Water Plants — General Manager
Heavy Water Projects

Purpose:

These agreements enable Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) to cooperate with the Provinces in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:

Atomic Energy Control Act

Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to six nuclear power plants and two heavy water plants.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:

The six agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or will provide for the construction and operation of a nuclear power demonstration reactor, two prototype nuclear power stations and three commercial size nuclear power stations. The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

The 25 mega-watt *Nuclear Power Demonstration Station* was constructed under a tri-partite agreement between Ontario Hydro, Canadian General Electric and AECL. The construction costs of the power plant were divided three ways. AECL provided the nuclear facilities (\$25.7 million) while Ontario Hydro provided the non-nuclear facilities and Canadian General Electric provided, without charge, design to the extent of \$2 million. The

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
(Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)

nuclear facilities are owned by AECL but are operated by Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro submits a monthly claim to AECL for the net (costs minus revenues) cost of operating these facilities.

This reactor demonstrated the CANDU concept and, in recent years, has been used to test different modes of coolants and as a training base for operating staff for large power reactors.

Payments:

Manitoba Hydro has made a \$1.1 million payment to AECL for the first power year.

For Further Information:

General:

Head Office, Finance
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Allen
Manager—Accounting
Head Office, Finance
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa K1A 0S4
Tel: 237-3270

ENVIRONMENT

With the proclamation of the Government Organization Act, 1970, the Minister of the Environment has been given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: the sea coast and inland fisheries; renewable resources including forest resources, migratory birds, and non-domestic flora and fauna; water; meteorology; the protection and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality; technical surveys within the meaning of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act and; the enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to the Boundary Waters Treaty between Canada and the United States and any related questions of control. Under the Act, the Minister of the Environment is also the Minister of Fisheries for Canada; a Minister of State (Fisheries) has been appointed to assist the Minister in carrying out these responsibilities.

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Environment, the Minister of the Environment reports to Parliament for the Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and the international fisheries and wildlife commissions.

The Department of the Environment is organized into two principal components: Fisheries and Marine Services and Environmental Services, each headed by a Senior ADM. A Planning and Finance Service provides policy and planning direction for the Department. Under this organizational scheme, the senior assistant deputy minister of Fisheries and Marine is responsible for ocean and aquatic affairs which include hydrography and oceanography; fisheries management which includes recreational, commercial and international aspects of fisheries research, development and operations in three oceans and in inland waters; and the administration of small craft harbours.

The senior assistant deputy minister of Environmental Services is responsible for the Atmospheric Environment Service, the Environmental Protection Service, and the Environmental Management Service.

ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT	Page
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE	53
ALBERTA OIL SANDS RESEARCH PROGRAM	54
AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	55
CANADA LAND INVENTORY	63
CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA OPERATION OF THE CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	64
CANADA/MANITOBA DELTA MARSH MANAGEMENT	65
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RESOURCE AND LAND CAPABILITY STUDY	66
CANADA/QUEBEC/NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATORY CARIBOU	67
COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES	68
COOPERATIVE WATER QUANTITY SURVEY DATA GATHERING PROGRAM	69
CROP DAMAGE ALLEVIATION PROGRAM	72
FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION	74
FOREST PEST CONTROL PROGRAM	76
FOREST RESOURCE RESEARCH AND SERVICES PROJECTS	77
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD	78
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM	79
BANFF CALGARY CORRIDOR REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY	80
MIRAMICHI SOLID WASTE STUDY	82
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK	83
ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS	84
CANADA/ONTARIO GREAT LAKES SHORE DAMAGE SURVEY	85
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	86
FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	88
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM	89
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE	91

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

(Part of the Atmospheric Environment Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

Purpose:

To participate with provincial authorities in a variety of meteorological activities, including: acquisition and processing of data; application of meteorological knowledge and data to assist in solving economic and environmental problems; research studies; impact assessments and technical training.

Authority:

Department of the Environment Act

There are no formal agreements with the provinces. AES participation in co-operative projects with provincial authorities is generally organized through ad hoc arrangements.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity. Specific projects or assessments may have a set termination date.

Financing and Operation:

The AES, by arrangement with the appropriate provincial authorities, provides a wide range of meteorological services, both directly to provincial agencies, e.g. weather reports for winter road conditions, and to various groups within the provinces, e.g. frost forecasts for orchardists, fire hazard forecasts for forestry interests, heavy precipitation forecasts for water resource management, etc.

The AES is presently participating with provincial authorities in the following co-operative projects and activities:

Climatological Program:

The Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS) operates a climatological network of more than 500 stations in the Province of Quebec. AES provides the QMS with instruments and data forms, and until recently, was responsible for most of the data processing and provided QMS with tapes of processed data. During 1975, however, QMS is taking over all data processing activities and will provide AES with data tapes on a monthly basis. In the rest of the provinces the climatological programs are operated by AES, with assistance from interested provincial agencies, such as those dealing with water resources, agriculture, forestry, parks, etc.

Research Studies:

AES participates with provincial authorities in numerous research studies such as:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Ontario | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — air quality problems INCO, Sudbury — remote sensing of frost occurrence, Niagara Peninsula |
| Quebec | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — development of air pollution model for Montreal |
| New Brunswick | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — application of meteorology to operational hydrology of Saint John River Basin — spruce budworm control — meteorological predictions for air quality control, Lorneville power plant |
| Nova Scotia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Canso Strait environmental problems |
| Alberta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — air pollution model for Edmonton — Alberta watershed research — Alberta Hail Project to evaluate effectiveness of conventional hail suppression techniques. |

ENVIRONMENT

Air quality problems at Trail, B.C., Thompson, Manitoba, Syncrude, Alberta and Regina and Poplar River, Saskatchewan.

Climatological Studies:

AES has undertaken special climatological studies by arrangement with certain provinces and territories in support of planning for recreation and tourism, regional economic expansion, etc. Financial arrangements have provided for partial cost-recovery by AES through DREE.

Training:

AES provides technical training to provincial forestry personnel in meteorology and the application of meteorology to forestry operations. Training courses generally of a one-week duration, are given on request at provincial forestry establishments. Costs are recovered on a student/week basis.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Development and
Evaluation Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.G. MacVicar
Chief, Program Integration and Evaluation
Division
Program Development & Evaluation Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4
Tel.: 667-4708

ALBERTA OIL SANDS RESEARCH PROGRAM

(Part of Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Environmental Management Service, D.O.E. represented by J.S. Tener, ADM, EMS

Purpose:

To provide scientific and technical knowledge for use by Governments and industry for environmental planning and protection within the Athabasca Oil Sands Region

Authority:

Canada-Alberta Agreement for the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental research program signed February 1975

Financing and Time Frame:

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$40,000,000 over ten years. Subject to the terms of the agreement the Federal government and Alberta government will pay each \$2,000,000 annually for a period of 5 years. The agreement is then subject for renewal for another 5 years on the same terms.

Payments:

Canada and Alberta will fund and manage the projects for which they are both responsible. The Steering Committee may recommend a joint project between the two parties the cost of which shall be borne equally.

For Further Information:

Dr. J.S. Tener
 Assistant Deputy Minister
 Environmental Management Service
 Place Vincent Massey
 18th Floor
 Hull, Quebec

Dr. A.H. Macpherson
 Director-General
 Western & Northern Region
 Environmental Management Service
 Department of the Environment
 10025 Jasper Avenue, Room 818
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T5J 1S6

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lakes systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; and agreements for implementing joint water resource development.

Authority:

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation or under negotiation as of March 31, 1975:

Implementation Agreements:

- Canada — Ontario: Southwestern Ontario Dyking
- Canada — Ontario: Metropolitan Toronto Regional Conservation Authority Agreement
- Canada — Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle River Agreement (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — British Columbia: Okanagan River (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — New Brunswick: Saint John River (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program
- Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Peace Athabasca Delta

Study Agreements:

- Canada — Ontario: Agreement on Lower Great Lakes Quality
- Canada — Quebec: St. Lawrence River Water Quality Agreement
- Canada — Manitoba: Study Agreement for Lake Winnipeg and the Churchill and Nelson Rivers
- Canada — Saskatchewan — Manitoba: Churchill River
- Canada — British Columbia: Fraser River Upstream Storage Study

ENVIRONMENT

- Canada — Ontario: Northern Ontario Water Resources Studies
- Canada — Quebec: Flow Regulation, Montreal Region
- Canada — Manitoba: Lake Winnipeg (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — Alberta: Athabasca River (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie — Stewiacke River (Under Negotiation)
- Canada — Saskatchewan — Manitoba: Souris River
- Canada — Prince Edward Island: P.E.I. Coastal Zone Program

Other Cooperative Arrangements

- Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment
- Canada — Alberta — British Columbia — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

Time Frame:

Water planning and management is a continuing activity. The expiry dates of the various agreements are listed in the attached Table.

Financing and Operation:

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the *Fraser River Flood Control Agreement* the federal government makes payments to the Province of British Columbia, and under the *Metropolitan Toronto Regional Conservation Authority Agreement* the federal government makes payments to the Province of Ontario. Under these agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Frequently these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality or quantity problems within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are usually charged with the responsibility of conducting studies concerning the demand for, and supply and management of water resources. Using the information collected, the boards will sometimes draw up development and management plans for the conservation of water resources, and may be charged with the implementation of these plans if the governments involved agree to the implementation of the plan. The financing of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided to both the federal and provincial governments. There is usually also a limit on the total federal expenditures that may be made in respect of each of these agreements. Financial information on the various agreements is contained in the attached Table.

For Further Information:

Général:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel: 997-2019

IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS

Name of Agreement	Canada — Ontario Southwestern Ontario Dyking	Canada — Ontario Metropolitan Toronto Regional Conservation Authority Agreement
Duration	March 1974 — September 1978	1961 — June 1975
Objective	To provide for the construction and reconstruction of dykes and associated control works for protection of agricultural lands in the southwestern Ontario Counties of Essex and Kent, and the Regional Municipality of Niagara	To construct major control and conservation projects in the Metropolitan Toronto Region.
Funding & Operation	Canada will pay 45% of costs through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment. Ontario will pay 45% of costs with the municipalities and/or the Conservation Authorities paying 10%. The federal share is not to exceed \$7,312,500.	The federal share is 37 1/2% of the total cost or \$9 million, whichever is the lesser amount. The agreement is operated by Ontario through the Authority. Ontario sends claims to the federal government.
Name of Agreement	Canada — Saskatchewan Qu'Appelle River (under negotiation)	Canada — British Columbia Okanagan River (under negotiation)
Duration	_____	_____
Objective	To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.	To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-74 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act. Total cost of the implementation program could reach \$5 million. Sewage treatment facilities are expected to require federal loans in the amount of \$17 million.
Funding & Operation	A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an Interim Implementation Board has been established to work toward an agreement on implementation of the summary report's recommendations. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion is acting as this project's co-ordinator. This is a \$40 million implementation program.	A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an Implementation Task Force is drawing up a federal-provincial agreement. The agreement is expected to be ratified in mid-1975 and will be retroactive to January 1975.

ENVIRONMENT

Name of Agreement	Canada — New Brunswick Saint John River — Implementation (under negotiation)	Canada — British Columbia Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program
Duration	_____	1968-1978
Objective	Comprehensive water planning and management of the Saint John River Basin.	To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.
Funding & Operation	A number of studies related to long-term basin management have been conducted. The final basin management plan was essentially completed in 1974-75 and a federal-provincial coordinating group was working toward implementation.	The federal government has increased its contribution to the Flood Control Program and Storage Studies from \$18,000,000 to \$30,500,000 and B.C. has agreed to increase its share by the same amount. Federal expenditures to 31 March 1975 totalled \$10.3 million.
Name of Agreement	Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan Peace-Athabasca Delta	_____
Duration	Spring 1975 — Spring 1976	_____
Objective	To remedy the low water problems of the Peace-Athabasca Delta by constructing a submerged rock weir on the Rivière des Rochers.	_____
Funding & Operation	Detailed design of the weir was completed and a contract for its construction, to commence in the summer of 1975, was awarded. The agreement provides for \$2 million in expenditures.	_____

STUDY AGREEMENTS

Name of Agreement	Canada — Ontario Agreement on Lower Great Lakes Water Quality	Canada — Quebec St. Lawrence River Water Quality Agreement
Duration	Aug. 1971 — Dec. 1975	May 1972 — 1977

Objective	To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the basins of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology. Negotiations are proceeding to extend financial provisions to include the upper Great Lakes.	To prepare a comprehensive water quality plan of the St. Lawrence River from the end of the international section near Cornwall, down to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Funding & Operation	<p>Entities each to provide \$3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research.</p> <p>CMHC to loan up to \$167 million (increased to \$210 million in 1974-75) for sewage treatment facilities. Ontario to provide \$130 million.</p> <p>Negotiations are proceeding to extend the period of the agreement to include the upper Great Lakes. The agreement is administered by a Canada — Ontario Review Board.</p>	<p>Entities to pay 50% each. The program in 1972 was initiated on the basis of a Statement of Intent. The program in subsequent years has been authorized under a formal agreement. The Statement of Intent called for a total expenditure of \$400,000 in 1972-73, while a further \$3.5 million has been authorized under the formal agreement.</p>
Name of Agreement	Canada — Manitoba Study Agreement for Lake Winnipeg and the Churchill and Nelson Rivers	Canada — Saskatchewan — Manitoba Churchill River
Duration	August 1971 — June 1975 (extended)	Feb. 1973 — June 1975
Objective	To determine the effects that 1) regulation of Lake Winnipeg, 2) diversion from the Churchill River and 3) development of hydro-electric potential of the Churchill River Diversion Route are likely to have on other water and related resource uses and to make recommendations for enhancing the overall benefits, due consideration being given to the protection of the environment.	To assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of: developing two hydro-electric sites on the Churchill River in Saskatchewan (the Iskwatam and Pita sites), designating an area of the basin in Saskatchewan as a national park developing provincial parks in the Manitoba part of the basin, and evaluating the options open to Saskatchewan upon expiration of the Island Falls and Whitesand Dam licences.

ENVIRONMENT

Funding & Operation	Canada and Manitoba share total cost, and contribute to \$1 million each. Joint planning through a Study Board. The agreement is administered by Manitoba through a Technical Advisory Committee. The study is in its final stages. A final report will be completed by the end of June 1975.	Canada will pay \$1,250,000, Saskatchewan \$1,075,000 and Manitoba \$175,000. Under the Agreement, a study board was established. Field work is completed and the final Study Report is due in June 1975.
Name of Agreement	Canada — British Columbia Fraser River Upstream Storage Study	Canada — Ontario Northern Ontario Water Resources Studies
Duration	Feb. 1971 — Mid 1975	1966 — March 31, 1975. Federal responsibilities have been completed — provincial responsibilities are continuing.
Objective	To develop an integrated plan for further flood protection, utilization and control of the water resources of the basin, with particular emphasis on flood protection for the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley, through use of dykes, upstream storage reservoirs and diversions.	To study the quantity and quality of water resources draining into James Bay and Hudson Bay in Ontario and to assess the possibilities for their future development.
Funding & Operation	Cost shared on 50-50 basis between Canada and B.C. The funds are included in the funds for Lower Fraser River Valley Control Program. The agreement is administered by a Joint Advisory Board. Field studies are completed and work is underway on the final report.	Canada will pay up to \$3 million. Ontario's share is unknown. Canada is responsible for engineering feasibility, cost studies and for assessing alternative possibilities for water utilization. Ontario is responsible for hydro-logic and water quality studies. Socio-economic studies are shared.
Name of Agreement	Canada — Quebec Flow Regulation, Montreal Region	Canada — Manitoba Lake Winnipeg (under negotiation)
Duration	June 1974 — March 1976	
Objective	To examine the means of reducing the frequency of flooding as well as extreme low water levels of the Montreal region water bodies.	A study of Lake Winnipeg for the purpose of identifying beneficial uses of Lake Winnipeg, water quality criteria needed for such uses, and the need for more data on tributary inflow identifying present and future contaminants and methods of controlling contaminant inflows; and developing a predictive model and determining alternative approaches to managing the water's quality.

Funding & Operation	Canada and Quebec to share costs on a 50-50 basis. The Committee on Flow Regulation, Montreal Region, is conducting studies. The final report will be submitted by March 31, 1976. A total expenditure of \$600,000 has been authorized.	Total funding proposed is \$2.9 million; cost sharing arrangements are being negotiated. Work of a Task Force established to negotiate and develop a draft agreement, is nearing completion.
Name of Agreement	Canada — Alberta Athabasca River (under negotiation)	Canada — Nova Scotia Shubenacadie-Stewiacke River (under negotiation)
Duration	_____	_____
Objective	To initiate a general planning program leading to the development of a framework plan for water resource management in the Athabasca River basin.	To (a) examine critical problems affecting the water resources and the interrelationships of these problems; (b) develop proposals for interim measures to control critical problems and to maintain options for future action; and (c) develop a comprehensive framework plan focusing on water quality and quantity objectives and complementary development and resource use strategies.
Funding & Operation	Proposed funding is \$3 million to be shared equally by Canada and Alberta. A draft Agreement has been prepared and is in the final stages of review by the respective governments. Close coordination is expected to be maintained with the Canada-Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program.	Proposed funding is \$730,000 to be shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia. The program is under final review by the two governments.
Name of Agreement	Canada — Saskatchewan — Manitoba Souris River	Canada — Prince Edward Island P.E.I. Coastal Zone Program
Duration	October 1974 — 1977	4-year program
Objective	To formulate a framework plan for the management of the water and related resources of the basin.	To intensively study the development and planning problems posed by the coastal environment.
Funding & Operation	Canada is to pay 50% of the costs, Saskatchewan 29% and Manitoba 21%. The Study Agreement was signed in October 1974 and a Study Board and Study Director have been named.	The final report of the federal-provincial review committee has been completed. The report recommends a four year program estimated to cost \$3,270,000. The federal share is to be provided jointly by Fisheries and Marine Service, IWD and D.R.E.E.

OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Name of Agreement	Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment	Canada (D.O.E., M.O.T., D.I.N.A.,) Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan. Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee
Duration	1969 — continuous	January 1973 — continuous
Objective	The equitable apportionment of interprovincial prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.	To exchange information on potential water-related developments in the basin and to formulate a program to gather data on the basin's water and related resources, with the intent of determining what further studies may be undertaken in the basin.
Funding & Operation	The Prairie Provinces Water Board is composed of intergovernmental personnel. The Board studies and manages the apportionment of eastward flowing water on the prairies. The Board prepares an annual budget and five-year forecast. Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces.	The Committee has established a Task Force on Information to gather and compile information on the basin; to develop a hydrologic model; to determine conflicts of legislation in the basin, including the advantage offered by a Basin Board; to develop a central depository for the lodging of information and data; and to determine basic research needs. A comprehensive Canada Water Act Study is under consideration.

CANADA LAND INVENTORY

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Lands Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To classify lands as to their capabilities; to obtain a firm estimate of the extent and location of each class of land and to encourage the use of Canada Land Inventory data for resource and land use planning.

Authority:

Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act

Separate agreements for the implementation of the inventory were signed with each Province except Newfoundland which was under a separate agreement (see Canada/Newfoundland Forest Resource and Land Capability Study under the Department of the Environment).

Time Frame:

The agreements have been terminated with all Provinces except British Columbia. The agreement with British Columbia terminates on March 31, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

The Canada Land Inventory was undertaken in 1964 as a comprehensive survey of the land capability of the settled areas of Canada. The survey was specifically designed to include assessments of land capability for agriculture, forestry, recreation, wildlife, present land use, and pilot land use planning projects in each province.

Under the present federal-provincial agreements all additional expenditures necessary for the implementation of the Canada Land Inventory have been assumed by the federal government. Provincial cartography personnel have carried out the work, but all salaries, travel costs, planning and development costs, and publishing costs have been paid by the federal government. Payments to the Provinces are made upon receipt of claims submitted by April 15 of each year.

In the future, if new federal-provincial agreements are signed with regard to the Canada Land Inventory, the costs will be shared in the same manner as described under "Cooperative Environmental Assessment Studies" (see under the Department of the Environment).

Payments:

Information on the payments made to the Provinces under this program can be obtained by contacting the Lands Directorate.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director General
Lands Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. McCormack
Director General
Lands Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel: 997-1246

ENVIRONMENT

CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA OPERATION OF THE CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival

Authority:

Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has two managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch and the Regional Director, Western Region, Canadian Wildlife Service. Both Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

Payments:

An annual grant of \$55,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Management Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.K. Pollock
Chief of Administration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Management Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel: 997-1245

For Provincial Information:

Dr. J. Hatter
Director, Fish & Wildlife Branch
Department of Recreation and Conservation,
Victoria, B.C.

CANADA/MANITOBA DELTA MARSH MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Service program)

Administered By:

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To undertake joint programs to rehabilitate, develop and manage Delta Marsh for the purpose of wildlife research

Authority:

Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:

The agreement commenced April 1, 1974 and will continue until March 31, 1979.

Governor General — Order-in-Council 1974-4/642

Lieutenant Governor — Order-in-Council 141/74

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreement a Management Authority has been established consisting of the Regional Director, Western Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service and a senior official of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management (Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources) of the province or their delegates to be responsible for all phases of the joint program and included in among its responsibilities shall be the following:

- (a) To maintain and develop the Delta Marsh area for the purpose for which it is established, and, in this respect, it shall be competent for the Authority to do such acts and works as are necessary for the conservation, management, and development of wildlife for the public benefits herein;
- (b) The review, approval, and revision of management program proposals, procedures, and personnel requirements; and
- (c) The appointment of the federal and provincial representatives comprising the Project Directorate.

Payments:

Payment is made to the Province: \$350,000 in 1974-75 and \$312,500 in each of the four succeeding years.

For Further Information:**General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service
 Environmental Management Service
 Environment Canada
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.J.D. Stephen
 Director, Western Region
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Environment Canada
 10025 Jasper Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6

For Provincial Information:

The Honourable Harvey Bostrum, M.L.A.
 Minister of Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources
 Province of Manitoba
 Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8

ENVIRONMENT

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RESOURCE AND LAND CAPABILITY STUDY

(Part of Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Forestry Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to provide a forest inventory of Newfoundland and Labrador, and to provide maps and descriptions of land capability according to the specifications of the Canada Land Inventory.

Authority:

Order-in-Council, P.C. 1965-19/2255

A federal-provincial agreement with the Province of Newfoundland was signed in January 1966

Time Frame:

The study was to have been carried out during the eight-year period ending March 31, 1974; however the study was not completed by this date and was extended for two years to terminate on March 31, 1976 (P.C. 1975-1/800).

Financing and Operation:

The federal government has agreed to finance 90 per cent of the cost of the study to a maximum federal contribution of \$5,175,000. The two-year extension will not increase this maximum.

The survey is being conducted by the Province of Newfoundland with all work supervised by a Steering Committee of federal and provincial representatives. The federal government pays its share of the costs of the study after receiving claims from the Province of Newfoundland.

Payments:

All payments are made directly to the Province of Newfoundland. A total of \$116,300 was paid to the Province in 1974-75, and a total of \$150,000 is expected to be paid in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Forest Management Institute
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Dr. L. Sayn-Wittgenstein, Director
Forest Management Institute
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
396 Cooper Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel: 996-1674

CANADA/QUEBEC/NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATORY CARIBOU
(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To obtain biological data on Caribou to provide a basis for sound management and subsequent harvest

Authority:

Canada Wildlife Act

The study was agreed to through an exchange of letters between the appropriate Ministers.

Time Frame:

The study commenced in 1973-74 and will continue until 1975-76.

Financing and Operation:

This study is to be jointly carried out by the federal government and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Quebec. The Canadian Wildlife Service is coordinating the overall study and is responsible for the marking of animals by visible collars or by fastening transmitters for tracking purposes. The Provinces are responsible for conducting surveys and population counts within their own jurisdictions and for providing logistics and support staff for Canadian Wildlife Service responsibilities.

Payments:

No payments are made to the Provinces for this study as each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities. The total cost for the three years of the study are expected to be shared as follows:

	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>
Canada	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$25,500
Quebec	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Newfoundland	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$65,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Management Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.E. Bryant
Director, Eastern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Management Service
Environment Canada
2721 Highway 31
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

For Provincial Information:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Tourism
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland

Dr. Gaston Moisan
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fish and Game Branch
Department of Tourism, Fish and Game
Quebec City, Quebec

ENVIRONMENT

COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES

(Part of the Environmental Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Lands Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To undertake, when required, cooperative land use planning studies that are felt to be necessary in order to make good environmental management decisions relating to land use

Authority:

Department of Environment Act

Studies of this nature are to be implemented through federal-provincial agreements. Several agreements of this type have been entered into. These are the James Bay Agreement signed by the Federal Government and the James Bay Development Corporation, the Lower Churchill Assessment with Newfoundland and the Environmental Assessment Study of a Bulk Loading Port Location, Prince Rupert, with British Columbia.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity, but the federal government will enter into agreements of this nature only if there is a definite federal interest. The James Bay Agreement was signed on November 24, 1973 and will terminate on March 31, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

The sharing of costs for environmental assessment studies is based on the extent of the federal interest involved. If the study is of national environmental concern, the federal government will assume all additional expenditures necessary to implement the program. If there are both federal and provincial interests involved, the costs of the study will be shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the federal government and the province involved.

The costs of the James Bay Agreement are shared under both of these arrangements. Under the Agreement there are two types of projects: "mutual interest" projects and "national interest" projects. The costs of mutual interest projects are shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the federal government and the James Bay Development Corporation, while the costs of national interest projects are to be the full responsibility of the federal government. The James Bay Development Corporation has assumed the technical direction of all projects under the agreement and presents monthly claims to the federal government for its share of the costs of the projects.

Payments:

The maximum amounts to be spent under the James Bay Agreement have been limited to a total expenditure by each party of \$462,500 in fiscal 1972-73 and \$500,000 by each party during each of the three subsequent fiscal years.

The federal share of the Lower Churchill and Prince Rupert studies was \$29,600 and \$120,000 respectively.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director General
Lands Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. McCormack
Director General
Lands Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel: 997-1246

COOPERATIVE WATER QUANTITY SURVEY DATA GATHERING PROGRAM

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public

Authority:

Canada Water Act

Formal agreements have been signed with each Province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and Department of the Environment (DOE) provides for water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Surveys of water resources commenced in 1912. The agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice.

Financing and Operation:

This is a shared-cost program, with the federal government carrying out the operation and invoicing the provincial governments quarterly. Quebec operates the provincial network, except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government quarterly. Capital and operating costs are recovered in accordance with the federal-provincial agreements. DIAND transfers funds annually to DOE for its share of capital and operating costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities is also provided to the Provinces as required for their programs.

ENVIRONMENT

Payments:

Payments by Provinces for Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Payments (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	41.4
Prince Edward Island	0
Nova Scotia	33.0
New Brunswick	26.0
Ontario	386.1
Manitoba	203.0
Saskatchewan	170.1
Alberta	239.8
British Columbia	551.3
Payment to Quebec	433.2
Transfer from Diand to Doe	210.0
	<hr/> 1860.7 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. E.R. Peterson
Director
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Management Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel: (819) 997-1508

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T.F. Smith
Chief
Water Survey of Canada
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Environmental Management Service
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REGIONAL*Pacific*

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 Inland Waters Directorate
 Environmental Management Service
 Department of the Environment
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 Vancouver, British Columbia
 V6E 2M7

Tel.: (604) 544-3357

Ontario

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 Regional Director Ontario
 Inland Waters Directorate
 Environmental Management Service
 Department of the Environment
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 M4V 1P5

Tel.: (416) 966-7507

Atlantic

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 Regional Director Atlantic
 Inland Waters Directorate
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 Department of the Environment
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 Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Tel.: (902) 426-6051

Western

Mr. E.F. Durrant
 Regional Director Western
 Inland Waters Directorate
 Environmental Management Service
 Department of the Environment
 308 Brent Building
 2505 — 11th Avenue
 Regina, Saskatchewan
 S4P 0K6

Tel.: (306) 523-4691

Quebec

Mr. M. Lamontagne, Acting
 Regional Director Quebec
 Inland Waters Directorate
 Environmental Management Service
 Department of the Environment
 Suite 502
 2020 University Street
 Montreal, Quebec
 H3A 2A5

Tel.: (514) 283-4670

ENVIRONMENT

CROP DAMAGE ALLEVIATION PROGRAM

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To prevent damage by waterfowl to grain crops in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and to provide compensation to farmers for crop losses that cannot be prevented

Authority:

Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:

Agreements were signed with the three Provinces concerned for the operation of the program in 1972-73 and in 1974 for subsequent years until March 31, 1977.

Order-in-Council, P.C. 1973-1875

Order-in-Council, P.C. 1974-1/742

Financing and Operation:

The federal government has agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of provincial programs to prevent, or to compensate farmers for waterfowl crop depredation. Under the agreements, all operational and administrative costs of these programs are eligible for cost sharing.

The programs are administered by the Provinces concerned, but program planning and evaluation is a joint activity. The federal government makes annual payments to each of the three Provinces after receiving a statement of costs. The statements are received by March 1st of each year and are certified by a senior provincial officer.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces Under The Crop Damage Alleviation Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	261	100
Saskatchewan	460	500
Alberta	618	400
	<hr/> \$1,339 <hr/>	<hr/> \$1,000 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Management Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.G. Loughrey
Director General
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel.: 997-1301

or

Dr. W.J.D. Stephen
Director, Western Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
10025 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1S6

For Provincial Information:

Mr. Gordon R. Kerr
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife
Natural Resources Building
109th Street and 99th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2E1

Mr. G.E. Couldwell
Director of Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of Tourism & Natural Resources
Government Administration Building
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0B1

Mr. Al Murray
Assistant Deputy Minister
Operational Policy and Engineering Service
Department of Mines, Resources and
Environmental Management
989 Century Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba

ENVIRONMENT

FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION

Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program, but these programs have a direct relationship to the federal Disaster Assistance Program administered by the Minister of Finance — see below

Administered By:

Water Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

- a) To provide financial assistance to the Provinces for the construction of permanent flood control structures
- b) To provide financial assistance to the Provinces for a national program of flood risk mapping to serve as a basis for a formally agreed joint approach to the reduction of flood damage potential

Authority:

Canada Water Act

The federal government has established a set of “guidelines” for negotiations with the Provinces in respect of the costs of flood damage and flood control. Federal assistance for flood control projects is provided under federal-provincial agreements which, in many cases, are part of broader water management agreements (see “Agreements for Water Planning and Management” under the Department of the Environment).

The Minister of the Environment has announced the federal willingness to participate with the Provinces in a program directed to the reduction of potential flood damages. This program would be based on flood risk maps within the context of formal federal-provincial Agreements. Both governments would undertake to limit their investments in flood vulnerable areas and to influence other public and private investments to do likewise.

Federal assistance for the costs of flood damage is provided by the Minister of Finance after the request of a Province and under a federal-provincial agreement signed after negotiation with the Province concerned.

Time Frame:

The flood control and flood damage reduction programs are a continuing activity of the Department of the Environment. The amount and duration of federal assistance is set forth in the various agreements. Initial negotiations with the Provinces are taking place on the flood damage reduction program.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government will generally provide 50 per cent of the cost of permanent *flood control* structures. The work is usually supervised by a federal-provincial water management board or other joint body. The actual construction can be undertaken by either the federal or provincial governments.

Under the national flood damage reduction program, announced by the Minister of the Environment, the costs of preparing flood risk maps will be shared equally by Canada and the Provinces. It is likely that joint bodies will be required to supervise the preparation of the maps and to administer the general provisions of the federal-provincial agreements (Accords) on this program.

The assistance provided by the Minister of Finance in consultation with Emergency Planning Canada to the Provinces for the costs of *flood damage* is made available under a “threshold formula”. Under the formula, the provincial governments absorb all flood damage costs up to an amount equal to \$1.00 per head of the province’s population, i.e., \$1.00 “per capita”. If flood damage costs rise above this amount the federal government pays an increasing percentage of the costs, as follows:

	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Costs up to a total amount equivalent to \$1.00 per capita of the province's population	100%	0%
Costs between \$1.00 and \$3.00 per capita	50%	50%
Costs between \$3.00 and \$5.00 per capita	25%	75%
Costs above \$5.00 per capita	10%	90%

In addition to this financial assistance, the Department of National Defence provides manpower and equipment to aid in flood emergencies (see "Emergency or Disaster Assistance to Civil Authorities" under the Department of National Defence). The total damage costs and the amount of federal financial assistance are determined through discussion with the Province involved. Other federal departments and agencies are also involved in the warning and flood fighting phases.

Payments:

Payments are as agreed upon with the Province concerned. Information on assistance provided to the Provinces for flood control projects and the flood damage reduction program can be obtained from the Inland Waters Directorate of the Department of the Environment. Information on Federal Disaster Assistance payments may be obtained from the Department of Finance.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.P. Bruce
Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

or

Mr. Alex Renwick
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G5

ENVIRONMENT

FOREST PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

(Part of Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Forestry Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

The purpose of this program was to minimize or prevent losses of economically and environmentally important timber resources, and to assure efficient pest control operations with due consideration for minimizing any undesirable environmental side effects.

Authority:

Approved by Cabinet on June 8, 1972. Discontinued March 31, 1975 by approval of Treasury Board on May 16, 1974.

Time Frame:

The program was intended to be continuing, but it was decided to be too open-ended, thus it was discontinued. A broader program of forest protection (including insects, diseases, fire, windthrow) is under study.

Financing and Operation:

The discontinued program provided assistance to help meet the costs of insect spraying operations if the expenditures of a Province exceeded a certain threshold amount.

Payments:

Payments totalling \$2.6 million were made in 1974-75 to New Brunswick and Quebec to help with the costs of aerial spraying against the spruce budworm. No payments are planned in 1975-76.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director, Program Coordination & Evaluation
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Prentice, Director
Forest Protection Branch
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3
Tel: 997-3629

FOREST RESOURCE RESEARCH AND SERVICES PROJECTS

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Forestry Service, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To develop and improve the techniques for managing, protecting and harvesting Canada's forests

Authority:

Forestry Development and Research Act

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

Research and services projects are carried out by the Canadian Forestry Service in cooperation with various provincial governments and organizations. Cooperating agencies provide manpower, equipment and materials for the conduct of the various studies. In some instances the costs of the projects have been equally or partially shared with the cooperating agencies. The costs of these projects to the Canadian Forestry Service are approximately \$5.0 million annually.

Payments:

Under these projects payments are not usually made to the Provinces or Municipalities as each level of government finances its own share of the responsibilities.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director, Program Coordination & Evaluation
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Prentice, Acting Director
Program Coordination & Evaluation
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel: 997-3629

ENVIRONMENT

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

The regulation and control of Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, the Winnipeg and English Rivers, and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol.

Authority:

Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the U.S.A. at Washington, February 24, 1925

Lake of the Woods Control Board Act 1921 and Lac Seul Conservation Act 1928

Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Manitoba and Ontario November 15, 1922

Time Frame:

Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation of the water levels of both Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul. In the case of the regulation of Lake of the Woods the federal government pays one-third of the capital and annual operating costs, with the Provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds. This sharing of costs reflects the federal interest in navigation and the potential for hydro-electric power generation in the two Provinces. From the control operations, the federal government bills each of the Provinces on an annual basis for their respective shares of the cost.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the Province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operating costs and the Province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths. Ontario operates these facilities and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the Province of Manitoba.

Payments:

Operating Costs For Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1973-74

	<i>Canada</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Ontario</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Manitoba</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Lake of the Woods	18	6	30
Lac Seul	—	7	10
	<hr/> \$18	<hr/> \$13	<hr/> \$40

For Further Information:**General:**

Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Watt
Head, River Monitoring and Control Section
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E7
Tel: 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM**Administered By:**

Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

Purpose:

To assess the natural quality of Inland Waters and also to meet the data requirements of both federal and provincial governments by providing water quality information and compiling interpretative reports

Authority:

Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the Provinces as required.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems.

Financing and Operation:

Arrangements have been made with the Province of Ontario for it to provide data from 26 of its monitoring stations. This input by the Province amounts to approximately half of the cost of operating the Ontario part of the program.

The Province of Quebec provides data from its monitoring programs on non-navigable inland waters on request.

An arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

The program is completely financed by the federal government except for the input from Ontario and Quebec.

Payments:

There are no intergovernmental payments involved.

OTTAWA

Mr. R.M. Gale, Chief
Monitoring and Surveys Division
Water Quality Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Management Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-3422

ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL

Atlantic

Mr. D.H. Cullen, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Atlantic Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Management Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 861
Moncton, N.B.

Tel.: (506) 858-2003

Ontario

Mr. W.J. Traversy, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Ontario Region
Canada Centre for Inland Waters
867 Lakeshore Drive
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Tel.: (416) 637-4663

Western

Mr. K.W. Reid, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Western & Northern
Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Environmental Management Service
308 Brent Building
2505 — 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 1C9

Tel.: (306) 523-4691

Pacific

Mr. C.H. McBratney, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Pacific & Yukon Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Management Service
Department of the Environment
1001 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 2M9

Tel.: (604) 544-3915

BANFF — CALGARY CORRIDOR REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY

Administered By:

Environmental Protection Service, Northwest Region

Purpose:

The study has the following objectives:

1. Identify the magnitude of environmental problems associated with current solid waste management operations within the study area.
2. Analyze current solid waste management operations within the study area.
3. Recommend alternatives to improve current solid waste management operations within the study area.

Authority:

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the Federal Activities Protection Program. The program was established through the Cabinet Decision of June 8, 1972. A major objective of the program is to ensure that all Federal Activities in the country are employing the best practicable technology in the control of

all sources of pollution. To achieve this objective, the Federal Activities Environmental Branch, EPS, is responsible for the identification and assessment of all sources of pollution from Federal Activities and, in cooperation with other Federal Departments, ensuring that sub-standard facilities are upgraded to meet all Federal and Provincial Guidelines and Regulations. The agreement to proceed with the Banff – Calgary Regional Study and the shared-cost arrangements was reached by DOE, Alberta, and DOE, Canada in July, 1974.

Time Frame:

The study is an isolated project although the shared-cost format that has been established could be followed for similar projects between DOE, Alberta and DOE, Canada. The study was initiated in July, 1974, with an original completion date in March, 1975. The study, however, is still underway and a new completion date is being renegotiated with the consultant that was selected to undertake the study.

Financing and Operation:

An engineering consulting firm was selected to carry out the study on behalf of the two funding agencies. The total cost of the study is not to exceed \$50,000. The shared-cost formula was based on the size and populations of the Federal and Provincial areas of jurisdiction within the study region. The formula agreed to is as follows:

Federal Government (Federal Activities Cleanup Fund) Department of the Environment, Alberta	(\$37,500) \$12,500
Total Cost	\$50,000

Claims from the consulting firm are submitted to the Federal Government up to a maximum of 75% of the final cost of the study. Final claims to the Federal Government cannot exceed \$37,500.

Consultation among the contributing agencies is carried out through a steering committee composed of representatives from DOE, Alberta, DOE, Canada. The Environmental Protection Service, Northwest Region is responsible for project supervision. There are no loans nor municipal claims involved in the project.

Transfer Payments:

No payments have been made to the Provinces or Municipalities.

For Further Information:

Ottawa:

Mr. H.J. Brian Curran, A/Chief
Technical Services Division
Federal Activities Environmental Branch
Place Vincent Massey, Room 1402
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Tel: 997-2961

Regional:

Mr. R. Frith, Head
Federal Facilities Section
Environmental Protection Service
Northwest Region
Department of Environment
Room 1023
10025 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2X9

Tel: 425-6977

ENVIRONMENT

MIRAMICHI SOLID WASTE STUDY

Administered By:

Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region

Purpose:

The study has the following objectives:

1. Develop a solid waste management scheme for the area.
2. Identify the magnitude and type of environmental problems associated with solid waste handling and disposal for federal facilities municipal facilities and industrial facilities in the area.
3. Incorporate solutions to federal, municipal and industrial waste disposal problems in the area.
4. Increase environmental and economic incentive for centralizing heat and resource recovery while solving federal facility solid waste problems.

Authority:

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the Federal Activities Protection Program. The program was established through the Cabinet Decision of June 8, 1972. A major objective of the program is to ensure that all Federal Activities in the country are employing the best practicable technology in the control of all sources of pollution. To achieve this objective, the Federal Activities Environmental Branch, EPS, is responsible for the identification and assessment of all sources of pollution from Federal Activities and, in cooperation with other Federal Departments, ensuring that sub-standard facilities are upgraded to meet all Federal and Provincial Guidelines and Regulations. The project was initiated through an agreement between the Province of New Brunswick and DOE, Canada.

Time Frame:

The study is an isolated project and was initiated in March, 1975. The projected completion date is October, 1975.

Financing and Operation:

A consulting firm was selected to carry out the shared-cost study on behalf of the two contributing agencies. Total cost of the project is estimated to be \$34,000 with the federal portion not to exceed \$20,000. Claims are submitted to the Federal Government by the Province. Supervision of the study is carried out by EPS, Atlantic Region in consultation with the Province.

Transfer Payments:

Transfer payments to the Province of New Brunswick during 75/76 will not exceed \$20,000.

For Further Information:

Ottawa:

Mr. H.J. Brian Curran, A/Chief
Technical Services Division
Federal Activities Environmental Branch
Place Vincent Massey, Room 1402
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel: 997-2961

Regional:

Mr. L. Fedoruk
Environmental Protection Service
Atlantic Region
Department of Environment
Bank of Montreal Tower
P.O. Box 2406
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 3E4
Tel: 462-6132

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Air Pollution Control Directorate, Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:

To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

Authority:

Clean Air Act

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

The federal government loans monitoring equipment, and it processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The provincial governments operate the equipment. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. Provision for consultation and revision is provided through the Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution. As of March 1, 1975, the network comprised 432 installations located at 147 stations in 45 cities, and is still being expanded.

Payments:

No direct payments are made to the Provinces or Municipalities.

For Further Information:*Ottawa:*

Dr. S.O. Winthrop, Director General
Air Pollution Control Directorate
Environmental Protection Service

Tel: 997-1649

Mr. D. Williams, A/Chief
Surveillance Division
Air Pollution Control Directorate

Tel: 992-0676

Regional:

Mr. Ghislain Gauthier
Director, Quebec Region
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1330 — Mailing Address
Station "B"
Montreal, 110 P.Q.

Tel: (514) 283-4670

Mr. R.E. McLaren
Director, Pacific Region
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1090 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Tel: (604) 544-1064

ENVIRONMENT

Dr. C.J. Edmonds
Director, Atlantic Region
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 2406
Halifax, N.S.
Tel: (162)426-3593

Mr. J.J. Eatock
Director, Northwest Region
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
10th Floor, Room 1023
10025 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2X9
Tel: (403)425-5128

ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

Administered By:

Small Craft Harbours Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

Purpose:

To plan, develop and administer small craft harbours in Canada. This includes:

1. Commercial Fishing Harbours
2. Recreational boating facilities; including administration of the Marina Program and the Tourist Wharf Program.

Authority:

Government Harbours and Piers Act

Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act

Letter from Clerk of Privy Council Office of June 6, 1973 transferring program responsibility

Orders in Council transferring administrative responsibility to the Minister of State-Fisheries from the Minister of Transport on P.C. 1973-1551 dated June 14, 1973 and P.C. 1974-1839 dated August 8, 1974

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Under the Marina Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch has, under approved application, entered into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments and the private sector for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government agrees to fund major capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments or the private sector, i.e. for shore based facilities, floats, etc.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of \$15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of the Environment.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Small Craft Harbours Branch
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.A. Reid, Director
Small Craft Harbours Branch
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of the Environment
10th Floor, E.M.R. Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel: 995-2003

CANADA/ONTARIO GREAT LAKES SHORE DAMAGE SURVEY

Administered By:

Ocean and Aquatic Affairs, Fisheries and Marine Service

Purpose:

To jointly survey the Great Lakes shoreline damage resulting from recent high water levels. The study also provides the basis of recommendations on long-term remedial and protective measures

Authority:

The survey was established under an exchange of letters between the federal Minister of the Environment and the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources.

Time Frame:

This one-year study began in July, 1973 and the survey has now been completed. The technical report and atlas is now being put to tender for publication. Distribution will be on a cost recovery basis.

Financing and Operation:

The costs of the survey were shared by the federal government and the Province of Ontario. The cost to the federal government was \$350,000 which was 50% of the total cost.

The survey was composed of six projects that were eligible for cost sharing. The federal government supervised four of these and the Province supervised the other two.

For Further Information:

General:

Division of Ocean Science Affairs
Ocean and Aquatic Affairs
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3
Tel: 995-2048

Mr. N. Freeman, Head
Research and Development
Ocean and Aquatic Affairs
Canada Centre for Inland Waters
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario.
Tel: 637-4380

ENVIRONMENT

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

(Part of the Fisheries Management and Research Activity of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

Administered By:

Industrial Development Branch, Operations Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service

Purpose:

To provide for federal financial participation in fisheries development projects and programs undertaken by the various provincial governments under cost sharing arrangements

Authority:

Fisheries Development Act

A program is negotiated with each Province in the late summer and early fall months for the next succeeding fiscal year and is agreed upon by informal arrangement with the Province concerned.

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing activity of the federal government since 1962.

Financing and Operation:

A cost sharing program worked out between the Fisheries and Marine Service and a province is a collection of individual projects which may or may not relate to similar projects under programs arranged with the other provinces.

Programs having financial support of the Branch under shared cost arrangements include activities in the following fields: engineering and vessel development, development of fish catching gear and equipment used aboard vessels or attached to shore or other fixed installations, shipboard fish handling and refrigeration and cold storage and related facilities. Projects also cover engineering developments in fields such as electronics (fish finding and navigation, etc.) and mechanical devices and equipment used in fisheries operations of all kinds.

One important part of the Branch's activity under shared cost arrangements is the search for under-exploited or unexploited fish populations and the development of new fisheries based on hitherto unused species. Also, it is engaged in shared cost projects involving instructional and demonstration activities related to technical development.

Occasionally and infrequently, cost sharing may be applied to some aspects of new plant installations and pilot plant operations.

The programs are generally shared on a 50/50 or 75 per cent federal and 25 per cent provincial basis. The criteria for establishing the sharing of costs usually reflect the degree of "importance" of a project. If a project is primarily of local or provincial interest, a 50/50 sharing of costs is followed, but if the interest is national or regional, cost sharing is based on a 75 per cent federal and 25 per cent provincial formula.

The financing of projects, in the first instance, is usually undertaken by the Province concerned. The Province then makes claims against the federal government for the agreed federal share. Progress payments are made during the fiscal year and final adjustments are made at the end of the fiscal year. In the case of British Columbia, the federal government pays the initial cost of projects and the Province then reimburses the federal government its agreed share. In the case of third party involvement under contract, the Province and the federal government pay their respective obligations independently.

Payments:

Payments to Province for Fisheries Development

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	591	600
Prince Edward Island	98	94
Nova Scotia	293	205
New Brunswick	171	173
Quebec	94	71
Ontario	27	61
British Columbia	106	106
	<hr/> 1,380 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,310 <hr/>

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Industrial Development Branch
Fisheries & Marine Service
Department of Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

L.S. Bradbury
Director
Industrial Development Branch
Fisheries & Marine Service
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Tel: 995-2110

ENVIRONMENT

FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directors General, Fisheries and Marine Service

Purpose:

To assist in financing new vessel construction with a view to the orderly development of a modern and efficient Canadian fishing fleet

Authority:

Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1970, P.C. 1970-1398, dated August 5, 1970; as amended, P.C. 1973-1182, dated August 22, 1973

Agreements have been signed by the Minister of Fisheries for Canada and the appropriate provincial lending authorities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program that began in 1944 at which time it applied only to the Atlantic region. While it has existed in several forms the latest change was in 1970 when the program was extended to include new vessels for the Pacific and inland fisheries.

Financing and Operation:

The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of new fishing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

Any vessel seeking subsidy must first be approved by the Fisheries and Marine Service and be assured of any applicable fishing licenses or permits before acceptance for subsidy consideration.

The Department of the Environment has the exclusive financial responsibility for vessels between 35 and 75 ft. (length overall) inclusive.

Above 75 ft., following approval by DOE, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is in an amount not exceeding 14% of the approved cost and on top of which the Department of the Environment may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to maximize the total federal contribution in respect of any vessel at an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

The ITC contribution is paid to the shipbuilder; the DOE contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

For each Atlantic province (Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Newfoundland) under the formal agreement between the respective loan agency and the Minister of Fisheries, and in compliance with prevailing resources and fishery management policies, each year an agreed program of vessel construction is drawn up.

In order to receive assistance, fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of DOE and thereafter if assured of a license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the Department or through the appropriate provincial lending agency.

Where there are no agreements with the "fresh water" provinces, or British Columbia, the Federal Government works in close liaison with provincial authorities on subsidy matters.

Payments:

Payments are only made on the basis of individual applications for assistance.

For further information, enquiries may be directed to the Regional Directors General, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of the Environment, as follows:

Mr. L.J. Cowley
 Director-General of Fisheries
 Department of the Environment
 St. John's, Newfoundland

Dr. Glen H. Geen
 Director-General of Fisheries
 Department of the Environment
 Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. H.D. Johnston
 Director-General of Fisheries
 Department of the Environment
 Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dr. G.H. Lawler
 Director-General of Fisheries
 Department of the Environment
 Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. Jean Frechet
 Director-General of Fisheries
 Department of the Environment
 Ste. Foy, P.Q. 10
 Quebec

and to
 Mr. W.G. Scott
 Naval Architect
 Administrator, Fishing Vessel Assistance Programs
 Industrial Development Branch
 Fisheries and Marine Service
 Department of the Environment
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3
 Tel: 995-2113

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

Administered By:

Inspection Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

Purpose:

To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception

Authority:

Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces

Fish Inspection Regulations (P.C. 1971-935; as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. Manitoba and Ontario have prepared draft regulations and it is expected the province of Nova Scotia will also introduce regulations in the not too distant future.

Although formal agreements have not been made with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order-in-Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

ENVIRONMENT

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:

The National Fish Inspection Program as such, is financed by the Federal government. However, in a number of instances there have been shared cost projects administered by the Inspection Branch which are related to the overall program. To date, all of the federal-provincial programs administered by the Inspection Branch have been on a fifty-fifty cost shared basis.

Cash payments (loans or compensations) have been made to fishermen or fish processors in emergency situations where livelihoods or businesses were affected. For example, while a newly discovered problem of mercury in certain species of fish was assessed, there was need to provide emergency financial assistance to the industry. Either the federal or provincial government may have prime responsibility for administering a special compensation or loan program. Claims would be submitted to the federal or provincial agency administering the program.

Payments:

Payments are made to provinces in respect of shared cost projects which they administer.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Inspection Branch
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Dr. C.M. Blackwood
Director
Inspection Branch
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel: 995-2096

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

Administered By:

Industrial Development Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

Regional Director of Fisheries, Fisheries and Marine Service, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:

Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen

Authority:

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service the Department of the Environment operates some 19 key bait depots, 37 small bait holding units and one refrigerated bait vessel, the "M.V. Artica". In recent years the gross cost of the program has averaged about \$1,400,000 per year with revenue from the sale of bait averaging about \$250,000 for an annual net program cost of about \$1,150,000.

Payments:

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

Regional:

Mr. L. Cowley

Regional Director General

Fisheries and Marine Service

Department of the Environment

P.O. Box 5667

St. John's, Newfoundland

FINANCE

The Department of Finance has both advisory and administrative responsibilities. Sections of the department analyze and appraise Canada's economic situation and prospects. On the basis of this analysis and appraisal the Minister of Finance is advised about the implications of existing and proposed fiscal and other economic policies and measures. The Department is comprised of six Branches, they are as follows: Tariffs, Trade and Aid; Economic Analysis, Fiscal Policy and International Finance; Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations; Economic Programs and Government Finance; Capital Markets; and Long Range Economic Planning.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations Branch and the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch.

The Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations Branch is comprised of six divisions dealing with Corporations and Business Income, Personal Commodity and Estate Tax, International Tax Policy, Social Development and Manpower Policy, Federal-Provincial Relations and Municipal Grants.

The responsibilities of the three Tax Policy Divisions are as follows: the Corporations and Business Income Division analyzes existing tax measures and new proposals directly affecting the business community. The Personal Income Tax Division analyzes proposals relating to personal taxation, deferred income plans, trusts and partnerships. A commodity tax unit within this Division deals with tax policy problems concerning all federal excise taxes and duties. The International Tax Division is concerned with international provisions of the taxing statutes, and is responsible for the negotiation of tax treaties with other countries.

The Social Development and Manpower Policy Division monitors existing and developing measures in the fields of social policy and income support systems, manpower policies and employment programs and socio-economic measures with the purpose of implementing measures to accomplish economic, fiscal and financial objectives in these areas.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, and intergovernmental co-operation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the provinces. These include the Established Programs (Interim Arrangement) Act, statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes.

The Municipal Grants Division administers the program of grants in lieu of real estate taxes to taxing authorities in Canada within whose boundaries federal property is situated.

The Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch is comprised of four divisions dealing with Resource Programs, Economic Development, Government Finance and Guaranteed Loans.

The Resource Programs Division has responsibility for encouraging the development of policies and programs for Canada's natural resources. The Division analyzes major proposals made by other government departments and advises the Minister of Finance regarding their appropriateness.

The Economic Development Division is concerned with secondary industry, regional and area development, industrial developments, consumer and corporate affairs and transportation. The Division's role is in keeping with the Department's overall responsibility in respect of fiscal control and the level of economic activity in Canada.

The Government Finance Division is responsible for financial operations and advice on policy formulation concerning loans investments and guarantees by the government. It is also responsible for the preparation of legislation and amendments of various financial bills including the Canadian National Financing and

Guarantee Act, the Small Business Loans Act, the Farm Improvements Loans Act and the Fisheries Improvements Loans Act.

The Guaranteed Loans Administration recommends terms and conditions for loans to Crown corporations and calculates interest rates on government loans designed to recover the government's cost of borrowing.

In dollar terms, the Department of Finance administers a substantial portion of all the federal transfer payments to the Provinces and Municipalities. The 1975-76 estimates indicate that a total of nearly two and a half billion dollars will be paid out to the Province and Municipalities under programs of the Department. Most of this amount is payable under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department, itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include: the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance, the Industrial Development Bank, and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	Page
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND LOANS	96
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN	98
CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS	100
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	102
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION – REVENUE REDUCTION	105
PROVINCIAL REVENUE EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS	106
PROVINCIAL REVENUE STABILIZATION PAYMENTS	108
PROVINCIAL TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	109
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	111
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	112
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	114
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	115
DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	117

FINANCE

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:

Government Finance — Loans, Investments and Guarantees Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch

Purpose:

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan

Authority:

Canada Pension Plan Act

Canada Pension Plan Regulations

Time Frame:

The first loans to the provincial governments were made in 1966. All loans are secured by provincial securities with a 20-year term to maturity. The first mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:

The Canada Pension Plan Act provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces and Canada.

Every month the Department of Finance indicates to the provincial governments the amount of funds in the Canada Pension Plan in excess of the amount needed to meet operating expenses. The excess money is available to advance to the Provinces according to the proportion of contributions received from residents in each. Advances are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security having a term to maturity of twenty years. Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the Provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms of twenty years or more, the market yields being those which obtain in the first three business days of the month in which the contributions to be invested are received by the Canada Pension Plan.

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund

	<i>Estimates 1973-74 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Total to March 31, 1975 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1974-75 (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	21.2	154.4	25.8
Prince Edward Island	4.2	30.9	5.3
Nova Scotia	42.9	311.7	50.9
New Brunswick	32.0	235.6	38.3
Quebec	8.7	43.5	7.9
Ontario	595.2	4,405.5	701.8
Manitoba	63.4	467.9	74.5
Saskatchewan	47.1	364.1	55.6
Alberta	105.6	757.5	126.6
British Columbia	158.0	1,159.4	189.1
Canada	7.7	51.4	9.1
Total	1,086.0	7,981.9	1,284.9

For Further Information:

General:

Director

Government Finance — Loans Investments and
Guarantees Division

Department Finance

Place Bell Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0G5

Tel: 996-9599

Officer Responsible:

L. Konomis

Government Finance — Loans Investments and
Guarantees Division

Department of Finance

Place Bell Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0G5

Tel: 992-9031

FINANCE

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:

Government Finance, Loans, Investments and Guarantees Division

Purpose:

The Canada Student Loans Plan makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

Authority:

Canada Student Loans Act

Canada Student Loans Regulations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any Province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a Province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the Quebec population, age 18 to 24, as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1974-75 amounted to \$10.7 million.

Under the program loans made to students by Chartered Banks on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of \$1800 in any one academic year, subject to an overall maximum of \$9800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9 1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian Chartered Bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of \$175 million for the base loan year 1975/76 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between Provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:

Canada Student Loans by Province in 1972-73 and 1973-74

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1973-74 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>
Newfoundland	6,863	6,186	5,796	4,676
Prince Edward Island	2,124	1,774	1,948	1,600
Nova Scotia	10,496	8,875	11,214	8,662
New Brunswick	7,731	7,398	7,270	6,938
Ontario	47,203	62,130	51,860	63,714
Manitoba	3,937	5,697	6,559	8,692
Saskatchewan	7,067	8,111	6,375	7,040
Alberta	15,441	14,882	16,526	14,777
British Columbia	5,710	7,291	8,149	9,822
Northwest Territories	35	30	45	33
Yukon Territory	21	22	33	31
Total	106,628	122,396	115,774	125,985

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

F. Claude Passy, Chief
Guaranteed Loans Administration Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa K1A 0G5

FINANCE

CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

These arrangements allowed any Province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial responsibility for certain joint programs.

Authority:

Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part VII

Youth Allowances Act

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Regulations

Youth Allowances Regulations

Supplemental Agreements with Quebec

Time Frame:

The interim arrangements for contracting out of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Program expire on December 31, 1977, and the arrangements for the Special Welfare Programs expire on March 31, 1977.

There is no specified termination date for the arrangements for the Youth Allowances Program.

Financing and Operation:

Canada, during the term of these arrangements, undertakes to compensate the contracting Province for its assumption of certain specified programs. The compensation is in two parts:

1. the abatement of the federal income tax on residents of the province; and
2. an operating cost adjustment payment.

The first part of the federal compensation consists of a specified abatement of the federal personal income tax for each program that the Province contracts out of. An abatement of 16 personal income tax points is granted for contracting out of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Program. Five points are abated for the Special Welfare Program and 3 tax points are abated in respect of the Youth Allowances Program. The Special Welfare Program is a composite of four programs. Three of these programs are residual ones which are presently being phased out. These are: Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances and Unemployment Assistance. The fourth program is the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) which is a comprehensive program for sharing provincial and municipal welfare costs between Canada and the Provinces. CAP includes the functions which were previously carried on under the other three components of the Special Welfare Program.

The rest of the compensation to a Province which "contracts out" is in the form of an operating cost adjustment payment. This is in the amount of the difference between the value of the federal tax abatement and the financial burden assumed by the Province that "contracted out". Depending on the operating costs of the program and the value of the income tax abatement the adjustment payment is made either from Canada to the Province or vice versa. Generally, the total federal contribution to the Province amounts to about 50 per cent of the operating costs of the programs involved. (For descriptions of the eligible operating costs under these programs see the program descriptions under National Health and Welfare below).

To receive compensation from the federal government under the opting out arrangements a Province must enter into supplemental agreements in respect of each program for which it assumes responsibility. Quebec is the only Province that has entered into such agreements.

Under the present arrangements Quebec submits to the Department of National Health and Welfare a monthly statement of expenditures for each of the five programs (Youth Allowances excepted) indicated above. From this information the Department of National Health and Welfare estimates the federal share of the annual program

costs and so informs the Department of Finance. The latter Department, on the basis of this estimate of program costs and its own estimate of the value of the federal tax abatement, determines and pays (or receives) in monthly installments the appropriate operating cost adjustment payment.

From 1966 the 3 point tax abatement for the Youth Allowances Program has represented a larger value than the federal savings due to Quebec's opting out. The excess has been recovered from the province by charging it against the operating cost adjustment in respect of the other programs. With the enlargement of the Family Allowances Program to embrace those 16 and 17 years of age as of January 1, 1974, the Youth Allowances Programs (and its Quebec equivalent) was discontinued. In the resulting arrangement, Quebec retained the 3 point tax abatement associated with the former Youth Allowances Program, and the full value of the abatement is recovered from other fiscal payments to Quebec.

Payments:

The following table provides a comparison of the 1974-75 estimates and the actual 1972-73 and 1973-74 expenditures, showing the value of the tax abatements and the size of the cash adjustment payments to Quebec according to program.

<i>Program and Form of Compensation</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$ million)</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures (\$ million)</i>	<i>1974-75 Estimates (\$ million)</i>
Hospital Insurance			
Federal Share of Cost	398.4	429.9	479.5
Tax Abatement Value	358.8	418.9	493.7
Federal Cash Payment	39.6	11.0	-14.2
Special Welfare			
Federal Share of Cost	303.7	320.0	377.6
Tax Abatement Value	106.4	124.5	148.7
Federal Cash Payment	197.3	195.5	228.9
Subtotal			
Federal Share of Cost	702.1	749.9	857.1
Tax Abatement Value	465.2	543.4	642.4
Federal Cash Payment	236.9	206.5	214.7
Youth Allowances			
Federal Share of Cost	24.0	23.2	—
Tax Abatement Value	63.4	76.3	89.2
Federal Cash Payment	-39.4	-53.1	-89.2
Prior Year Cash Adjustment	—	—	57.0
Total			
Federal Share of Cost	726.0	773.1	914.1
Tax Abatement Value	528.5	619.7	731.6
Federal Cash Payment	197.5	153.4	182.5

FINANCE

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

John Garner
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa K1A 0G5
Tel.: 992-2438

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

(Including grants in lieu of taxes to Provinces)

Administered By:

Municipal Grants Division of the Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations Branch

Purpose:

These grants are paid to municipal, school and provincial taxing authorities in lieu of real estate taxes and local improvement charges on Crown Property which is exempt from municipal taxation under section 125 of the British North America Act.

Authority:

Municipal Grants Act. R.S. 182, s.1. (Chapter M-15)

Real Property Grants Regulations. P.C. 1967.1935
and

Rural Municipal Grants Regulations. P.C. 1958.791

Time Frame:

There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Payments are made under annual appropriations. They have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:

These are grants in lieu of taxes and are therefore unconditional payments to the Municipalities or Provinces involved. Grants are roughly equivalent to taxes and therefore change automatically if the taxing authority alters the mill rate.

When a federal department purchases property in a given year, that department is responsible for the remainder of the taxes in the year of acquisition. The following year the local tax authority may make application for a grant to the Department of Finance. Upon receipt, investigation, endorsement and approval of the application, regular grants begin. These grants must be applied for annually and are normally equal to the full amount of local taxes except where:

1. Part of the tax rate is for a service which the federal government provides to its own property, e.g. policing at high-security properties, schooling at defence bases; or
2. Part of the tax rate is for a service not accepted in respect of federal property.

In such cases appropriate adjustments may be made in the amount of any grants paid.

Four types of grants are payable under the provisions of the Municipal Grants Act to local governments which have the power to levy real estate taxes. They are:

1. Annual grants in lieu of real property taxes.
2. Transitional declining grants, where taxable property is acquired by the federal government for a purpose which renders the property ineligible for grants under the Municipal Grants Act (applicable to specific property types set out in the Act);
3. Grants in lieu of special assessments for the unpaid principal amount of part of the cost of local improvements; and
4. Under Regulations, grants to rural municipalities that incur expenses by reason of the proximity of a self-contained defence establishment.

Specifically excluded from the real property tax grant base are the following types of property:

1. Real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;
2. Parks, historical sites, monuments, museums, public libraries, art galleries or Indian reserves;
3. An improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or moveable property;
4. Improvements to land or structures (other than dwellings) forming part of any designated "self-contained defence establishment";
5. Property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways or of any corporation, company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;
6. Any real property owned by Her Majesty and leased to or occupied by the private sector; and
7. The building known as the Houses of Parliament and certain grounds pertaining thereto, although special grants are paid to the City of Ottawa for municipal services provided in this case.

However, provision is made under the Act for transitional declining grants over four years in respect of properties of the types listed under 2, 3 and 4 above, commencing in the tax year of a municipality next following that during which they were first acquired by the federal government. Any remaining taxes in the year of acquisition are paid by the department on whose behalf the property was acquired. In addition, Crown corporations, commissions, boards and other government agencies are authorized in several instances to pay taxes per se and in the remaining cases to pay their own grants in lieu of taxes. Similar grants in lieu of taxes are made by the Department of Supply and Services in respect of Crown-owned defence plants operated by private companies.

The Real Property Grants Regulation also provide for grants in lieu of taxes to be paid to Provinces which provide services to federal property which are normally provided by local municipalities. These grants are made under the same conditions and procedures as grants to municipalities. The Provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island together with the Yukon and Northwest Territories have received such grants to date.

FINANCE

Payments:

Grants in Lieu of Taxes to Taxing Authorities

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates</i>		<i>1974-75 Expenditures</i>		<i>1975-76 Estimates</i>	
	<i>Grants to Municipalities (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Provinces (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Provinces (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Provinces (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	325	—	747	—	600	—
Prince Edward Island	109	—	78	84	100	100
Nova Scotia	4,387	—	4,319	—	5,100	—
New Brunswick	748	1,420	624	1,350	720	1,350
Quebec	11,311	—	14,359	—	14,750	—
Ontario	32,379	—	32,019	—	35,100	—
Manitoba	3,762	—	5,131	—	4,700	—
Saskatchewan	1,768	—	1,929	—	2,060	—
Alberta	3,190	—	3,532	—	4,080	—
British Columbia	5,392	530	5,489	1,156	6,040	750
Yukon	88	—	214	489	221	150
Northwest Territories	293	—	265	148	320	50
Sub Total	<u>\$63,752</u>	<u>\$1,950</u>	<u>\$68,706</u>	<u>\$3,227</u>	<u>\$73,791</u>	<u>\$2,400</u>
Total	<u>\$65,702</u>		<u>\$71,933</u>		<u>\$76,191</u>	

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations
Branch
Department of Finance
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.H. Greensword
Municipal Grants Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa K1A 0G5

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION – REVENUE REDUCTION

(See also the Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments under the Secretary of State)

Administered By:

The Programs Division, Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State determines the federal contribution to each province under the post-secondary education program. After deducting from the federal contribution to each province, (a) the value of the federal revenue reduction and the provincial revenue equalization for each province related to post secondary education, and (b) the provincial tax revenue guarantee related to the federal revenue reduction, the Secretary of State Department determines and pays the net adjustment payment. The Department of Finance administers and determines the value of the federal revenue reduction, the associated revenue equalization and the revenue guarantee.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1972 Part VI

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payment Regulations 1972

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations 1972

Time Frame:

The present program is authorized to continue to March 31, 1977.

Financing and Operation:

The Department of Finance determines the value of the federal revenue reduction of 4.357 points of the federal personal income tax and 1 point of the corporation income to each province; the additional equalization accruing to each province under Part I of the Act due to the additional income revenues derived by each province from the federal revenue reduction, and the revenue guarantee in respect of the revenue reduction accruing to each province under Part IV of the Act. The revenue guarantee is equivalent to the amount by which the post-tax reform (1972) revenue reduction and associated equalization for a year is less than the projected value of the pre-tax reform (1971) revenue reduction and associated equalization for the same year. The Department of Finance calculates the value of the revenue reduction, the equalization arising from that reduction and the related revenue guarantee. This information is provided to the Secretary of State which employs this information to determine the actual cash adjustment payment.

Payments:

Estimated Portion of 1975-76 Post-Secondary Education Costs meet from the federal revenue reduction, the federal equalization associated with the revenue reduction and the revenue guarantee related to the federal revenue reduction.

	<i>Revenue Reduction</i>		<i>Associated</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	
	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Corporation</i>	<i>Equalization</i>	<i>Guarantee</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>In millions of dollars</i>				
Newfoundland	8.0	1.3	10.3	1.0	20.6
Prince Edward Island	1.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	4.5
Nova Scotia	16.1	2.3	10.7	1.5	30.6
New Brunswick	11.1	2.0	11.2	1.5	25.8
Quebec	159.1	29.3	30.4	10.5	229.3
Ontario	290.2	57.3	—	18.5	366.0
Manitoba	24.2	4.6	6.8	1.8	37.4
Saskatchewan	19.3	4.1	10.6	1.6	35.6
Alberta	49.1	23.1	—	4.0	76.2
British Columbia	83.4	17.3	—	1.8	102.5
	<u>662.1</u>	<u>141.5</u>	<u>82.5</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>928.5</u>

FINANCE

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Ottawa

Office Responsible:

Alistair Thomson
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa K1A 0G5
Tel.: 992-1855

PROVINCIAL REVENUE EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS

(Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972 Part I)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for provinces with tax bases of below-average productivity to provide reasonable standards of public services without having to resort to levels of taxation which are above the average of all provinces.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part I, as amended, together with the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1972, Part I.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, begun in 1957. The Fiscal Arrangements are reviewed and revised, traditionally at five year intervals. The present arrangements terminate on March 31, 1977 and there will be extensive discussions with the provinces prior to their renewal. These will be conducted mainly by Finance Ministers' Conferences and the Continuing Committee on Fiscal and Economic Matters. However, First Ministers may also be involved.

Financing and Operation:

Equalization is financed by annual vote of Parliament. In calculating equalization, estimates are made of the revenues which each province would derive from taxes imposed at average provincial rates applied to its own tax bases. To the extent that such revenues for any province on a per capita basis are below the average of all provinces, an entitlement to equalization arises, equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by the population of the province. Payments are made unconditionally.

The essential elements of any equalization formula are these:

- (a) the equalization standard,
- (b) the revenues to be equalized,
- (c) whether and how such revenues are classified into revenue sources,
- (d) the tax bases used for comparing the capacities of the several provinces to derive revenues from each revenue source, and
- (e) the common denominator, (customarily population) used for comparing provinces of different sizes.

In the present legislation, as amended in 1973 and 1975, the above elements are dealt with as follows:

- (a) the standard is the "national average", or more precisely, the weighted average of the ten provinces.
- (b) the revenues to be equalized are a broad range of provincial-local revenues which consist of: (i) provincial taxation revenues of all kinds, (ii) nearly all other revenues which the provinces derive from their own sources, (iii) taxation revenues imposed by the federal government and shared with the provinces, and (iv) school purpose taxes (essentially property taxes) levied by local government. School purpose taxes were added by amendment of the Act, effective with 1973-74. A more recent amendment provided that, effective with 1974-75, the oil and gas revenues subject to equalization would consist of all "basic revenues" plus one-third of "additional revenues". Basic revenues are defined as oil and gas revenues that are not attributable to the international oil disturbance of 1973-74. Additional revenues are defined as oil and gas revenues that are attributable to this disturbance.
- (c) the revenues to be equalized are classified into 22 relatively homogeneous groups, for each of which the provinces' relative capacities to derive revenues can be estimated by means of a tax base.
- (d) 22 separate tax bases are derived, one for each group of revenues, in each case consisting of either the actual base of the tax or some proxy therefor which would have a similar provincial distribution.
- (e) the unit for comparing provinces of different size is total provincial population.

The calculation of equalization is extremely complex because of the difficulties in making comparisons between provinces with respect to their capacity to raise revenues from taxation and tax-related sources.

Payments to the Provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working day following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 21 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Payments:

Revenue Equalization Payments to Provinces

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	129.4	182.3	198.6
Prince Edward Island	27.9	41.3	47.2
Nova Scotia	131.4	208.5	255.6
New Brunswick	120.0	178.0	206.8
Quebec	562.2	903.2	972.8
Ontario	—	—	—
Manitoba	87.1	118.6	134.0
Saskatchewan	110.3	100.9	91.5
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1,168.3	<hr/> 1,732.8	<hr/> 1,906.5
Prior Years' Adjustments	50.0	50.0	60.0
	<hr/> 1,218.3	<hr/> 1,782.8	<hr/> 1,966.5

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PROVINCIAL REVENUE STABILIZATION PAYMENTS

(Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, Part II)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

To provide a stabilization payment to ensure that any Province whose total equalized revenues fall below those of the previous year (assuming no changes in provincial tax rates or structures) will have that shortfall made up by the federal government.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part II

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1972

Time Frame:

This is a continuing provision of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act. The present arrangement terminates on March 31, 1977. It is expected to be renewed.

Financing and Operation:

This is an unconditional payment made by the federal government to provinces whose total revenues fall short of the previous year's total.

It is paid only if a formal request is submitted by the Minister of Finance or Treasurer of the province concerned along with supporting information. The request is subject to federal approval of the information provided in support of the claim.

Revenues are calculated on the same basis as those provincial revenue sources which are used in determining equalization payments. Account is also taken of the amount of any payments in respect of equalization or the income tax revenue guarantee under Parts I and IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

Consultation and revision concerning this part of the Act is not subject to a formal agreement but as with other parts is handled mainly at the Finance Ministers' Conferences.

Payments:

Since this arrangement was begun no Province has suffered a reduction in total revenue from one year to the next, so no payments have been made.

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PROVINCIAL TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

(Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part IV)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Program Description:

The revenue guarantee program was originally proposed at the time of the federal tax reform as a device to induce provinces to adopt income tax legislation conforming to the new federal tax legislation by insuring that they would receive no less in tax revenue under the new system than under the old system, had it remained in place. The revenue guarantee program covers the combined yield of the personal and corporate income tax, including associated equalization.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part IV and Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1972, as amended.

Time Frame:

This provision of the Act is effective for the five years from April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1977.

Financing and Operation:

A revenue guarantee payment is made when the sum of the yields of the personal and corporation income taxes of a province under the post-1971 tax system is less than the sum of what the yields would have been under the 1971 tax system. In the case of provinces entitled to equalization payments, the guarantee payment is the difference between the equalized yields.

Provincial revenues that would have been raised under the 1971 tax system are estimated, in the case of the personal income tax, on the basis of statistical equations relating the provincial PIT yields to economic variables. These equations are contained in the Regulations. In the case of the corporation income tax, the provincial revenues that would have been raised under the 1971 tax system are estimated on the basis of information extracted by Revenue Canada from the actual tax returns filed by corporations.

Provincial Entitlements:

As of July 1975, final provincial entitlements have been computed for 1972-73, the first year of the guarantee. Estimates have been computed on the basis of preliminary data and forecasts for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75.

The following table shows the provincial revenue guarantee entitlements under the first three years of the program.

Provincial Revenue Guarantee Entitlements

	<i>Final</i>	<i>(\$ million)</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>
	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>
Newfoundland	1.9	5.7	8.8
Prince Edward Island	.4	1.2	2.1
Nova Scotia	—*	8.8	14.0
New Brunswick	2.5	8.3	14.7
Quebec	13.4	58.1	93.0
Ontario	50.3	127.1	140.5
Manitoba	6.5	16.4	24.0
Saskatchewan	4.5	10.5	18.0
Alberta	5.7	23.8	42.5
British Columbia	3.1	11.5	21.0
Total	88.3	271.4	378.6

* Nova Scotia excluded itself from the guarantee program when it imposed, for the year 1972, a provincial tax rate higher than the specified converted rate, as prescribed by the Act. The Act was later amended to limit Nova Scotia's ineligibility to the first year of the guarantee only.

Payments:

In accordance with the Regulations, final revenue guarantee payments, for a fiscal year must be made within a twenty-one month period following the end of that fiscal year. The Regulations also provide for advance payments to be made before that time.

As of July 1975, final payments have been made for the year 1972-73 and payments on account amounting to 75% and 60% of the preliminary entitlements for 1973-74 and 1974-75 have also been made.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER**Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act, to turn over to the provinces 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

Authority:

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Regulations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain public utilities to the provinces in which they are situated.

The payment made is 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. On the basis of information provided by the Department of National Revenue the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73 payments are made on a current basis with adjustments made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:**Payments to Provinces Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act**

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Forecast (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	3,321	1,922	1,744
Prince Edward Island	1,489	390	453
Nova Scotia	3,666	202	200
New Brunswick	—	5	—
Quebec	12,081	2,357	948
Ontario	36,029	12,537	7,628
Manitoba	1,111	451	1,410
Saskatchewan	120	16	9
Alberta	18,894	6,085	12,495
British Columbia	3,334	1,930	1,768
Total	\$80,045	\$25,895	\$26,655

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STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the Provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:

The BNA Act and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;
Provincial Subsidies Act;
Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:

The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:

These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the Provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Provision is made for the Governor-in-Council to make advances for local improvements against the debt allowance for a province. These advances reduce the payment of interest on the debt allowance while they are outstanding.

Amendments to the constitution, including the statutory subsidies, can be made by the federal government only with the concurrence of the Province(s) affected. The first two classes of payments listed above all provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Payments:

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Forecast (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	9,708	9,708	9,708
Prince Edward Island	659	659	659
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,174	2,174
New Brunswick	1,774	1,774	1,774
Quebec	4,484	4,484	4,484
Ontario	5,504	5,504	5,504
Manitoba	2,142	2,149	2,156
Saskatchewan	2,116	2,108	2,100
Alberta	3,073	3,102	3,132
British Columbia	2,117	2,117	2,117
	<u>33,751</u>	<u>33,779</u>	<u>33,808</u>

Statutory Subsidies by Class, 1974-75

	<i>Allowances for Government \$</i>	<i>Allowances per head of Population \$</i>	<i>Special Grants \$</i>	<i>Interest on Debt Allowances \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>
Newfoundland	190,000	417,683	9,100,000	—	9,707,683
Prince Edward Island	100,000	89,312	430,880	38,790	658,982
Nova Scotia	190,000	631,168	1,300,000	52,771	2,173,939
New Brunswick	190,000	507,645	1,050,000	26,465	1,774,110
Quebec	240,000	4,116,658	—	127,461	4,484,119
Ontario	240,000	5,121,864	—	142,414	5,504,278
Manitoba	220,000	804,000	750,000	381,584	2,155,584
Saskatchewan	220,000	724,800	750,000	405,375	2,100,175
Alberta	240,000	1,361,600	1,125,000	405,375	3,131,975
British Columbia	240,000	1,747,697	100,000	29,151	2,116,848
	<u>2,070,000</u>	<u>15,522,427</u>	<u>14,605,880</u>	<u>1,609,386</u>	<u>33,807,693</u>

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TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

(Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, Part III)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Revenue Canada

Purpose:

To provide tax collection services to the Provinces and to prevent unnecessary duplication in the operation of similar tax collection programs by the two levels of government

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part III

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations 1972

Agreements with all provinces except Québec

Time Frame:

Agreements generally provide for tax collection to proceed as set down in the agreement until notice is given by either the federal government or the Province. The usual notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months in the case of the Provinces. The federal government has not collected provincial succession duties payable after December 31, 1974.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are dealt with as necessary between federal and provincial ministers of finance.

Financing and Operation:

Agreements under this part of the Fiscal Arrangements Act provide for the federal government to provide tax collection services to the Provinces.

Two types of tax collection are distinguished:

1. Personal and corporate income taxes. These are collected by the federal government at no cost to the Provinces. The object is to prevent duplication of income tax collections. The Provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations similar to those of the federal government to simplify administration. The legislation is flexible enough that tax credits can be given against provincial income tax through the federal machinery. The fee for this service is 1 per cent of tax credits.
2. Succession duties and gift taxes. These were collected for the Provinces where provincial machinery did not exist to do so. The federal government charged a percentage of gross collections for these services, generally 3 per cent. This service has now been terminated.

The federal government generally makes payments to the Provinces by instalments, in advance of collecting the tax. These instalments are paid at specified intervals throughout each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments for recoveries are made when the actual data becomes available.

The coverage of the different agreements varies from province to province. The federal government collects the personal income tax of all provinces but Quebec and the corporation income tax for all provinces but Quebec and Ontario. A range of tax credits is administered for Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. These tax credits are against the provincial income tax.

Payments:

The agreements provide for federal collection of provincial revenues and the transfer of these to the Provinces. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary (although usually in advance of collections) so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments.

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TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND
(Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part V)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

To share with the Provinces the receipts of the 15 per cent tax on special distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part V
Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1972

Time Frame:

Effective January 1, 1972, the termination of this arrangement is indefinite as it depends on the rate at which corporations pay out their accumulated income surplus.

Financing and Operation:

These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the Provinces.

At the beginning of each calendar year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable

FINANCE

or recoverable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the Provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments in respect of taxation year 1974 were as follows:

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	309
Prince Edward Island	3.5
Nova Scotia	236
New Brunswick	313
Quebec	3,763
Ottawa	5,602
Manitoba	665
Saskatchewan	185
Alberta	1,204
British Columbia	1,759
Total:	<hr/> 14,040 <hr/>

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

To assist provinces financially where the cost dealing with a disaster exceeds a level which the provinces could be reasonably expected to bear on their own

Authority:

There is no statutory authority of general application for the provision of disaster assistance. Requests from the provinces for financial assistance are considered by the Cabinet on an individual basis.

Time Frame:

It has been a long standing policy of the federal government to assist the provinces financially in the event of major disasters. No termination of this policy is contemplated.

Financing and Operation:

Prior to 1970, the cost sharing arrangements between the federal government and the provinces were negotiated with individual provinces on an ad hoc basis. Since 1970, the federal government policy on disaster assistance has taken the form of reimbursing the provincial governments on the basis of a per capita formula. The formula establishes the amount of assistance that will be available given various levels of provincial expenditures on disaster relief that are deemed eligible for cost sharing. The types of provincial expenditures that are considered eligible for cost sharing are defined in a set of administrative guidelines. Generally speaking, these are expenditures that are made to restore public works, the essential personal property of private citizens, and farmsteads, and small businesses to their preflood condition.

Under the cost-sharing formula, no cost sharing occurs unless provincial expenditures exceed an amount equal to \$1.00 per capita. Where a province's expenditures exceed this level, the amount of federal financial assistance payable to a province is determined as follows: 50% of next \$2.00 per capita of provincial expenditures eligible for cost sharing; 75% of the next \$2.00 per capita and 90% of the remainder. Payments to provinces, including advance payments, if requested, are authorized by the Cabinet against the Treasury Board Contingencies Item. A special item is subsequently included in the Estimates to reimburse the Contingencies Item. The nature of the program is such that it can not be provided for in the Main Estimate. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for disaster assistance, the details of cost sharing arrangements are administered by the National Emergency Planning Establishment (NEPE), formerly the Canada Emergency Measures Organization. NEPE has a regional director resident in the capital city of each province. When cost sharing is arranged with a province, the NEPE regional director is formally designated as the representative of the federal government for purposes of administering the arrangement. This involves the detailed interpretation of the guidelines, and a general surveillance of private damage claims and the development of joint federal-provincial teams to review claims for agricultural damage and public sector damage.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has three main areas of responsibility, in which he is assisted by various programs of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the Territories, has no programs which directly involve the Provinces. Both the Parks Canada and the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programs do, however, enter into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with Provinces and Municipalities.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of recreation and conservation corridors which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance. There are therefore five activities where money may be transferred to Provinces or Municipalities. They are:

1. Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of National Parks.
2. Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection.
3. Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Designation and Commemoration of Historic Sites.
4. Agreements with Provinces and appropriate federal departments and/or agencies for Recreation and Conservation Corridors.
5. Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada Jurisdiction.

In the administration of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied co-operative arrangements with Provinces and Municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for Municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Eskimo populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Eskimo social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Eleven programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Community Development Agreement with Ontario.
2. Forest Fire Agreements.
3. Indian Economic Development Fund.
4. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario.
5. Newfoundland Agreement.
6. Policing Agreement with Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.
7. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan.
8. Agrologist Extension Services with Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
9. Wild Fur Program Agreement with Manitoba.
10. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.
11. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is also responsible for: The Council of the Northern

Canada Power Commission. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on historical matters. The National Battlefields Commission established by Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one each appointed by the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	Page
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS	121
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION	123
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES	124
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AND CONSERVATION CORRIDORS	127
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION	128
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO	129
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS	130
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	131
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO	132
NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT	133
POLICING AGREEMENT WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND SASKATCHEWAN	134
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN	135
AGROLOGIST EXTENSION SERVICES WITH SASKATCHEWAN AND THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS	136
WILD FUR PROGRAM AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA	137
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION	138
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS	139

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the Federal Government for the establishment of new National Parks

Authority:

National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. It is hoped to acquire and set aside as National Park areas representatives of each of these regions. Twenty of the terrestrial regions are now represented. A study is underway for the first Marine Park proposal.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program

New Parks being established by Federal-Provincial Agreement or Memorandum of Intent include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kejimikujik	Nova Scotia
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
La Mauricie	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Negotiations are in progress with the Province of Manitoba to create a second National Park in that province and with Quebec to establish a third park. In addition expansion of Fundy National Park and St. Lawrence Islands National Park, (in New Brunswick and Ontario respectively) are expected to result from Federal-Provincial agreements.

Financing and Operation:

These agreements usually provide for the Provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the Federal Government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Payments:

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for new National Parks

<i>Project and (Province)</i>	<i>1972-73 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimated Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>
<i>Newfoundland</i> Gros Morne	—	—	724	800
<i>New Brunswick</i> Kouchibouguac	33	912	1,221	50
<i>British Columbia</i> Pacific Rim	1,175	1,012	784	1,750
Total	1,208	1,924	2,729	2,600

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AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To provide forest or municipal fire protection to national parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency

Authority:

National Parks Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

One agreement is in force, with Radium Junction, for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Kootenay National Park.

Forest fire agreements are in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park) and Quebec (Forillon and La Mauricie National Parks). One is currently being negotiated with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park when that land is transferred to the Federal Government. These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per acre sum to the Province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the Province of Alberta with whom Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement. In this case each party is re-imbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

Financing and Operation:

In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks

<i>Agency</i>	<i>1972-73 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimated Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Radium Junction (Kootenay, B.C.)	—	3	4	4
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	—	8	8	8
Alberta (Reciprocal Agreement)	—	6	—	—
Quebec (Forillon & la Mauricie)	4	14	14	21
Total	4	31	26	33

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. I. Nicol
Director General
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Telephone: 992-0904

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the acquisition where necessary, restoration, reconstruction and operation for the Public Benefit of Historic Sites declared to be of *national* historical and/or architectural significance.

Authority:

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840 (which establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost sharing agreements entered into under Historic Sites and Monuments Act).

National Parks Act

National Parks Regulations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time-frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the Federal Government's contribution towards capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:

The Department has an ongoing program to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accommodate particular cases.

Seven current projects are outlined as follows, the first four of which are the most usual type, with some variations, and the remaining three, while basically similar to the normal type of agreement have special features.

As mentioned four of the current agreements provide for the federal government to contribute up to 50 per cent to the costs or acquisition, restoration or reconstruction of each site.

The Province or Municipality is responsible for work on the project and lets any necessary contracts. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs may supply expertise on restoration engineering and architecture. Payments are made to the Province or Municipality on the basis of certified costs submitted to Parks Canada in respect of each project. The site in all these cases is the property of the provincial or municipal government, and once the site is restored that government is required, under the agreement, to operate it for the benefit of the general public. The four projects which are being restored or reconstructed in just this way are listed below, along with the estimated total federal contribution in respect of each. They are:

1. St. Thomas Rectory, St. John's, Newfoundland (\$157,500) (Agreement with Government of Newfoundland)
2. Gray Nun's Convent, St. Boniface, Manitoba (\$74,000) (Agreement with City of St. Boniface)
3. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ontario (\$550,000) (Agreement with Town of Cobourg)
4. Fredericton Military Compound, Fredericton, New Brunswick (\$152,600) (Agreement with Government of New Brunswick)

The current project being carried under a cost sharing agreement with the Province of British Columbia for the restoration of Fort St. James differs from the usual arrangement in that the federal government will carry out the restoration development work and operate and maintain the national historic park when completed. The Federal Government will pay up to 50% of capital costs for acquisition and restoration up to a ceiling of \$750,000.

Another of the current projects involves arrangements which differ in one respect from those which pertain to the four mentioned, and that is the project at Ile Perrot in Quebec. The special feature of this project is that it includes a land transfer between the federal and Quebec governments. The federal government had previously owned land at Ile Perrot, the location of the future provincial historic site, and Quebec had title to certain lands, historic structures and artifacts at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice. In order to make the entire operation of the Ile Perrot site a provincial government concern, and to leave Parks Canada free to develop the site at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice, agreements were signed under which the two properties were exchanged effective June 4, 1973. In order to help restore the Ile Perrot site the Canadian Government will pay the usual 50 per cent of costs up to a ceiling of \$500,000 for work completed by March 31, 1978.

The last example is a project in Halifax, Nova Scotia under which Parks Canada contributes to the restoration of the exteriors of certain waterfront buildings of historic importance, as part of an urban renewal scheme. Work on this project is being carried out by a private company, Historic Developments Limited, which leases the buildings from the City of Halifax and is responsible for their restoration and operation for the public benefit. The unique feature of this project is that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has an agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under which C.M.H.C. acts as the Department's agent in dealing with the City of Halifax and the private company on matters relating to the project. In other respects this project is the same as others under the program; the federal government will contribute half of the costs of restoration work up to a ceiling of \$950,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Payments:

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

<i>Project and (Province)</i>	<i>1972-73 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimated Federal Expenditures (\$000)</i>
<i>Newfoundland</i>	20	—	—	20
St Thomas Rectory				
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				
Halifax Waterfront Buildings	—	335	373	246
<i>New Brunswick</i>				
Fredericton Military Compound	15	—	—	153
<i>Quebec</i>				
Ile Perrot	—	—	—	—
<i>Manitoba</i>				
Gray Nun's Convent	—	—	—	7
<i>Ontario</i>				
Victoria Hall	—	150	150	250
<i>British Columbia</i>				
Fort St. James	53	48	223	203
Total	88	433	646	879

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.I. Nicol
Director General
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Telephone: 992-0904

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AND CONSERVATION CORRIDORS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To co-operate with federal and provincial agencies in the identification of land and water conservation and recreational corridors and to co-ordinate efforts in the planning and development of the corridors' resources.

Authority:

Cabinet Decision

Agreements with the Provinces concerned in respect of each new recreation and conservation corridor created. At present they include one with the Province of Ontario in respect of the Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor (CORTS Agreement) and another pending agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan in respect of the Qu'Appelle Valley corridor to be signed with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of the Environment under a Department of Regional Economic Expansion General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, commencing in 1975.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government and the Provinces will jointly develop a framework plan and individually fund projects and activities agreed upon.

Payments:

Expenditures under ARC Agreements

<i>ONTARIO</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimate</i>
CORTS Agreement	\$41,000
<i>SASKATCHEWAN</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimate</i>
Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	\$130,000

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.I. Nicol
Director General
Parks Canada
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0H4
Tel: 992-0904

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To share with Provinces and Municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec

Authority:

The Transport Act

Agreements with the Provinces and Municipalities concerned in respect of each project

Time Frame:

Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the Provinces and Municipalities concerned. An example of one of these projects is the replacement of a bridge over the Trent Canal at Frankford, Ontario. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost to this Department of replacing a swing bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:

Contributions to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal swing bridges with fixed bridges totalled:

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	<i>ESTIMATE</i> 1975-76
Ontario	\$545,000.00	\$1,186,063.00	\$265,100.00	—
Quebec	—	—	—	\$650,000.00

For Further Information:**General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.I. Nicol
Director General
Parks Canada
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 992-0904

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate, Ontario

Purpose:

The agreement seeks to improve the economic, social and cultural life of the Indian people in the Province of Ontario.

Authority:

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

T.B. Minute # 644945 dated December 1, 1965 between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario — signed by the Hon. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources (C & I) and the Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Minister of Public Welfare, Province of Ontario.

Time Frame:

The Federal financing authority was to be effective December 1, 1965 although the Hon. A. Laing did not sign the Agreement until May 19, 1966.

This was a continuing program, which could be terminated by either party upon the expiration of 12 months notice given in writing to the other party. Actually, however it has lapsed because neither party was fully prepared to observe the requirements of the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:

Community development projects and activities were to be mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the Province. For costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the Federal Government would reimburse the Province for a share of the costs equal to the proportion of Indians in the total population of the community area in question. However, in cases where the Indian population comprises less than one half of the total population in a community area, and requires special consideration, the federal government reimburses the Province for 50 per cent of the costs incurred. Costs eligible for federal sharing include workers' salaries and associated expenses, training costs, administrative costs and any other costs the federal government specifically agrees to share. Continued difficulty was encountered in getting the Federal-Provincial Co-ordinating Committee to meet, and submissions were made at the end of each fiscal year for payment of the expenditures made instead of at the beginning of the fiscal year for approval of the proposed expenditures.

Payments:

Reimbursements to the Province of Ontario in 1972-73 were \$48,121, and in 1973-74 \$1,642. No payment was made in 1974-75 and the province has been notified that no funds are expected to be available for 1975-76. This is because of similar agreements made in Ontario with the Grand Councils of Treaties # 3 and # 9.

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Band Management Division
Community Affairs Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa

Telephone: 996-2196

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:

The agreements are for the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves in the various provinces.

Authority:

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31st of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:

The Provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the Provinces for adjacent public land.

The Federal Government reimburses the Provinces on a negotiated cost per acre basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the Province.

Payments:

Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$300,000 annually.

For Further Information:

General:

Manager
Indian Lands
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible :

Mr. G.A. Poupore
Manager
Indian Lands
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4
Tel: 992-0210

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

The Business Services Division of the Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Purpose:

The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

Authority:

Indian Economic Development Regulations, (P.C. 1972-1498)

Time Frame:

The Regulations governing this program were passed on July 4, 1972. The program will continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:

The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by Federal, Provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

Payments:

No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the Provinces or to Municipalities.

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Business Services Division
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development
Indian and Northern Affairs Department
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.D. Murison, Chief
Business Services Division
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Centennial Tower
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 992-0592

In each region please contact the Assistant Regional Director of Indian and Northern Affairs responsible for Economic Development.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate, Ontario

Purpose:

To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement covers commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

Authority:

Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-73/1593, dated July 7, 1972 covering extension of the Agreement to March 31, 1975. Currently being re-negotiated.

Time Frame:

The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new 5 year agreement is currently being negotiated.

Financing and Operation:

New Agreement being negotiated; not determined at this date.

Payments:

New Agreement being negotiated; not determined at this date.

For Further Information:

General:

D.G. Meredith
Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Responsible Officer:

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Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
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K1A 0H4

NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

Purpose:

The agreement is to provide assistance for the economic, educational, social and cultural development of the Indian and Eskimo people at Labrador.

Authority:

A federal-provincial agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada was signed in 1965 for 5 years, renewed for another 5 years in 1970 and an additional 5 years in 1975.

Time Frame:

This program began in 1965 and will probably continue. The agreement is renewable every 5 years.

Financing and Operation:

The Province of Newfoundland extends services in the fields of economic, educational, social and cultural development to the Indians and Eskimos of Labrador. These services are provided wholly by provincial personnel. The federal government reimburses the Province for 90 per cent of actual expenditures on the basis of audited claims which the Province submits to the Indian and Northern Affairs Department. Annual reviews of operations and expenditures are carried out jointly by the two levels of government through a federal-provincial committee.

Payments:

At present the maximum federal contribution is limited under the agreement to 4.5 million dollars during any one year. This level of expenditure was reached in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

General:

Policy, Planning and Research Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.E. Bell
Policy, Planning and Research Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Centennial Tower
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel: 995-8471

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

POLICING AGREEMENT WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND SASKATCHEWAN

Agreements are imminent with all other provinces. Minister has also suggested similar arrangements with the two Territories

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Community Affairs Branch — Ottawa

Purpose:

To provide policing services on Indian reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

Authority:

On June 21, 1973, the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-sharing agreement for policing services with those provinces where the R.C.M.P. act as the provincial police force. More recently, Cabinet and Treasury Board approvals were also received to negotiate policing agreements of a similar nature with Ontario and Quebec, who have their own provincial police forces.

Time Frame:

The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. Negotiations have commenced to transfer financing responsibility for this program to the Solicitor General's Department as of April 1, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

Cost-sharing agreements are negotiated on a 52% Federal — 48% Provincial basis. Because of the heavy training costs which are involved initially, the Department agreed to pay an extra 8% which means, in effect, that agreements are being negotiated with the provinces on a 60% Federal — 40% Provincial arrangement.

Payments:

Payments to all Provinces for policing in 1975-76 are estimated at \$1,800,000.

For Further Information:

General and Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Connelly

Branch Director

Community Affairs Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development

400 Laurier Avenue West

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Tel: 992-7639

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:

The agreement consists in cost sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:

Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the Government of Saskatchewan

Time Frame:

This agreement was made June 20, 1974. This is a continuing program but this agreement may be amended by mutual consent and can also be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior notice in writing.

Financing and Operation:

New construction, reconstruction or regravelling of roads on Indian Reserves is mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the Province. For construction costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the Federal Government reimburses the Province for 80% of the costs. In cases of road maintenance on Indian Reserves when carried out to required standards, costs are shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan with Saskatchewan's share to be no more than \$85. per mile annually.

Payments:

No information at Headquarters

For Further Information:

General:

Associate Director
Community Improvement Division
Community Affairs Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Korwin
Associate Director
Community Improvement Division
Community Affairs Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel: 992-1058

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AGROLOGIST EXTENSION SERVICES WITH SASKATCHEWAN AND THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate - Saskatchewan

Purpose:

To assist Indian people develop their agricultural resources potential

Authority:

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1973-7/2367 dated August 2, 1973

Time Frame:

November 16, 1973 to November 16, 1978

Financing and Operation:

Canada pays the Province for actual salaries and travel costs of five (5) agrologists not to exceed \$100,000 per year. The Province hires, supervises and maintains five agrologists to work directly with Indians and provides the agrologists with all normal back-up services. The Federation provides and finances up to 10 Indian agricultural extension workers to work under direction of the five Provincial agrologists.

For Further Information:

General:

Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

D.G. Meredith
Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
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Tel: 992-7357

WILD FUR PROGRAM AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

Regional Directorate — Manitoba

Purpose:

To maximize the economic and social benefits to trappers in Manitoba from optimum development of the wild fur industry

Authority:

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1975-5/577 dated March 18, 1975

Time Frame:

April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980

Financing and Operation:

Total cost of program is \$8,323,000 of which amount \$3,400,000 will be provided by the Province in the form of loans and guarantees and the balance of \$4,923,000 will be shared equally (50/50). The estimated federal share of program costs over 5 years is \$2,500,000. Program management and administration will be the responsibility of the Province. A seven (7) member Wild Fur Development Committee is appointed to guide the course of development and to monitor implementation. (Membership — 2 Federal, 2 Provincial, 3 Manitoba Registered Trappers' Association).

For Further Information:

General:

Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

D.G. Meredith
Acting Director
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
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400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel: 992-7357

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

Administered By:

The Regional Directorates concerned.

Purpose:

The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.

i) *Tuition Agreement:*

—To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.

ii) *Capital Agreement:*

—To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:

The Indian Act (Section 114)

Treasury Board Authority # 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are normally negotiated to reflect the current provincial or school district net operating cost on which is based the per pupil tuition fee.

Financing and Operation:

Joint School agreements, resulting from negotiations between the Indian Bands, the provincial school authorities and the Department, are entered into in response to the Bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. These requests for joint school participation are usually communicated in the form of band council resolutions.

The Provincial School Boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration, control and operation of every public school in which are enrolled Indian students including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and all matters relating to the curriculum and method of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving Departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the Provinces or school boards for instructional services on the basis of a negotiated per student tuition cost. The Federal Government contributes toward the provision of education facilities in provincial schools on a pro-rata basis.

Payments:

Expenditures by the Federal Government for tuition costs and for joint schools fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$40,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually.

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Elementary and Secondary Education Division
Indian-Eskimo Education Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P.L. McGillivray
Acting Chief
Elementary and Secondary Education Division
Indian-Eskimo Education Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa K1A 0H4
Telephone: 996-5710

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:

Regional Director, Ontario

Purpose:

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

Authority:

Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:

The agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation:

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95% of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capital costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies and other persons.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90% of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from I.N.A.

The Agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Social Services Division
Community Affairs Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Chief
Social Services Division
Community Affairs Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0H4
Tel: 996-7523

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries, in particular, and to foster the expansion of Canadian trade. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through assistance to private companies, associations and individuals, but in at least three areas the provincial governments become involved.

In the area of technical and developmental aid the federal government is, in company with the Government of Alberta, an active participant in the Sulphur Development Institute of Canada which is working to find new uses and markets for the excess sulphur currently produced in Alberta. Also the Canadian Food Products Development Centre is jointly financed by the Government of Manitoba and the Department.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the Provinces and Municipalities, the Department supports planning and implementation of tourist industry programs, advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada, a large agency in its own right, reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the national statistics. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the Provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation and Foreign Investment Review Agency. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Adjustment Assistance Board, the General Adjustment Assistance Board, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the Pharmaceutical Industry Development Advisory Committee, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE	Page
SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)	143
CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	144
TRAVEL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	145
COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MARKETING – ATLANTIC CANADA	146
TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	147
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS	148
CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM	149
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM – NEWS MEDIA	150
SPECIAL PROMOTIONS	151
STATISTICS CANADA	
ADULT COURTS STATISTICS	153
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	154
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	155

SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)

Administered By:

Chemicals Branch

Purpose:

The Institute was established to develop new, large volume uses for sulphur in order to reduce the problems resulting from long-term oversupply.

Authority:

Letter of December 11, 1972 signed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council which was subsequently obtained), by the Alberta Minister of Industry and Commerce, and by 22 participating sulphur producing companies.

Time Frame:

The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation is initially for a three-year period. SUDIC was incorporated February 13, 1973, and operations commenced July 1, 1973. Continuation or termination of the Institute is to be determined by agreement among the members, who will make a decision on the basis of a review of operations to take place during the third year.

Financing and Operation:

SUDIC was set up as a separate organization to carry out research and development of new large volume uses of sulphur under the guidance of a board of directors on which both the federal and Alberta governments are represented along with producing companies. The Board member representing the Federal Government is Mr. J.M. Bélanger, General Director, Chemicals Branch, Industry, Trade and Commerce. All costs incurred by SUDIC are shared by members. The federal share amounts to approximately 50 per cent of the total budget, with the balance shared about equally between Alberta and the sulphur companies.

Grants are made to SUDIC semi-annually or quarterly by the two Governments.

Payments:

All payments are made directly to SUDIC, the total amounting to about \$900,000 in 1975-76. For 1975-76, the federal contribution is to be \$400,000; Alberta's contribution is at the rate of about \$300,000 and that of the sulphur companies about \$210,000 net. Over the three years of its operations ending June 20/76, total contributions to SUDIC will have been about \$2.95 million of which the federal contribution will have been \$1.4 million; Alberta will have contributed about \$900,000 and the sulphur companies about \$650,000.

For Further Information:

General:	Officer Responsible:
Director, Company Development Chemicals Branch Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Ottawa	Mr. G.E. McCormack Director, Company Development Chemicals Branch Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Place de Ville 112 Kent Street Ottawa K1A 0H5 Tel: 992-6905

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Administered By:

Office of Science and Technology

Purpose:

The Centre was established to improve the productivity and efficiency of the food industry and to identify new areas of opportunity within the food industry which can be exploited effectively by existing concerns or which can be made the basis for the establishment of new concerns.

Authority:

Treasury Board Minute 725678 dated April 3, 1974

Time Frame:

The Canadian Food Products Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation is initially for a five-year period.

Financing and Operation:

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce will each provide up to \$200,000 per annum for a five-year period. The Centre was established as a division of the Manitoba Research Council effective April 1, 1974. Activity in the ensuing twelve months developed only gradually due to difficulties in acquiring staff and only 25% of the available funds were expended in the period.

For Further Information:**General:**

Office of Science & Technology
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. E. S. Sanderson
Director
Science Advisers
Office of Science and Technology
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa K1A 0H5
Tel: 996-2500

TRAVEL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

To provide financial, technical, and managerial assistance to and in collaboration with provincial tourism authorities to support the development and implementation of needed travel industry facilities, services and attractions

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

The initial program extends from July 14, 1972 to March 31, 1976. During 1975 the program will be reviewed to decide whether it is to continue beyond 1976 and if so at what level.

Financing and Operation:

Federal Assistance to Travel Industry Development is provided through five distinct measures. These are:

1. Information Dissemination;
2. Formulation of Tourism Development Plans for a province, region, or site;
3. Implementation of Tourism Projects identified through the planning process;
4. Productivity improvement through the introduction of new technology and the improvement of management; and
5. Establishment of Regional Tourism Development Officers.

Provincial governments are eligible for grants in respect of projects under 2 above and also in many cases under 3 and 4. For other projects under 3 and 4 the federal and provincial governments may jointly provide funds to a third party. In the cases of 2 and 3 the federal share of costs may be up to 50 per cent of the total.

All the rest of the program is carried out in close collaboration with provincial authorities. However, activities under 1 and 5 above and some of 4, are carried on primarily by the federal Office of Tourism and no funds are transferred to the Provinces. However, information is made freely available to the Provinces under all parts of the Travel Industry Development Program.

Payments:

Federal contributions to Provincial government plan formulation projects under the Travel Industry Development Program during 1972-73 and 1974-75:

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>1972-73 Federal Contributions (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Federal Contributions (\$ 000)</i>
Quebec	27	108
Ontario	80	13
Manitoba	1	42
Saskatchewan	4	3
Alberta	12	22
British Columbia	9	62
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 250

These amounts were matched by the Provinces concerned.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The distribution and amount of contributions to provincial governments during 1975-76 will depend on the number and size of eligible projects submitted by each Province during the year. For 1975-76, \$550,000 is available to Provinces for the formulation of tourism development plans and a further \$1.2 million is available to Provinces for the implementation of tourism projects (subject to consideration of prior commitments).

For Further Information:

General:

General Director
Industry Development Branch
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

D.C. Bythell
General Director, Industry
Development Branch
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa K1A 0H6
Tel: 996-5653

COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MARKETING – ATLANTIC CANADA

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

Increase the number of and expenditures by visitors to the Atlantic Provinces, particularly in Spring and Autumn, from the North-Eastern United States and from Ontario and Quebec

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

A 3-year test program to begin in 1975-1976. Evaluation will take place at the end of each year and the program will be adjusted according to the degree of success achieved.

Financing and Operation:

The initial co-operating partners are the CGOT, the four Atlantic Provinces, Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways. The partners will jointly undertake research, publicity, advertising and other marketing activities through pooled financial resources or through close linking of effort, with project costs funded separately on bases agreed-upon in advance. The federal part of this program has evolved from a special Atlantic Provinces Campaign which started in 1957 and was directed at the Northeastern United States. It was limited to advertising and brochure production and did not permit participation by the private sector.

Payments:

The CGOT share in each fiscal year is \$350,000 for the United States Campaign and approximately \$100,000 for the Canadian Campaign.

For Further Information:

General:

General Director
Marketing Branch
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Dan Wallace
General Director of
Marketing Branch
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6
Tel: 992-3166

TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

To promote the creation of new inclusive tour programs to or within Canada

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

In effect as a pilot program for 1974-75 through 1976-77

Financing and Operation:

Provinces, Territories and/or Tour Wholesalers, Tour Operators and Carriers are eligible to benefit from this program. The Canadian Government Office of Tourism will pay up to 50% (to a maximum of \$50,000) of the cost of a special range of services involved in the development of inclusive tours. The services cover such items as consultants' fees, brochures, advertising, direct mail, seminars.

Payments are agreed to in advance by means of a letter or memorandum of agreement.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Payments:

Payments are made directly to the applicant. The CGOT has budgeted \$500,000 for this program in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Manager
Travel Trade Relations
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank LaFleche
Manager
Travel Trade Relations
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa K1A 0H6
Tel: 996-3564

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

A continuing program

All tours initiated under it are carried out for a period of one to fourteen days.

Financing and Operation:

These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and are generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the Provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the Federal Government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:

The federal government pays the initial costs of the tours which are subsequently shared by the Provinces and, in some cases, the tour wholesalers, pro-rated on the basis of the estimated benefits. The federal share amounts to \$323,000 in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Manager
Travel Trade Relations
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F.A. LaFleche
Manager
Travel Trade Relations
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa K1A 0H6
Tel: 996-3564

CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

A continuing program

Financing and Operation:

The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (eg. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a Province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up entirely of representatives of the CGOT, and NFB with one or two non-government experts as necessary. When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request the Province which originally submitted the film to purchase half of that quantity. The other half is purchased by the CGOT.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Payments:

No payments are made to Provinces or Municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were \$540,000 in 1973-74 and are estimated at \$542,000 in 1974-75. Of these totals \$170,000 is for the purchase of film prints each year.

For Further Information:

General:

Manager
Publicity/Promotion
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

J.A. Carman
Manager, Publicity/Promotion
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa K1A 0H6
Tel: 996-0536

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM – NEWS MEDIA

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

A continuing program

Financing and Operation:

Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, film-makers, lecturers, and others in the communications fields are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The Provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 30 per cent of the total.

Payments:

In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse Provinces or Municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% (\$4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of American Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is \$150,000 in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Manager
Publicity/Promotion
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

J.A. Carman
Manager, Publicity/Promotion
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Kent/Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa K1A 0H6
Tel: 996-0536

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS

Administered By:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:

To promote Canadian vacation destinations to selected groups with special vacation interests

Authority:

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:

A continuing program

Financing and Operation:

The activity regularly involves cooperation with provinces, municipalities, carriers and the travel industry. It consists of cost-sharing for such projects as seminars for ski club executives and organizers of group tours for skiers, seminars and/or exhibits designed to favourably influence organizers of meetings and conventions and individuals who are influential in the field of Incentive Travel. The activities sometimes include comprehensive exhibits in high-traffic shopping malls. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and domestic markets but from time to time there are activities directed toward off-shore markets.

Payments:

The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated \$400,000 will be spent by the Federal Government on this activity in 1975-76.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

For Further Information:

General:

Manager

Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

J.A. Carman

Manager, Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Kent/Albert Building

150 Kent Street

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6

Tel: 996-0536

ADULT COURTS STATISTICS

Administered By:

Judicial Division and Financial Services

Purpose:

Payments are paid to Clerks of the Municipal Courts in Saskatchewan for their filling out of statistical forms.

Authority:

Order-in-Council P.C. 158/2595

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing program. Payments have been discontinued to provinces except Saskatchewan; they will be discontinued to that Province as of Dec. 31, 1975.

Financing and Operation:

Clerks of the Court are paid a fixed sum for each statistical form they complete. The Clerks keep a record of the number of forms they fill in and submit an account to Statistics Canada. Payments are usually made to individual Clerks; however, in a few cases where the Clerks concerned are not easily identifiable on the basis of information submitted, the payments are made to Municipalities.

Payments:

As noted above, virtually all payments are made to Municipalities and none to Provinces. The total of all payments made in 1972-73 was \$37,000; in 1973-74, \$31,400; in 1974-75, \$6,250. Separate figures for payments to Municipalities are not easily available.

For Further Information:**General:**

Court Coordination Officer
Judicial Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W. Phair
Court Coordination Officer
Judicial Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 0T6
Tel: 995-0855

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:

The Agriculture, Business Finance, Census, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Judicial, Labour, Merchandising and Services, Prices, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada

Purpose:

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents

Authority:

Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the Provinces concerning different areas of activity

Time Frame:

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts. It should be noted that a number of other federal agencies have a few cooperative data collecting and information sharing arrangements of their own. The Departments of Agriculture, Manpower and Immigration, and National Health and Welfare all have such arrangements with various Provinces.

Payments:

Except in a very few special cases (see "Vital Statistics" and "Adult Courts Statistics"), no payments are made to Provinces or Municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
User Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Ellis Drover
Director, User Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel: 996-5841

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the Provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada

Authority:
Orders-in-Council (PC 693-1919)
(PC 4851-1945)
(PC 625678-1964)
(PC 724130-1974)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the Provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a Province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a Province. Consultation with the Provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces and Territories for Vital Statistics Data Collection

<i>Province</i>	<i>Expenditure 1972/73 \$</i>	<i>Estimates 1973/74 \$</i>	<i>Expenditure 1973/74 \$</i>
Newfoundland	1,941	1,979	1,434
Prince Edward Island	1,170	634	409
Nova Scotia	3,241	5,121	2,659
New Brunswick	4,167	3,967	3,075
Quebec	28,350	33,960	28,362
Ontario	43,859	45,000	70,399
Manitoba	5,688	7,606	5,098
Saskatchewan	3,733	6,082	9,925
Alberta	8,581	15,094	15,181
British Columbia	11,734	17,452	17,918
Yukon Territory	80	550	109
Northwest Territories	550	230	262
	<hr/> 113,094 <hr/>	<hr/> 137,675 <hr/>	<hr/> 154,831 <hr/>

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE
(Statistics Canada)

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Vital Statistics Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief, Vital Statistics Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel: 995-0864

JUSTICE

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of five federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	Page
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES	158
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW	159
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM	161
PROGRAM FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LAW STUDENTS BY POLICE FORCES	162
UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAM	163

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES

Administered By:

Program Administration Unit

Purpose:

This assistance to the Provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1974, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Agreements with the Provinces listed above came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:

The Provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programs. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each Province by providing an annual payment equal to the better of:

1. Five cents per head of the Province's population; or
2. Ninety per cent of the actual amount expended by provincial agencies for compensation paid in relation to physical injuries or deaths resulting from the commission of crimes covered by the agreements.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the Provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

Payments:

In 1974-75 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this program was \$639,000. Departmental estimates for 1975-76 allocate \$1,120,000.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Administration Unit
Department of Justice
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell
Programs & Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0767

Mr. R.L. McCaw
Chief, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0767

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:

Program Administration Unit

Purpose:

This assistance to the Provinces encourages the development of a minimum standard of legal aid across Canada.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with the Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Agreements with all of the above provinces except P.E.I. and Saskatchewan came into effect on January 1, 1973. The P.E.I. agreement was effective October 1, 1973. The Saskatchewan agreement was effective April 15, 1974. Agreements are to be of indefinite duration, and are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:

The Provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid program. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each Province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of:

1. Fifty cents per head of the Province's population; or
2. Ninety per cent of the actual amount expended by provincial agencies for fees and disbursements in providing legal aid in matters related to the criminal law.

JUSTICE

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1, 2 or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1, 2 or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the Provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

Payments:

In 1974-75 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this program was \$8,873,000. Departmental estimates for 1975-76 allocate \$11,300,000.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Administration Unit
Department of Justice
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. I.B. Cowie
Programs & Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 992-3911

Mr. R.L. McCaw
Chief, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0026

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

(This is part of a broader program of legal assistance to people of native ancestry)

Administered By:

Program Administration Unit

Purpose:

This program provides native defendants in criminal prosecutions with guidance and information concerning their case.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Agreements have been signed with the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

This is a program under which the Department of Justice makes contributions to provinces, municipalities, corporations or societies which undertake to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

Payments:

In 1974-75 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this program was \$624,000. Departmental estimates for 1975-76 allocate \$1,150,000.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Administration Unit
Department of Justice
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Williams
Programs and Law
Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 996-7689

Mr. R.L. McCaw
Chief, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Wellington Street
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0025

JUSTICE

PROGRAM FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LAW STUDENTS BY POLICE FORCES

Administered By:

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) in conjunction with the Program Administration Unit of the Department of Justice

Purpose:

The program promotes understanding between the legal profession and the police, as well as between young people and the police, by providing assistance for the employment of law students by police forces during the summer months.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

An agreement has been signed with the CACP under which the Association administers the Department's contribution to the program.

Time Frame:

The program is to be a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The federal contribution under this program covers the salaries of law students hired by individual police forces. The CACP arranges for the hiring of the students.

Individual Municipalities can arrange, through the CACP, to have the salaries paid for a small number of law students. Approximately one hundred students are involved across Canada. The amount of the salary paid to a student is directly related to that of a probationary constable on the police force involved.

Payments:

The federal contribution is paid to the CACP. The CACP makes payments to either the Province or Municipality involved.

Total expenditures at present are approximately \$240,000 annually.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Administration Unit
Department of Justice
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Bernard E. Poirier
Executive Director
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
Suite 304
116 Albert Street
Ottawa K1P 5G3
Telephone: 233-1106

UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By:

Program Administration Unit

Purpose:

To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Time Frame:

This is an experimental social research program covering a five year period. Each individual project runs for any period up to three years.

Financing and Operation:

For the purposes of this program, a Family Court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified Family Court Pilot project, as stated above, and meet the criteria for eligibility listed below.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.
5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.
6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.
7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.
8. The project has local support.
9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

JUSTICE

Payments:

In its departmental budget for 1975-76, the Department of Justice has allocated \$200,000 for this program. Discussion with provincial governments on individual projects are carried out on a continuing basis.

For Further Information:

General:

Program Administration Unit
Department of Justice
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell
Programs & Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0767

Mr. R.L. McCaw
Chief, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa K1A 0H8

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LABOUR

The Minister of Labour is generally responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in all industries that fall under federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international character such as transportation, communications and banks, as well as enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation dealing with such matters as: fair employment practices, labour standards, safety in employment, industrial relations and related areas.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide forums for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the Canadian Association of Statutory Human Rights Administrators (CASHRA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), Union- Management Conferences and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistical data on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Manitoba for the survey of wages and salaries is of this type, as is the one with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario*. The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the Provinces under two programs dealing with accident prevention and compensation. The first is the employment safety program, under which the provinces provide inspections, investigations and related services on behalf of the Department to enterprises under federal jurisdiction and the Public Service of Canada. The second reimburses the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Several other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are Information Canada, the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, and the Canada Labour Relations Board. The Minister is also responsible for matters relating to multiculturalism within the Department of the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	Page
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS IN ONTARIO	166
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	167
EMPLOYMENT SAFETY PROGRAM	169
WAGE AND SALARY SURVEY — MANITOBA	171
SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS — SASKATCHEWAN	172

LABOUR

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS IN ONTARIO

Administered By:

Collective Bargaining Division of the Economics and Research Branch

Purpose:

This activity results in the monthly publication of data on collective bargaining settlements, including information about wages and fringe benefits, for bargaining units of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

Authority:

The activity falls within the scope of the Canada Department of Labour mandate and operates under an agreement between the Department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The Canada Department of Labour and the Province of Ontario cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario*. The Canada Department of Labour reports on settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining units of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour reports on settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining units of 200 to 499 employees and on settlements in construction industries for bargaining units of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by the Canada Department of Labour. The Finance Branch, Ontario Ministry of Labour submits claims to the Canada Department of Labour for its share. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

Payments:

Mailing costs depend on the number of settlements for which data has to be included in each month's issue. Mailing costs are approximately \$2,400 per year and are paid by the Canada Department of Labour. Mailing costs are paid out of the department's budget for all mailing costs.

For Further Information:**General:**

Chief
Collective Bargaining Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D. D. Rosenbloom
Chief
Collective Bargaining Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0J2

Tel. 997-3890

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM**Administered By:**

Accident Compensation Division of the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch

Purpose:

The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:

Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by Federal Government Employees to the Accident Compensation Division, which forwards them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to the Canada Department of Labour on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of Federal Government employee claims.

LABOUR

Payments:

Reimbursements to Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims 1974-75 Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs (3) (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	104	10	114
Prince Edward Island	43	4	47
Nova Scotia -Fed gov't	436	43	479
-CBD (1)	2,609	250	2,859
-CBD (os)	317	—	317
New Brunswick	147	30	177
Quebec	2,024	289	2,313
Ontario	2,218	339	2,557
Manitoba	218	52	270
Saskatchewan	516	91	607
Alberta (2)	1,009	125	1,134
British Columbia	955	298	1,253
	<hr/> 10,596 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,531 <hr/>	<hr/> 12,127 <hr/>

Notes: (1)Cape Breton Development Corporation. (2)Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs. (3)Figures include 1974 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.

1975-76 Estimates

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs (2) (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	109	11	120
Prince Edward Island	45	4	49
Nova Scotia -Fed Gov't	458	45	503
-CBD (1)	2,758	262	3,020
-CBD (OS)	314	—	314
New Brunswick	159	31	190
Quebec	2,128	302	2,430
Ontario	2,332	354	2,686
Manitoba	230	54	284
Saskatchewan	542	95	637
Alberta	1,061	131	1,192
British Columbia	1,004	311	1,315
	<hr/> 11,140 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,600 <hr/>	<hr/> 12,740 <hr/>

Notes: (1)Cape Breton Development Corporation. (2)Includes 1975 estimated administrative costs.

For Further Information:

General:

Accident Compensation Division
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Ottawa K1A 0J3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.F. Ellsworth
Chief, Accident Compensation Division
Accident Prevention & Compensation Branch
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Bldg.
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J3
Tel: 997-2281

EMPLOYMENT SAFETY PROGRAM

(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:

Accident Prevention Division of the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch

Purpose:

Since the Canada Department of Labour does not have the facilities to provide complete industrial safety inspection to all workplaces under its jurisdiction, agreements are signed under which the Provinces provide the required services. This avoids unnecessary duplication of inspection services and ensures the maintenance of good safety standards. Compliance service inspection agreements have also been signed with 4 provinces for checking Motor Vehicle Operators' Hours of Service.

Authority:

Canada Labour Code, Part IV, (Safety of Employees)

Canada Employment Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code

Agreements with all the Provinces and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Most of the agreements with the Provinces are for an indefinite period although a few are for fixed terms until services under them are established. Agreements are reviewed annually and may be terminated by either party on six months' notice.

Financing and Operation:

Agreements for this program provide for the Provinces to provide inspections, investigations and related services in places of employment on behalf of the Canada Department of Labour in connection with any work undertaking or business in Canada that is within federal jurisdiction. (This includes the Public Service of Canada). Provincial inspectors inspect the businesses and other workplaces covered by the law and the agreements according to federal regulations. Subsequently bills are submitted by the various Provinces to the Canada Department of Labour which reimburses them in full for the services provided.

LABOUR

Payments:

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Safety Inspection Services

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	20	27	35
Prince Edward Island	10	11	25
Nova Scotia	15	27	30
New Brunswick	45	70	100
Quebec	102	112	240
Ontario	275	222	280
Manitoba	91	81	90
Saskatchewan	77	29	40
Alberta	29	23	50
British Columbia	90	99	100
Northwest Territories	11	22	50
	<hr/> 765	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 1,040

For Further Information:

General:

Head, Regional Services Section
Accident Prevention Division
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Ottawa K1A 0J3

Officer Responsible

Mr. R.H. Elfstrom
Chief
Accident Prevention Division
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Sir Wilfred Laurier Bldg.
340 Laurier Ave. West
Ottawa K1A 0J3
Tel: 997-2172

WAGE AND SALARY SURVEY – MANITOBA

The Canada Department of Labour conducts a Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all provinces except Saskatchewan with provincial government participation in the case of Manitoba.

Administered By:

Surveys Division of the Economics and Research Branch

Purpose:

To collect wage and salary information in Manitoba and avoid duplication of data collection

Authority:

Agreement with the Province of Manitoba

Time Frame:

The Survey of Wages and Salaries is conducted annually as of October 1st.

Financing and Operation:

The Canada Department of Labour and Manitoba Department of Labour each conducts its own occupational wage rate survey. In order to avoid duplication, information is collected partially by each agency and the data is shared. The Manitoba Department of Labour gathers information on wages paid by approximately 550 large establishments and the Canada Department of Labour collects information for the remainder of the 1,200 establishments in the province having 20 or more employees. Manitoba field officers collect information on work sheets, identify the information required for the federal survey and send photocopies of the worksheets to Ottawa. The federal department, in return, sends Manitoba a tape containing Manitoba wage information collected in the course of the national survey. Consultation regarding the survey takes place between federal and provincial officers on an informal basis.

Payments:

Since each agency absorbs its own costs in the survey operation, no payments are made between the two governments.

For Further Information:

General:

Head, Research and Planning Section
Surveys Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Wayne Baxter
Head, Research and Planning Section
Surveys Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel: 997-1306

LABOUR

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS – SASKATCHEWAN

Commencing in 1974, the Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducted its first survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province.

Administered By:

Surveys Division of the Economics and Research Branch

Purpose:

To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection

Authority:

Agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan

Time Frame:

The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is to be conducted annually. The survey date was as of October 1st in 1974 and it is expected to be as of June 1st thereafter.

Financing and Operation:

Prior to 1974, the Canada Department of Labour conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the Federal Survey. The Canada Department of Labour naturally ceased its survey operations in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Department of Labour sends photocopies of its completed questionnaires to the Canada Department of Labour. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:

The Federal Government paid \$10,000 to the Province of Saskatchewan as the Canada Department of Labour's share of the costs of printing the forms and editing the data. An additional amount was paid to the province to cover the cost of duplicating the returned questionnaires.

For Further Information:

General:

Head, Research and Planning Section
Surveys Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible

Mr. Wayne Baxter
Head, Research and Planning Section
Surveys Division
Economics and Research Branch
Canada Department of Labour
340 Laurier Avenue West
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K1A 0J2
Tel: 997-1306

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Only the Department of Manpower and Immigration has programs which involve payments to Provinces or Municipalities, although the activities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, in particular, do require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

The Department of Manpower and Immigration was created under the provisions of the Government Organization Act of 1966 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of manpower resources, for employment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

Manpower

Federal-provincial consultations on manpower policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Manpower Needs Committees which have been established in each of the Provinces under the authority of section 13 of the Adult Occupational Training Act. These Committees are composed of senior officials of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the provincial departments concerned.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements and under the Manpower Training Research Program. The Provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing administrative services and other facilities for the Canada Manpower Training Program and the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program. In addition, the Department of Manpower and Immigration operates a number of programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem under which assistance is provided to the Provinces and Municipalities. These include the Local Employment Assistance Program, the Local Initiatives Program, and the Outreach Program.

Immigration

The federal government provides payments to the Provinces under both the Handicapped Refugee Scheme and under the hospital agreements for indigent immigrants. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for the additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices abroad.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION	Page
LOCAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM (LIP) 1975-1976	175
OUTREACH PROGRAM	177
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS	179
MANPOWER TRAINING RESEARCH PROGRAM	181
CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM	183
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY (C.E.S.)	185
LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)	187
CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM	190
HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME	192
HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS	193
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION REPRESENTATIVES IN FEDERAL IMMIGRATION OFFICES ABROAD	195

LOCAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM (LIP) 1975-76

Administered By:

Manpower Division

Purpose:

The Local Initiatives Program has been set up to provide worthwhile employment and community betterment during the winter months and has for primary objectives the reduction of high seasonal unemployment and high regional or area specific unemployment with minimal impact on labour force participation rates.

Authority:

Authority for LIP expenditure has been provided through the Budget of June 23, 1975 for the 1975-76 Program.

Time Frame:

The Local Initiatives Program is now entering its fifth year. It is not a continuing program, and is authorized only when a special need for it exists. Projects may operate for a maximum of 30 weeks between November 3, 1975 and June 26, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

LIP supplies Federal contributions by contract to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature.

Any individual, municipality, organization, partnership or group may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by LIP staff, the Member of Parliament and some representatives of the communities. In selecting projects for approval emphasis is placed on what effect they are likely to have on local employment; a large portion of the funds paid out is for salaries. In the 1975-76 program several changes have been made. Municipally sponsored projects may be funded to a maximum of \$150,000; all other projects have a \$100,000 maximum. Last year, there was a \$75,000 maximum funding level for all projects. Project length has been increased from 26 to 30 weeks. The average contribution to wages of employees is \$125.00 per man-week, and the maximum contribution to other costs is \$25.00 per man-week. Payments for approved projects are made directly to project sponsors; these sponsors are, in many cases, municipal governments. Conditions to be met, payment schedules, and provisions for consultation are all the subject of the individual LIP contracts.

Projects which have been approved under LIP include, among others, the following types: municipal road and sewer construction; public transportation for special groups; and various social services such as crisis centres and visiting shut-ins. Since 1971, when the Local Initiatives Program was first begun, a total of \$609 million has been made available by the federal government for these and other community improvement projects.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Payments:

Distribution of funds under the 1974-75 Local Initiatives Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>Program Expenditure November 1, 1972 to May 31, 1973 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Project Extensions June 1 to *Nov. 31, 1973 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Program Expenditure as of July 17, 1975 (exclusive of Operating costs) (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	11.7	1.0	7.6
Prince Edward Island	1.9	.5	1.1
Nova Scotia	10.2	3.0	3.7
New Brunswick	10.6	2.8	5.3
Quebec	64.1	16.0	32.8
Ontario	24.6	7.1	11.5
Manitoba	6.8	1.6	1.5
Saskatchewan	5.1	2.2	1.5
Alberta	7.6	1.3	1.8
British Columbia	18.7	6.0	8.4
Northwest Territories	1.1	.2	.4
Yukon Territory	.6	.2	.2
	<hr/> 163.0	<hr/> 41.9	<hr/> 76.0

* The Governor in Council authorized the Department to spend \$70 million from June 1 to November 31, 1973 for extension of LIP projects already approved under the 1972-73 program; \$41.9 million of this has been committed.

For LIP 1973-74 the Department has been authorized to spend \$82.6 million; \$6.2 million of this total is to be spent for administering and advertising the program, and \$2 million is to be allocated to projects of an entrepreneurial nature. The \$74.4 million remaining will be available for private or municipal projects. This amount has not yet been broken down into provincial allocations.

For LIP 1975-76 the Department has been authorized to spend \$150 million. This amount has not yet been broken down into provincial allocations and administrative costs.

For Further Information:

Mr. Hallam Johnston
Director
Local Initiatives Program
Job Creation Branch
Manpower and Immigration
9th Floor
400 Cumberland Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

OUTREACH PROGRAM

(A component of Special Programs)

Administered By:

Special Programs Directorate of the Manpower Client Services Branch

Purpose:

The Outreach Program is designed to develop and provide, through community based projects, employment related services, often in an innovative, demonstrative and flexible way, to those areas or groups who do not, for any number of reasons, utilize Manpower services.

Authority:

The program operates on the basis of an Order-in-Council passed in June 1971 and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. It falls within the scope of the Department of Manpower and Immigration Act.

Time Frame:

Outreach is a continuing program under which individual projects are supported for an initial period of up to 36 months. At the end of this period, a decision, based on an in-depth evaluation, is made as to the project's future. Currently being considered as viable alternatives are: project self-sufficiency; continued Outreach funding (either partial or total); absorption into Canada Manpower Centre operations; and termination of the project.

Financing and Operation:

Outreach is a program funded wholly by the Federal Government; community organizations, groups, and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Contributions will not be made to any costs to which the Federal Government may be called upon to contribute under other programs; nor will contributions be made to any capital or construction costs. The Federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$200,000 annually, unless further approval is sought from Treasury Board on an individual project basis. Proposals for projects may originate from within the Department or from community organizations, groups, agencies, or individuals. A formal agreement is entered into between the Department and the project sponsor and calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of one year's duration subject to renewal on an annual basis. Project activity is managed by the sponsoring group, with the Department monitoring the operational and financial activities.

Payments:

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1973-74, total payments to all projects were \$2.3 million, in 1974-75 this figure increased to \$4.9 million. For the fiscal year 1975-76 total payments are estimated at \$6.49 million. No definite allocation by Province has been established.

For Further Information:

General:

Coordinator

Program Management Unit

Special Programs Directorate

Manpower Client Services Branch

Department of Manpower and

Immigration

Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mrs. Diana C. Louis

Coordinator

Program Management Unit

Special Programs Directorate

Manpower Client Services Branch

Department of Manpower and Immigration

400 Cumberland Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J9

Tel: (613) 996-9202

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

In each region;

Chief
Special Programs
Department of Manpower and
Immigration

Atlantic Region

Mr. J. Alec Warren
Chief, Special Programs
Department of Manpower and Immigration
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Quebec Region

Mr. Jean-Claude Dufour
Chief, Special Programs
Department of Manpower and Immigration
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Montreal, Quebec

Tel: (514) 283-4630

Pacific Region:

Mr. Bill Rapanos
A/Chief, Special Programs
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Royal Center
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Ontario Region

Mr. Paul Kent
Chief, Special Programs
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Canada Square
P.O. Box 25
2180 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2E7

Tel: (416) 484-5391

Prairie Region

Mr. Orville Buffie
Chief, Special Programs
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Grain Exchange Building
167 Lombard Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel: (204) 985-3205

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Agricultural Manpower Program)

Administered By:

Manpower Employer Services Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is that Canada and the Provinces will carry out a joint agricultural manpower program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural manpower, research and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural manpower.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements with individual Provinces. Annual Orders in Council

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, negotiated annually between the Minister of Manpower and Immigration for the Government of Canada, and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and/or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee.

Financing and Operation:

Costs under the Agricultural Manpower Agreements are shared equally between the Governments of Canada and the respective provinces. Activities are carried out in cooperation between the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Regional Offices and Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

The Provinces submit claims to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Manpower) upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Where federal direct expenditures are involved, such as the provision of transport warrants and other travel costs, the provincial account is charged for fifty per cent of the amount paid out. Upon receipt of expenditure claims from the provinces, a cheque payable to the Province is issued by the Department, to cover fifty per cent of costs incurred by the Province under the terms of the Agreements.

There are two categories of expenditures which the Provinces may make under the terms of the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements and which the Department will share. They are, first, those expenditures which require the prior approval of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration and second those expenditures requiring no prior approval. A detailed listing of the eligible costs follows:

1. Expenditures requiring prior approval of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration:
 - (a) Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the Province for the recruitment of agricultural manpower coming from outside the Province.
 - (b) Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural manpower.
 - (c) Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings made in order to house seasonal workers under each Agreement. Canada and the Province together will bear only fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of such housing or such lesser amount thereof as may be agreed upon the remainder being paid by the producer.
 - (d) Expenditures in connection with the operation of camps for workers.
 - (e) The purchase price of office equipment necessary for carrying out activities under this Agreement.
2. Expenditures not requiring prior approval:
 - (a) The salary and travelling expenses of staff appointed or assigned by the Province to assist the Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration of Canada in recruitment and referral of workers.
 - (b) Advertising, publicity and promotional expenditures undertaken by the Province for the recruitment of agricultural manpower within the Province.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

- (c) Rentals for office and other space accommodation where space is not available from the Province or Canada.
- (d) Rentals of office equipment and maintenance of this equipment; necessary telephone, telegraph and postage charges.
- (e) Expenses incidental to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Manpower Committee and of Local Committees established under the program.
- (f) Transportation expenses of workers and their families and effects moved under this Agreement, including emergency subsistence of meals and lodging. Where workers are moved to more than one Province under the Agreement each Province's share of the expenses will be based on the total estimated number of man-days the workers are employed in the Province.
- (g) Emergency hospital, medical treatment and other necessary expenses in respect of personal injuries by accidents or illnesses suffered by staff members, workers and workers' dependents not covered by workmen's compensation or a provincial hospital or medical plan.

Canada and the Province do not share in the costs of wages paid any worker in the farming industry, nor do they accept any legal liability for accidents or illness suffered by any worker. Further details of eligible costs may be obtained from the Manpower Employer Services Branch.

Consultation and revision necessary for the program is carried on throughout the year by correspondence, and recommendations are tabled by delegates to the annual meeting of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces Under Agricultural Manpower Agreements

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1974-75* (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76* (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4.3	9.5	7.1	6.0
Nova Scotia	10.2	10.5	19.0	26.0
New Brunswick	3.9	4.8	7.4	14.2
Quebec	11.4	50.0	80.0	140.0
Ontario	80.0	26.1	239.4	423.4
Manitoba	37.0	75.6	35.3	39.6
Saskatchewan	15.9	29.7	100.0	91.4
Alberta	51.2	83.4	75.7	153.0
British Columbia	3.4	6.0	7.0	36.7
	<hr/> 218.0	<hr/> 545.6	<hr/> 570.9	<hr/> 930.3

* (These figures are based on estimates received from the Provinces)

For Further Information:

General:

Director-General
Manpower Employer Services Branch
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. G.S. Conger
Director-General
Manpower Employer Services Branch
Department of Manpower and Immigration
305 Rideau Street
Ottawa K1A 0J9
Tel: 992-9784

MANPOWER TRAINING RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Research Projects Group of the Strategic Planning and Research Division

Purpose:

To assist financially provincial government research into occupational training needs and effective occupational training methods

Authority:

Adult Occupational Training Act (Section 10)
Agreements under the Adult Occupational Training Act with each Province

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing program. The budget for this program will amount to \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1975-76.

Financing and Operation:

The Adult Occupational Training Act provides that the Minister may enter into an agreement with a Province, under which the federal government will reimburse up to 50 per cent of the costs incurred by the province for:

1. research in respect of occupational training, including research into the needs of the economy for trained workers and the relationship between occupational training and the needs of the economy; and
2. projects for the development of occupational training courses and course materials, including projects for the development of occupational training aids, examinations and standards.

Research proposals are submitted to the Department of Manpower and Immigration by researchers or research institutions, through the appropriate provincial Department of Education or Labour, for approval of federal participation in the proposed project. The provincial department monitors the progress of projects which the federal government is assisting and presents claims, on the basis of the progress made against the federal government's funding commitment. There is a holdback of 10 per cent of the total federal commitment until after the project is completed and reviewed by the Department.

Payments:

Payments for Manpower Training Research are made on the basis of eligible research projects put forward or in existence during any one year. There is, therefore, no advance allocation of the funds among the various Provinces. The total of payments made to all Provinces during 1974-75 was over \$69,000.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Payments by Province under the Manpower Training Research Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>Expenses 1972-73 \$</i>	<i>Funds Committed 1973-74* \$</i>	<i>Expenses 1974-75 \$</i>	<i>Funds Committed 1975-76 \$</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	40,600	25,000	34,500
Nova Scotia	—	5,900	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	2,600	10,600
Quebec	—	64,200	6,700	—
Ontario	(44)	11,700	10,000	9,100
Manitoba	10,700	19,500	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	79,400	24,900	3,000
Alberta	15,700	37,200	—	3,800
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22,000	258,500	69,200	61,000

* These amounts include a carry-over from 1972-73 of \$142,000. because projects started late in the 1972-73 year and claims were not submitted promptly after the end of that year.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary

Manpower Training Research Program

Research Projects Group

Strategic Planning and Evaluation Division

Department of Manpower and Immigration

Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. T.J. Samuel

Secretary, Manpower Training Research Program

Research Projects Group

Strategic Planning and Research Division

Department of Manpower and Immigration

325 Dalhousie Street

Ottawa K1A 0J9

Tel: 992-0444

CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(part of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

Administered By:

Industrial Training Division, Manpower Training Branch

Purpose:

The basic objective of the program is to stimulate the Canadian economy by encouraging employers to initiate and improve their employee training programs to increase productivity and encourage employment.

Authority:

Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Training Agreements signed with each Province & Territory

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation:

With the exception of Alberta where financial and administrative responsibilities are shared equally by Canada and the Province, this program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of expertise in the field of industry-based occupational training. Provinces are reimbursed for their services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include part of:

- instructor's wages;
- instructor's travelling and living expenses;
- training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
- rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
- course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Department may also reimburse up to 40% of the earnings of an employed trainee; up to 60% of the earnings of a trainee recruited from among the unemployed or about to be laid off; and up to 85% of the earnings of a trainee with special needs. The maximum reimbursable for weekly wages under this program is stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training programs submitted by the employees, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to M&I authorization of the training contract.

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces are included with those made under the rest of the Canada Manpower Training Program. (See under Canada Manpower Training Program).

For Further Information:

General:

Director

Industrial Training Division

Department of Manpower and Immigration

Ottawa

Responsible Officer

Mr. Roger Charron

Director

Industrial Training Division

Department of Manpower and Immigration

Room 601, 305 Rideau Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J9

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

In each region:

Director of Manpower Training

Department of Manpower and Immigration at:

Atlantic:

Bank of Montreal Tower

5151 George Street

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Ontario:

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Pacific:

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British Columbia

V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 683-6971

Quebec:

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Room 524

Montreal

Quebec

Tel: (514) 283-4607

Prairie:

Grain Exchange Building

167 Lombard Street

Room 190

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 985-3700

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY (C.E.S.)**Administered By:**

Community Employment Strategy Office of the Manpower Division

Purpose:

The Community Employment Strategy in its developmental phase is intended to explore and develop means of opening job opportunities to those who experience particular or continuing difficulty finding or keeping employment by involving communities in defining needs and solutions using the existing range of federal and provincial programs.

Authority:

Authority for C.E.S. expenditure has been provided through the Main and Supplementary Estimates.

Time Frame:

The developmental phase of the Community Employment Strategy, which became operational during 1975, is intended to last approximately three years at which time the experience and its implications for any broader activity will be considered.

Financing and Operation:

C.E.S. is operated jointly with the provinces. An average of two communities have been selected in each province and territory as sites for community employment, and overall responsibility in each province rests with a body of senior federal and provincial officials. When communities have identified needs and existing federal and/or provincial programs to respond to those needs, each government will endeavour to apply programs in those communities. On the federal side, where lack of existing program funds would prevent the application of a program so identified, C.E.S. funds could be made available for this purpose. Responsibility for management of such programs in C.E.S. communities would continue to rest with the program in question. It is envisaged that both Manpower programs and the programs of other federal departments would be involved in this way.

In addition to transfers to existing federal programs identified by communities, C.E.S. funds will be used to support the operation of the C.E.S. community organizations and to conduct research and evaluation activities.

Payments:

A total of \$50 million has been allocated for the 3-year developmental phase of C.E.S. Transfers of funds to other programs and payments to support the operation of local C.E.S. organizations will be made as these funding needs are identified.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Community Employment Strategy Office
Manpower Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa

In each province:

Community Employment Strategy Co-ordinator
Department of Manpower and Immigration

NEWFOUNDLAND

Ms. Joanne Disano
Acting CES Coordinator
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ashley Blvd., O'Leary Avenue
St. John's, Newfoundland
(709) 722-7070

MANITOBA

T. Dent
Job Creation Manager
Department of Manpower and Immigration
777 Portage Avenue
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MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

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NEW BRUNSWICK

Dennis MacDonald
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QUEBEC

R. Tardif
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SASKATCHEWAN

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Acting CES Coordinator
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ALBERTA

Mr. C. Heinrichs
Acting CES Coordinator
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Temporary Address:
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

K.M. Ouellette
CES Coordinator
Department of Manpower and Immigration
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Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2P8
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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

D. Robertson
Acting CES Coordinator
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Yellowknife, N.W.T.
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YUKON

Interim Contact:
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CES Coordinator
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Royal Centre, 9th Floor
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Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2P8
604-666-6569

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)**Administered By:**

Job Creation Branch of the Manpower Division

Purpose:

LEAP is a program designed to provide funds to be disbursed primarily as wages for projects that promise to create worthwhile employment opportunities for those people who would probably remain unemployed despite normal labour market activity.

Authority:

Authorized by Order in Council in June 1971

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 42 months including 6 months for development. The effective date of the program - January 1, 1973.

Financing and Operation:

The LEAP program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. Overhead or administrative costs may not exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount expended on gross wages, and an additional twenty per cent of gross wages and overhead may be provided for special costs such as expert supervision, training or counselling. Funding will not cover any costs which the Federal Government now shares nor capital or construction charges. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$200,000 annually.

Proposals for projects may originate from non-profit organizations, community or citizen groups, voluntary agencies or individuals. A formal contract is entered into by the Department and the project sponsor which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract. Contracts are of a maximum duration of one year subject to renewal on an annual basis for a maximum period of 42 months (including Developmental Phase). A contract may be renegotiated at any time.

Payments:

Payments are issued in the name of the project sponsor(s) in trust to the LEAP project. The first payments were made in 1973-74 and totaled approximately \$10 million. Payments are not made to the provinces or municipalities. The following table shows the expected allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1975-76 Fiscal Year.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Estimated LEAP Payments by Province 1975-76

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	340.5	723.0
Prince Edward Island	113.5	113.2
Nova Scotia	340.5	1,120.6
New Brunswick	340.5	1,011.0
Quebec	1,015.0	3,714.8
Ontario	1,100.0	2,761.2
Manitoba	485.0	852.8
Saskatchewan	415.0	979.2
Alberta	300.0	452.0
British Columbia	1,600.0	1,902.5
Yukon Territory	40.0	237.2
Northwest Territories	100.0	51.9
Reserve		3810.0
	<u>\$13,919.4</u>	<u>\$10,000.0</u>

For Further Information:

General:

Officer Responsible

Director

Ms. L. Graham, Director

Local Employment Assistance Program

Local Employment Assistance Program

Job Creation Branch

Job Creation Branch

Manpower Division

Cadillac Building

Department of Manpower and Immigration

400 Cumberland Street

Ottawa K1A 0J9

Ottawa, Ontario

In each Province:

Manager

Job Creation Branch

Department of Manpower and

Immigration

NEWFOUNDLAND

Job Creation Provincial Manager

Department of Manpower and Immigration

47 O'Leary Avenue

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A1B 3R9

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ONTARIO

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Canada Square, Box 48
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Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2Y4

Tel: (416) 484-4814

SASKATCHEWAN

Job Creation Provincial Manager
Department of Manpower and Immigration
1955 Smith Street, 4th Floor
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2N9

Tel: (306) 523-1631 (1632, 1633)

BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON

Job Creation Provincial Manager
Department of Manpower and Immigration
549 Howe Street, 7th Floor
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2C6

Tel: (604) 682-8731 Ext. 54

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

(Institutional Training)

Administered By:

Institutional Training Division, Manpower Training Branch

Purpose:

This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's capacity or opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

- Occupational Skill Training

- Apprentice Training

- Language Training

- Basic Training for Skill Development

- Work Adjustment Training

- Basic Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances are paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses.

Authority:

Adult Occupational Training Act, Section 5 and Section 7

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each Province and Territory

Time Frame:

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:

Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training for persons referred for such training by Canada Manpower Centres. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the Province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committees. The Provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected by local Canada Manpower Centres and attend courses given by Provincial and Municipal training institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the Federal Government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

Payments:**Payments to Provinces Under the Adult Occupational Training Act**

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	6.3	9.1	10.0 *
Prince Edward Island	1.7	2.0	2.4
Nova Scotia	7.1	10.1	10.0
New Brunswick	7.5	7.5	9.0
Quebec	63.9	73.5	84.1
Ontario	54.7	56.7	69.2
Manitoba	5.8	9.0	6.7 **
Saskatchewan	4.9	6.7	7.5
Alberta	12.6	18.5	18.7
British Columbia	12.0	18.6	22.4
Northwest Territories	0.8	0.9	1.0
Yukon Territory	0.6	0.7	1.0
	<hr/> 176.9	<hr/> 213.3	<hr/> 242.0 *

* Plus \$2,500,000 Special DMI/UIC Project = Purchases and Allowances.

** Manitoba allocation could be increased to \$9.1 if they sign new agreement.

Payments of Training Allowances to individuals are of course additional to the above figures. They amounted to about \$150 million for 1974-75 and are estimated at \$170.3 million for 1975-76.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Institutional Training Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Grant C. Botham
Director
Institutional Training Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
305 Rideau Street
Ottawa K1A 0J9
Tel: 992-7476

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

(Training Improvement)

Administered By:

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has set aside, from within the Canada Manpower training program, an amount for the purpose of making available financial resources to provinces in order that they may undertake activities leading to an improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of the Canada Manpower training program in all its aspects. The following areas of present concern are adult training methodologies, innovative training procedures, selection criteria and procedures applicable to persons to be trained, improvements in the training of instructors, occupational or task analysis, assessment of present training programs, and implementation of pilot projects.

Authority:

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each Province and Territory

Time Frame:

This program is continuing negotiation as part of the Canada-Provincial Adult Occupational Training Agreements.

Financing and Operation:

Training improvement proposals are submitted (with recommendations for approvals) through the Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee to the Programs Analysis and Development Branch. The Committee will be aware of the overall training improvement requirements of the Province. Adjustments can be made if provinces wish to join together to undertake co-operative projects.

Projects submitted must be distinct from the regular training program and include budget and cost details. Canada pays the entire cost of the approved projects as a disbursement to the Province and at intervals during the completion of the project.

HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:

Settlement Branch, Canada Immigration Division

Purpose:

This scheme was established to admit and establish in Canada each year up to 50 physically handicapped adult individuals, or family units having one or more handicapped members, who can eventually become self-sustaining following a period of any necessary treatment. These persons would, for the most part, have been bypassed in the ordinary immigration selection process, and they warrant special consideration.

Authority:

Agreements with the Provinces at Ministerial level. All Provinces except Prince Edward Island participate.

Time Frame:

This continuing program was begun in June of 1967. The program is renewed through negotiation annually with the governments of the participating provinces.

Financing and Operation:

The Federal Government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the handicapped immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The

participating Provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the scheme. The agreement with New Brunswick provides for the Province and Canada to share treatment costs equally.

Negotiations for renewal of provincial participation are conducted by Departmental officials at the Regional level with the governments of the participating provinces.

Payments:

Few Provinces have submitted claims under this program during 1973-74.

For Further Information:

See list under "Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants "

HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:

Immigration Division

Purpose:

To provide for the federal government to share with the Provinces in the costs of hospitalization for immigrants who:

1. have resided in Canada for less than one year;
2. are indigent because of accident or illness; and
3. are not covered under provincial health insurance and medical care programs.

Authority:

Agreements between the federal and provincial Ministers concerned in all Provinces

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program begun in 1948.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government reimburses the Province involved for 50 per cent of the costs of hospitalizing persons eligible under this program. Hospitals within each province submit claims to the provincial government for services provided to indigent immigrants. The Province submits an annual claim for the federal share of all the individual claims. These Agreements have tended to fall into disuse, since in most provinces and the territories immigrants are eligible for medical and hospitalization coverage immediately upon taking up residence in the province.

Payments:

The only Provinces which have submitted claims under this agreement in recent years are Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Settlement Branch
Canada Immigration Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Yves Charette
Director General
Settlement Branch
Canada Immigration Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa
Tel: 996-9192

In each region:

Department of Manpower and Immigration

Title for correspondence is: *Regional Director, Immigration*

Atlantic Region

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Prairie Region

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British Columbia

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(Operator)

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION REPRESENTATIVES IN FEDERAL IMMIGRATION OFFICES ABROAD

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:

Immigration Division

Purpose:

The arrangement with Quebec provides for the accommodation in federal posts abroad of Quebec government officers to facilitate federal-provincial cooperation in the provision of information to immigrants destined for the province of Quebec.

Authority:

General agreement signed by Federal and Quebec Ministers. May 18, 1971, referred to below as the Lang-Cloutier Agreement

Time Frame:

This is a continuing arrangement. Under the terms of the agreement, each "lease of tenancy" is for a maximum period of three years. However, either the Quebec Government or the Federal Government may terminate a lease subject to notice in writing six months prior to the beginning of a new fiscal year. Also any "lease of tenancy" may be renewed for a further period of three years.

Financing and Operation:

The Lang-Cloutier Agreement provides for the presence of orientation officers employed by the Quebec government in federal immigration offices outside Canada. At the present time, Quebec orientation officers are occupying space in federal offices abroad at three locations — Rome, Beirut and Athens. They assist federal Manpower and Immigration foreign service officers in the provision of detailed information on working and living conditions to immigrants destined for Quebec.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the Federal Government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:

The Federal Government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:

General:

Director of Operations
Foreign Service
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

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Bourque Building
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MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mr. R.H. Mitchell
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Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
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NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor-General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the Government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Civil Emergency Measures Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities.

Emergency Planning Canada is administered by the Department of National Defence, but is tasked by the Privy Council Office (Emergency Planning Secretariat). It provides guidance and continuity to civil planning at all levels of Government for the development and coordination of plans for civil response to emergencies. Under the Defence Services Program, Emergency Planning Canada administers the Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to provinces and municipalities to enable them to develop emergency plans and disaster response capabilities and emergency preparation for peace and war to meet federal-provincial/municipal requirements. It also provides coordinated leadership and training within the national civil emergency program at Arnprior (Canadian Government Study Centre) where conferences and courses relative to emergency preparations are conducted.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	Page
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	198
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	199
EMERGENCY MEASURES (PEACE AND WAR)	201
EMERGENCY OR DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES	203
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	204
MISCELLANEOUS NATIONAL SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	206
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	207
STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM (SSEAP)	208
USE OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES	209

NATIONAL DEFENCE

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:

The program provides for service in aid of civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order.

Authority:

National Defence Act, Part XI

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance the Canadian Forces activity in Aid of the Civil Power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General no longer requires it.

Financing and Operation:

In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, cordons and searches, bomb searches, anti-terrorist tasks, and protection of defence establishments.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The department's share includes Regular Force pay and allowances. The Province usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the Province which requests the aid.

Payments:

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions for service in aid of the civil power received by the department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:

General:

Director, General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director, General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

Regional Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
Maritime Region
FMO Halifax, N.S.

DND Office of Information
Quebec Region
St. Hubert, P.Q.

DND Office of Information
Ontario Region
1107 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ont.
M5N 2E4

DND Office of Information
Manitoba/Saskatchewan Region
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Man.
R2R 0T0

DND Office of Information
Alberta Region
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alta.
T0A 2H0

DND Office of Information
British Columbia Region
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, B.C.

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:

Formal agreement between the department and Province or Municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

Payments:

Payments are made directly to the Province or Municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

Current Capital Assistance Projects

<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>DND Percentage</i>	<i>Maximum DND Contribution (\$)</i>
Addition to George P. Vanier Senior Secondary School	Courtenay B.C.	9	24,244
Elementary and High School District 19	Calgary Alberta	100	712,452
Sewage Collection System	Shearwater N.S.	13	164,531

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

EMERGENCY MEASURES (PEACE AND WAR)

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Emergency Planning Canada:

Plans and Analysis Branch

Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch

Purpose:

The program provides for the study and analysis of the effects of peacetime emergencies, and of the effects and implications of war, on the social, political and economic structures of Canada; the formulation of plans and preparations to avert these emergencies or to mitigate or counter their effects; the negotiation with federal and provincial authorities for their participation in these plans and preparations; the coordination of the development of national emergency measures; and the coordination of plans development of statutory federal assistance for disasters and for assistance as requested by provincial governments.

Authority:

National Defence Act, 1950, Section Four

Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order

There are informal federal-provincial agreements which cover the general area of civil emergency planning; these agreements in many cases were concluded at Ministerial Federal/Provincial Conferences and in other cases were concluded through an exchange of letters or written agreements between appropriate Ministers.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Included in the activities which are normally cost-shared with the Provincial Governments on a 75% federal, 25% provincial basis, are the Zone Emergency Government Headquarters construction program and the Workmens Compensation Agreements.

In addition, two cost-shared activities which were formerly administered by Emergency Planning Canada were transferred on 1 April 1974 to meet a re-alignment of EPC functions. These activities are the National Shelter Program which was transferred for administration to DPW and the Radiological Defence Program (RADEF) which was transferred for administration to the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

The Zone Emergency Government construction program serves to provide Emergency Headquarters at the zone level for which emergency activities can be coordinated in a war emergency. The need for the program will continue until the total estimated requirement of 28 Zone Emergency Government Headquarters (ZEGHQs) has been completed. 14 ZEGHQs have been provided to date.

Provisions for consultation and revision of civil emergency activities normally take place through consultations with Provincial Coordinators, Civil Emergency Planning or in consultation between responsible Ministers at Federal/Provincial Ministerial Conferences.

Payments:

In the ZEGHQ construction program, a cost-shared agreement covering construction and equipment is signed by the Federal and Provincial Ministers responsible in each case before a ZEGHQ is developed. No direct payments are made to a province except where a ZEGHQ is developed in a provincial building. In this case, 75% of the cost of the alterations is borne by the federal government. This occurred in Grande Prairie, Alberta in 1968 and in Olds, Alberta in 1969. The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing necessary funds for the federal share of the construction costs.

The Workmen Compensation Agreements make provision by which Canada assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to Civil Defence workers as determined by the Compensation Board of a Province.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Emergency Planning Canada
3rd Floor — Tower “B”
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa K1A 0W6

or

The Regional Information Office
(see list under “Aid of the Civil Power”)

Officers Responsible:

Mr. C.R. Patterson
Director General
Emergency Planning Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel: 992-2727

Mr. J.F. Wallace
Director
Plans and Analysis
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel: 992-3320

Mr. C.W. Bunting
Director
Federal/Provincial Arrangements
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel: 992-4324

EMERGENCY OR DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:

The program provides for assistance to civil authorities in the event of emergency or disaster. This assistance includes support of civil emergency measures.

Authority:

National Defence Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:

The scope of this activity includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, explosions, pollution emergencies, mine disasters, radiological hazards, explosive ordnance disposal, and communication and transport disruptions caused by severe weather conditions.

The activity is financed through share-cost agreements with the authority requesting the services meeting the costs. Claims are submitted by the department to the Province or Municipality requesting the assistance; payments from Municipalities are received through agencies at the provincial level.

Payments:

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requests for assistance to civil authorities received by the department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2460

NATIONAL DEFENCE

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Emergency Planning Canada:

Federal-Provincial Arrangement Branch

Purpose:

The program provides assistance to the Provinces in meeting the cost of organizing civil emergency programs to meet conditions arising out of emergencies. In addition, the program provides assistance in the pre-emergency planning, organization, administration and training.

Authority:

Financial Administration Act

Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order

Regulations are issued for each fiscal year.

Federal-Provincial agreements have been signed periodically.

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing program since April 1952.

Financing and Operation:

This is a shared-cost program related to emergency planning activities carried out by the Provinces and Municipalities in keeping with federal objectives and guidelines. The federal share of the cost is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total to be spent on federally approved projects. The total amount contributed by the federal government as its share, since 1952, has been \$58,500,000.

Claims are submitted by the Provinces to the federal government through the Regional Directors, Emergency Planning Canada. Payments are made directly to the Provincial Treasurer of the Province concerned. Municipal claims are consolidated and presented by the Provinces with their own statement of expenditures.

Payments:

Payments are made to the Provinces who, in turn, reimburse the Municipalities on a cost-shared basis; usually 90 per cent by the Province and 10 per cent by the Municipality.

Payments to Provinces under the Financial Assistance Program

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>1972-73 Payments (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Payments (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	83	82	47
Prince Edward Island	20	19	22
Nova Scotia	138	123	63
New Brunswick	42	87	54
Quebec	831	823	379
Ontario	1,072	1,063	494
Manitoba	139	135	75
Saskatchewan	131	125	69
Alberta	225	225	117
British Columbia	300	305	157
Northwest Territories	—	—	17
Yukon Territory	—	—	6
	<u>\$2,981</u>	<u>\$2,987</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Emergency Planning Canada
3rd Floor — Tower B
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa K1A 0W6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. C.R. Patterson
Director General
Emergency Planning Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel: 992-2727

Mr. C.W. Bunting
Director
Federal/Provincial Arrangements
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel: 992-4324

NATIONAL DEFENCE

MISCELLANEOUS NATIONAL SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:

This part of the Defence Services Program provides support for the requirements of Provinces and Municipalities (along with other agencies and Organizations) in ways that are uniquely or primarily derived from Armed Forces resources.

Authority:

Special agreements as arranged between the department and the Province or Municipality requesting the support.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity for the Canadian Forces. The time during which support is provided is agreed upon in each case.

Financing and Operation:

This activity includes the participation of the Canadian Forces in ceremonial parades; pageantry for provincial and municipal celebrations; facilities, transportation, accommodation, instructors and officials for sports events.

The financing of this activity is by shared-cost agreement determined for each case. The department normally bears the cost of pay and allowances but most other costs are borne by the authority requesting the support. Bills are submitted to the Provinces and Municipalities as appropriate.

Payments:

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number and types of support requested from the department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:

To pay municipal or other authorities for the utilities and services required for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover from these authorities the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:

Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:

Utilities are purchased from Municipal or other authorities in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates, etc. Included are water and sewage service, electricity, gas, garbage removal and miscellaneous similar services for departmental facilities. In areas where no other source of supply for utilities is available, the department supplies certain utilities on a cost-recoverable basis to Villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Village of Petawawa where water and sewage service is provided; and the village of Grand Centre which receives water from Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake.

Claims are submitted by the department directly to the municipality or public utility commission concerned for utilities supplied, and payments are made for utilities purchased directly by the Canadian Forces Base or station concerned.

Payments:

The total annual expenditure for utilities and municipal services by the department is in excess of \$20 million and this is spent in all provinces. The estimated order of magnitude of expenditure in each province on a year to year basis is as follows:

Newfoundland	139,000
Prince Edward Island	346,000
Nova Scotia	3,829,000
New Brunswick	941,000
Quebec	1,926,000
Ontario	7,830,000
Manitoba	1,480,000
Saskatchewan	710,000
Alberta	3,115,000
British Columbia	1,756,000
Northwest Territories	334,000
	<hr/>
	22,406,000
	<hr/>

The total amount recovered by the department from the sale of utilities to Municipalities, is in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 a year.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM (SSEAP)

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:

To facilitate and create temporary student employment and activities during the summer which will be socially useful and personally satisfying.

Authority:

Program approved by Cabinet, December 1974

Time Frame:

This is a continuing (seasonal) activity for the department. The termination date each summer is September 15. The renegotiation dates and procedures are discussed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Student Summer Employment.

Financing and Operation:

The department's share of the overall Federal Government SSEAP is about \$7.5 million annually. The DND Student Summer Employment and Activity Program is divided into three component programs:

Cadets

Reserve Force Training; and

Community Assistance

This activity is federally-financed, except for the Community Assistance Program where the costs are shared.

The DND quota for SSEAP employment in 1975 is 10,400 students.

Payments:

There is no transfer of funds between governments resulting from this activity.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

USE OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(Part of Defence Services Program)

Administered By:

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:

The program provides for the use of a facility or a service or the Department of National Defence by any person or organization, who may be authorized to make such use when the public interest would be thereby served, in any case not otherwise provided for under the National Defence Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Authority:

Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of February 27, 1973

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests can be made at any time: the degree to which they are met and the duration are as arranged by the contracting parties.

Financing and Operation:

The recipients of department services under this activity include other federal departments, provincial and municipal governments. The department provides services such as air medical evacuations, searches to locate missing persons, temporary accommodation, the use of DND motor and air transport during conferences and meetings, decompression chambers, and information from the diving computer information bank. Mutual assistance agreements exist between local Municipalities and Canadian Forces Bases and Stations for firefighting support.

The activities are cost recoverable, with the party requesting the use of the service or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case. In the case of firefighting support, claims are submitted directly to the municipality utilizing the support by the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number and type of requests for the provision of services received by the department. Separate figures for these expenditures are not available.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

For Further Information:

General:

Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN LC Morrison
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 996-2464

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the areas of federal government concern which most gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the Provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security, and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

Health

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, most of the Department's involvement with the Provinces originates with the operation of the Health Programs Branch. These operations fall into three groups: the health care insurance program, the health manpower program, and personal health and health services improvement activities.

The health care insurance program is designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible appropriate insured health care services of high quality to all residents of Canada, regardless of their ability to pay. This program is divided into two parts: Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services; and Medical Care.

The objective of the health manpower program is to improve and maintain, through the collaboration of federal and provincial governments and other agencies concerned, the supply, quantity, distribution, and productivity of all health manpower in Canada at a level that makes possible the delivery of effective and efficient total health services. Two activities are part of that program: The Professional Training Program, and the Health Resources Fund. A cooperative study with the medical profession has been underway, since 1974, in order to make recommendations on the optimum requirements for some 33 medical specialties, including family practice. Much of the background data for these studies arise from Canada's unique position in having over 90% of all medical acts rendered recorded individually by provincial medical care insurance plans, and collated by Health and Welfare on a national basis. This study is expected to be completed in 1975.

Finally, there are Personal Health and Health Services Improvement activities which are defined as the development of preventive and other measures directed to the health of individuals. These activities include the cooperative development of health standards and guides, health promotion activities and health education materials, and provision of information and consulting services in the health field. They also include the development and improvement of health services, and the reduction of cost escalation of these services. This is achieved by establishing national priorities in research and standards for health delivery systems, conducting and funding studies of health needs for the utilization of facilities, and by assessing and disseminating results on research and studies. The four main activities of the program which are of most concern in a federal-provincial context are: Community Health Programs; Consulting Services; Cooperative Development of Standards, and the Health Research Support Program. As well, it is important to note that the maintenance and development of standards is inherent in the administration of federal health insurance legislation.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the Provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices, dissemination of information about these hazards and practices, and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals

and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the Provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch administers several programs and activities where there is federal-provincial collaboration. The major ones are: Grants-in-aid to student athletes; Assistance for recreation demonstration projects; Canada Games; Sport and recreation program development contributions; Sport demonstration project; Canada Fitness Award.

Welfare

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance and services provided to needy persons by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. ¹ The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (previously administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration) permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The agreements under two other shared-cost programs - Blind Persons Act and Disabled Persons Act - will terminate in 1981. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories have discontinued accepting applications under the Blind Persons Act and, at present, the provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory are still accepting new applications under the Disabled Persons Act. The applications of eligible recipients are now being administered under the provincial general assistance programs, with costs shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. The costs for a small group of recipients, who would not be eligible for allowances under the more general programs, are still being shared by Canada under the agreements made under these Acts.

Two other welfare programs are significant in a federal-provincial context. Under the National Welfare Grants program, project grants are available to the Provinces as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities. Under the second program, the federal government may enter into an agreement with a province to provide for contributions of 75% of the costs of a Guaranteed Income Experimental Project. To date, agreement has been reached with the Government of Manitoba to establish an experiment in that province.

Payments are still being made under the predecessor Act, the Unemployment Assistance Act, in the Provinces of Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories to cover assistance provided under residual means-test programs not eligible for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Health)	Page
ASSISTANCE FOR RECREATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	214
CANADA FITNESS AWARD	215
CANADA GAMES	216
GRANTS-IN-AID TO STUDENT ATHLETES	217
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	218
HEALTH RESOURCES FUND	223
HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES	225
MEDICAL CARE	229
PERSONAL HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVEMENT	231
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM	235
SPORT AND RECREATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	237
SPORT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	238
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Welfare)	
NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS	239
FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM	241
MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT	243
BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES	244
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)	246
DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES	249
UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	251
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)	252

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

ASSISTANCE FOR RECREATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

The Recreation Canada Directorate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

Purpose:

To provide assistance to those segments of the population which are not reached by traditional programs for the purpose of increasing participation in physical recreation activities through innovative approaches intended to solve specific social problems.

Authority:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. In general, assistance for specific demonstration projects is provided over a three-year period.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government pays, directly to the groups or agencies concerned, an approved portion of their total budget. The remainder of the funds are provided by local or provincial governments, agencies and private groups.

At present three demonstration projects receive financial assistance from the federal government.

Payments:

Payments For Demonstration Projects

	1974-75	1975-76
Ski Marathon	20,500	25,360
Canada Safety Council	10,000	10,000
Cycle Canada 76	37,635	73,180
TOTAL	68,133	108,540

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Paul Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Cor Westland
Director
Recreation Canada
Journal Building
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

CANADA FITNESS AWARD

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

The Program Operations and Administration Division of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

Purpose:

To stimulate, encourage and motivate Canadian youth to strive for excellence and reach high levels of fitness

Authority:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

One of the more successful federal programs during Canada's Centennial celebrations was the Centennial Athletic Awards Program. This was a battery of tests designed to encourage a greater interest in fitness by Canadian boys and girls. Following Centennial year, Cabinet requested that the program be continued.

Some modifications were made and in 1970 the program was reintroduced as the Canada Fitness Award. Designed for boys and girls between 7 and 17, the Award consists of six tests. Bronze, silver and gold crests and an Award of Excellence are awarded on the basis of results measured against norms established for the sexes and various ages.

The program has proven to be popular with school systems and youth organizations across Canada. In 1974-75 the two millionth participant was honored in Ottawa.

Payments:

Payments are not made to the Provinces or Municipalities.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Paul S. Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.R. Huneault, Director
Program Operations & Administration Division
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Journal Building
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Health)

CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors and the Sports Federation of Canada. The chairman represents the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Purpose:

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories

Authority:

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. If all provinces are to have the opportunity of hosting the Canada Games the schedule will have to run through 1985. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster-Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta. The next games will be the 1977 Summer Games in St-John's, Newfoundland.

Financing and Operation:

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host Municipality. The Municipal Government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented on this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100 per cent of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital costs with the host Province and Municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the Federal Government, the other two levels of Government concerned, and the participating Local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada. A representative of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport serves as Chairman.

Payments:

The federal government's total financial contribution to the most recent Canada Games in Alberta, amounted to a little over \$2,000,000.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. P. Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Dr. Thomas Bedeck
Director
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Journal Building
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STUDENT ATHLETES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

The Program Operations and Administration Division of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

Purpose:

To assist the better Canadian athletes who wish to continue both their educational and competitive careers

Authority:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The Grant-in-aid Program was initiated in 1970 when it became apparent that training and competitive demands on many Canadian athletes made it difficult, if not impossible, to work in order to raise funds for educational purposes.

Over the next three years \$1 million was allocated annually for these grants resulting in approximately 600 awards each year to recipients representing nearly 50 sports.

In 1974-75 the program came back under the Branch budget and \$700,000 was earmarked for the grants. 470 awards were made to athletes in some 48 sports.

Until 1975-76 the selection process followed a standard format. Student athletes were required to apply to the Branch. National sports governing bodies then rated the applicants in their respective sports according to competitive excellence. Finally a national selection committee, primarily composed of representatives of national multi-sport bodies, reviewed the applications and the ratings and prepared a list of recommended recipients for the Minister's approval.

In 1975-76 all student athletes carded under Game Plan Athlete Classification System will be eligible for grants-in aid. Applicants in non-Olympic sports will be considered in the same way as in previous years.

Payments:

Payments are made directly to the recipients. Individual awards are \$600 for high school students; \$1200 for those in community colleges or equivalent and \$1800 for university students.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Paul S. Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.R. Huneault, Director
Program Operations and Administration Division
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6
Tel: 996-4510

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Health)

HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:

These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices, dissemination of information about these hazards and practices, and efforts to eliminate potential health problems.

Authority:

Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, The Narcotic Control Act and Regulations and the Hazardous Products Act.

Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:

These are all continuing programs except for the Nutrition Canada Survey which was authorized to be carried out during the period 1969-73. Information transfer resulting from this survey is continuing.

Financing and Operation:

The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries on a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health. Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract or funded by grants. Others involve no exchange of funds. The twelve health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Nutrition Canada Survey
2. Food Microbiological Standards
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories
4. Poison Control Program
5. Surveillance System for Congenital Anomalies
6. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
7. Canada Health Survey
8. Methadone Control Program
9. Drug Quality Assessment Program
10. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians
11. Innovative Services Contributions Program
12. Research on Drug Abuse

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control

Dr. J.A. McKiel
Director General
L.C.D.C.
Health Protection Branch
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: 992-6385

Canada Health Survey

Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Dr. John D. Abbatt
A/Associate Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Tel: 996-5480

Methadone Control Program

Dr. T. DaSilva
Bureau of Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Third Floor
355 River Road
Vanier, Ontario

Tel: 993-3203

Drug Quality Assessment Program
Mr. L.B. Rowsell
Special Advisor
Drug Quality Assessment Program
Health Protection Branch
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: 996-1173

**Authorized to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs
for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians**

Mr. R.A. Graham
Chief
Scientific Services
Drug Research Laboratories
Health Protection Branch
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: 995-7818

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Nutrition Canada Survey : Financing for this survey was provided by the Health Protection Branch. The Provinces provided facilities for the survey and support personnel for coordination of the program and preliminary interviews. A considerable amount of nutritional data resulting from the survey is being provided directly to the Provinces for use in their health and education programs. Reports for each province have been prepared and distributed and reports on specific aspects of the survey (dental, food consumption) are in preparation. An outgrowth of the survey is the cooperative approach to additional nutrition studies in which the Health Protection Branch provides laboratory support and advice to provincial programs. Current examples are the Metis School Lunch Program in Alberta and the High Risk Pregnancy Study in British Columbia.

Food Microbiological Standards : A workshop on microbiological standards for foods was organized by the

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Health)

Health Protection Branch and held in Ottawa in November, 1974. The workshop was attended by both federal and provincial authorities and a cooperative attempt is now being made to develop a set of food microbiological standards which are acceptable to both levels of government. To obtain background information on the microbial content of foods served in restaurants, the H.P.B. is surveying cafeterias in federal buildings. Data obtained will be used in developing standards for the microbial quality of such foods. Such standards may serve as guidelines to provincial governments.

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories : There are two of these, one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Pesticide Testing Committee respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health departments. The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

Poison Control Program : This program provides toxicological information on household chemicals, drugs, pesticides, etc., for provincial and national Poison Control Centres and collects information on poisoning incidence from these centres. The program also collates data and devises ways of reducing the incidence of accidental and intentional poisoning by education and such direct protection measures as safety packaging of toxic substances. Other activities are the provision of guidelines for treatment of poisoning and the diffusion of information to the Provincial Poison Control Centres so that they may coordinate their activities.

Surveillance System for Congenital Anomalies : The object of this activity is to give early warning of unusual increases in birth defects which might be caused by an environmental or other agent. The program takes advantage of information collected in hospitals for other purposes. The Provinces collect this information and send it to the Bureau of Surveillance Services in the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control of the Health Protection Branch where it is processed and evaluated. The program started as a research activity involving four Provinces and it now involves five: New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control : The object of this activity is to serve as the National Public Health Reference Laboratory for all provinces. This includes rendering of diagnostic and consultative services in microbiology, clinical chemistry and haematology (provision of the standard reagents and diagnostic procedures). The centre also provides for epidemiology studies to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non communicable diseases. Under the Act establishing the Department of National Health and Welfare, this activity is authorized to serve as the National Public Health Reference Laboratory; to establish also services and conduct research in public health laboratory and clinical laboratory fields; and, to conduct and promote investigations and research into Canada's health problems. Financing is wholly federal costed. The federal laboratory carried out the operations with some contracted work performed in universities.

Canada Health Survey : A sample of 40,000 people will be interviewed each year and a sub-sample of 5,000 will be asked to undergo a medical examination. The Survey will be conducted jointly by the Department of National Health and Welfare and Statistics Canada. The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Health Protection Branch will have the primary responsibility for the examination and Statistics Canada for the interview.

Methadone Control Program : The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally accredited methadone treatment programs or, on a temporary basis, to individual non affiliated practitioners for use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program : The object of this activity is to enable members of the health professions to

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

decide on the basis of scientific and technical facts the drugs that may be prescribed or dispensed at reduced cost. There are four major components to this program: chemical or in vitro analysis; evaluation of manufacturing facilities; measurement of clinical effectiveness; and, publication of these data and price comparison of various brands. Plant evaluations within the QUAD Program are conducted on the basis of voluntary participation of firms. All other functions within this program are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act. The program is entirely financed by the Federal Government.

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians : Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by certain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a Provincial Health Department, but the final authority rests with the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Innovative Services Contributions Program : Designed to promote the development and testing of new and better methods of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the physical, mental, social and behavioural problems associated with the non-medical use of drugs. The program includes drug education and information, as well as community development projects which are developed in cooperation with provincial agencies.

Research on Drug Abuse : The extramural research programs of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate have as their primary function the encouragement and support of research directed to providing information about all facets of the non-medical use of drugs. The Directorate is particularly interested in research projects which will result in the development of scientific information pertinent to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs dealing with problems associated with drugs of abuse. Research programs are carried out at Canadian universities as well as provincial commissions.

Payments : No funds are transferred either to or from the Provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

General:

Officer Responsible:

Nutrition Canada Survey
Director
Bureau of Nutritional Sciences
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0L2

Dr. T.K. Murray
Director, Bureau of Nutritional Sciences
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0L2

Tel: 996-5596 & 996-2780

Tel: 996-5596 & 996-2780

Food Microbiological Standards

Director
Bureau of Microbial Hazards
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0L2

Dr. H. Pivnick
Director, Bureau of Microbial Hazards
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 996-7173

**NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)**

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Director
Bureau of Field Operations
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Dr. K.A. McCully
Bureau of Field Operations
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
200 Isabella Street
Ottawa K1A 1B7

Poison Control Program

Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Dr. E. Napke
Chief
Adverse Reaction and Poison Control
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Tel: 993-3422

Surveillance System for Congenital Anomalies

Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Dr. P.G. Banister
Director, Bureau of Surveillance Services
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Ottawa

Tel: 992-7995

Innovative Services Contributions Program

Mr. G.L. Garneau
Director
Program Implementation Bureau
Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 1B6

Research on Drug Abuse

Dr. H.L. Trenholm
Director, Research Bureau
Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 1B6

HEALTH RESOURCES FUND

(Part of the Health Manpower Program)

Administered By:

The Health Manpower Directorate of the Health Programs Branch

Purpose:

The Health Resources Fund assists the Provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities.

Authority:

Health Resources Fund Act

Health Resources Fund Regulations

Time Frame:

The fund was established in 1966 and will provide funds for costs incurred on approved projects up to December 31, 1980.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government may, under the Act, contribute to the reasonable capital costs of health training facilities as noted above. Health training facilities are defined under the Act as a school, hospital or other institution, or portion thereof, for the training of persons in the health professions, or any occupations associated with the health professions, or for the conducting of research in the health fields, but do not include residential accommodation. Excluded from shareable costs are any interest of land costs and provincial sales taxes. Costs incurred prior to January 1, 1966 or after December 31, 1980 are not eligible for sharing.

To be eligible for support, a health training facility must fall within the definition provided in the Act, and be included in a provincial five year program for new and improved health training and research facilities. Provincial five year programs are reviewed, and approved in principle, by the Health Resources Advisory Committee which is made up of representatives of all ten provinces and the federal government.

The Health Resources Fund Act established the Fund in the sum of \$500 million. This is now allocated into three parts as follows: \$400 million assigned to the ten provinces and two territories on a per capita (1966 census) basis; \$25 million for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces; and \$75 million for projects of national significance. At present there is a ceiling of \$20.3 million on the annual cash flow payable to the Provinces from the Health Resources Fund.

The federal share of Health Resources Fund projects is usually 50 per cent, with the balance absorbed by provincial governments or other sources. However, for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces the federal share may be higher with the extra money coming from the Atlantic portion of the Fund.

Prior to acceptance of a project for Federal support under the Health Resources Fund, it is assessed on three counts. The first is – does the proposed project fall within the terms of the Act? The second is the health manpower aspect – will the facility contribute to national Health Manpower program objectives for teaching, training and research? The third aspect is technical – is the planning, architecture and engineering of acceptable standard and are the costs reasonable? The Health Facilities Design Directorate is responsible for the third aspect as well as assisting in assessing claims, and amendments received by the Health Manpower Directorate. Construction is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments and they forward their claims to the Health Manpower Directorate as the project is developed and construction progresses. Interim claims may be made for up to 90 per cent of the level of contribution approved for a project and are paid after departmental review. Final claims are submitted in a similar manner but an audit by federal auditors is required before they are paid.

The original level of contributions for a project may be amended if later consultation between federal and provincial representatives determines that this is necessary.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

Payments:

Payments to Provinces from the Health Resources Fund

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	5,860	9,061	5,070	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	1
Nova Scotia	1,064	51	—	592
New Brunswick	429	932	186	164
Quebec	727	15,586	13,065	12,935
Ontario	15,346	—	6,564	—
Manitoba	4,926	3,120	643	2,111
Saskatchewan	2,818	2,480	918	1,269
Alberta	5,116	2,106	1,822	—
British Columbia	607	3,652	272	1,288
Northwest Territories	107	12	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Portion	—	—	2,807	1,940
	<hr/> 7,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 37,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 31,347 <hr/>	<hr/> 20,300 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Health Manpower Directorate
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.S. Hacon
Director General
Health Manpower
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
1264 Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa
K1A 1B4
Tel: 992-0205

Facility Planning, Design and Construction:

Director
Health Facilities Design Directorate
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Mr. T.M. Ogrodnik
Director
Health Facilities Design
Health Programs Branch
964 Brooke Claxton Building
Ottawa K1A 1B4
Tel: 992-8471

HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

(Part of the health care insurance program)

Administered By:

The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Programs Branch

Purpose:

The program is to help ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary hospital care services regardless of their ability to pay.

Authority:

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act

Hospital Insurance Regulations

Agreements have been entered into between the federal government and all provincial governments including the two northern territories pursuant to the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Quebec signed a supplementary agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Any of these federal-provincial agreements may be terminated after the expiration of five years' notice given by the Minister of National Health and Welfare or at any time by mutual consent.¹

Financing and Operation:

The amount of the federal contributions to the provinces is calculated on the basis of a formula contained in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. This formula has been designed in such a way as to provide a higher percentage of federal assistance to those provinces in which the per capita cost of hospital care is lower than the national average and to provide a lower percentage federal contribution to the provinces where the capita cost exceeds the national average.

The federal contribution as set out in the Act is, for in-patient services, the aggregate in the year of twenty-five per cent of the per capita cost of in patient services in Canada, that is the national per capita cost, plus twenty five per cent of the per capita cost of in patient services in the province less the per capita amount of authorized charges, multiplied by the average for the year of the number of insured persons in the province, and an equivalent percentage contribution with respect to the cost of insured out patient services.

The effect of this formula is that the high cost provinces receive a lower percentage of their costs from the federal government than do the low cost provinces. The inclusion in the formula of the national per capita cost, however, acts as a deterrent to all provinces, as increases or decreases in provincial in patient costs change the federal contribution to the provinces directly by only twenty five per cent, the remaining twenty five per cent federal contribution being spread over all provinces through the national per capita.

Since the federal contribution is calculated on an annual basis, provision is made in the Hospital Insurance Regulations for advances on account of contributions, so that the provinces are not required to wait for reimbursement in respect of the amount which they are required to pay to hospitals on a continuing basis. In order to expedite the payment of advances and, at the same time, provide assurance that provinces do not receive advances which would result in a significant amount in excess of the eligible amount to which the provinces would be entitled after determining the final costs and thus the final contributions by Canada, the formula for advances provides for a holdback of 3 per cent. The formula for the advance, therefore, differs from the formula for the annual contribution in that twenty three and one half per cent of the per capita cost of in patient services in Canada is paid instead of the twenty five per cent provided for in the annual contribution

¹ The Minister of National Health and Welfare, on July 11, 1975, gave notice of intention to terminate as of July 15, 1980, the federal-provincial hospital insurance agreements with provinces.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (Health)

calculation, and the amount of the advance, unlike the amount of the contribution itself, is calculated on the basis of provincial payments, which may include payments for costs which are not shareable costs as defined under the legislation.

Since the amount of the federal payment is calculated on a formula which includes the per capita cost of in patient hospital care in Canada, studies are carried out to ensure the continuing accuracy of this figure. Changes in the national per capita cost are made, subject to the approval of Treasury Board, at varying intervals as the situation requires. The purpose of making periodic adjustments in the national per capita is to maintain realistic advance payments and to eliminate major adjustments in the calculations of the federal contribution.

The costs which are shareable by the federal government are described in the legislation. The Act specifically excludes from shareable costs amounts expended on the capital cost of land, buildings or physical plant; on the payment of any capital debt or interest related to capital debt; on the payment of debt incurred prior to the coming into force of the Agreement or on the interest related to such prior debt; or any provision for depreciation of the value of land, buildings or physical plant. The term "physical plant" is defined in the Regulations as excluding furniture and moveable equipment, or non moveable equipment specially required for use in a hospital. Thus, the cost or depreciation on these items of furniture and equipment is shareable.

In this connection it should be noted that the capital items which are, by definition, excluded from shareable costs, such as the costs of matters pertaining to physical plant, are supported by the federal government in some cases through the Health Resources Fund.

Generally speaking, shareable costs are the operating costs of the hospital which have been determined in accordance with recognized and generally accepted accounting principles and procedures, and approved by the provincial authority. The operating costs of a hospital as defined in the Regulations, however, specifically exclude some items which, although provided in or in connection with the hospital, are not considered to be an integral part of the operation of the hospital.

The province is required to review and approve the costs of each hospital (other than contract hospitals and federal hospitals) and eligible approved costs form the basis of the federal sharing formula in respect of in patient services. For contract and federal hospitals the actual provincial payments for in patient services are included in the shareable costs. Out patient costs are calculated by adding, to provincial payments to each hospital, a factor to cover the cost of insured out patient services provided to uninsured residents.

Final payments cannot be calculated until the audit reports from all Provinces have been received, and this results in a time lag of about 27 months between the end of the calendar year and the calculation of the final payment for that year.

Note: (Commencing January 1, 1965, payments to Quebec for insured hospital services were subject to a special agreement made under the terms of the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act so that while the shareable costs in Quebec were determined in the same manner as for the other Provinces, the resulting contribution is not made under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, but is paid through a combination of tax abatement and adjustment payments by the Department of Finance.)

Under the federal-provincial Agreements, the Provinces must maintain certain minimum criteria under the federal Act, and all of the following services must be provided on uniform terms and conditions as insured in patient services:

- accommodation and meals at the standard ward level;
- necessary nursing service;
- laboratory; radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;
- drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;
- use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities, including necessary equipment and supplies;

- routine surgical supplies;
- use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available; and
- such other services as are specified in an Agreement.

At the option of each provincial government, any of a wide range of out patient services may also be included but these vary from province to province (e.g. emergency services, day care, minor medical and surgical procedures.) With the advent of medicare, all provinces were obliged to provide radiological and diagnostic services as insured services under the Medical Care Act unless covered under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Thus, the out patient benefits provided by the hospital plans tended to become much more comprehensive and uniform.

The Health Insurance Directorate has four main functions. In addition to administering the Medical Care Act and the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and Regulations, and federal-provincial Agreements under that Act, it provides consultant services in health care delivery, health and hospital administration, nursing, medical economics, dietetics, accounting and pharmacy to federal and provincial authorities, professional and voluntary associations and hospitals and related health facilities, to assist in improving standards of care and to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in the operating costs and utilization of health services. This includes total organizational and operational studies in individual hospitals. In addition, advice is provided to the provincial authorities regarding operations and future development of their health insurance plans. The Directorate also undertakes and promotes studies on various aspects of the health care delivery system, particularly with respect to hospital and medical care services.

This consultative and advisory process also occurs through the medium of joint federal-provincial committees, working parties and the like. The principal standing federal-provincial committee is:

The Advisory Committee on Health Insurance.

Major standing sub-committees are:

Sub-committee on Quality of Care and Research
Sub-committee on Finance
Sub-committee on Eligibility and Portability.

Federal-provincial working parties and task forces are appointed frequently on an ad hoc basis.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

Payments:

Federal Contributions to the Provinces and Territories for Hospital Insurance

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1974-75 Payments (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	30.6	35.1	42.1	55.1
Prince Edward Island	6.2	6.6	7.9	10.7
Nova Scotia	47.2	52.4	62.6	79.8
New Brunswick	39.3	42.8	51.9	66.0
Quebec	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Ontario	485.1	531.2	651.9	867.4
Manitoba	64.4	67.8	84.8	112.4
Saskatchewan	55.2	61.2	72.5	97.3
Alberta	05.8	25.5	142.3	200.3
British Columbia	23.3	138.9	187.4	244.8
Northwest Territories	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.7
Yukon	0.9	1.0	1.3	4.3
	<u>960.5</u>	<u>1,065.0</u>	<u>1,307.6</u>	<u>1,739.8</u>

(1) & (2) entitlement
under the Established
Programs (Interim
Arrangements) Act

(1) 542.6

(2) 630.3

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

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Director General, Health Insurance
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Room 1064, Brooke Claxton Building
Ottawa K1A 1B4

Tel: 992-7953

MEDICAL CARE

(Part of the health care insurance program)

Administered By:

The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Programs Branch

Purpose:

The Medical Care Act was passed to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary medical care services regardless of their ability to pay.

Authority:

Medical Care Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program subject to the provincial plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of federal legislation related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of coverage, portability of benefits and public administration.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government contributes, under the Medical Care Act, approximately one half of the costs incurred by each province in providing the insured services of the national program under a provincial medical care insurance plan.² The annual federal contribution to each Province is calculated as 50 per cent of the national average per capita cost of providing the insured services of the national program in all provinces multiplied by the average number of insured persons during the year in the province concerned.

Shareable costs cover all necessary medical services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal or provincial Act. Certain surgical dental procedures by dental surgeons in hospital are similarly cost shareable. These latter services were included by Order in Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order in Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

Monthly advance payments to Provinces are payable based on annual advance estimates submitted by the provincial medical care insurance authorities. Final payments for each fiscal year are determined after receipt by the Health Programs Branch of provincially audited reports in respect of the fiscal year. Following the end of the fiscal year and upon receipt of the final audited cost report from a Province and completion of the preliminary federal review, an amount equal to 50 per cent of the estimated final adjustment is paid. After the final audited cost report is submitted by all Provinces and reviewed by federal and provincial officials the final payment is sent which will be the amount of the total contribution less advances paid during the year and less the amount of the interim adjustment payment.

The consultative and advisory process also occurs through the medium of joint federal-provincial committees, working parties and the like. The committees are those mentioned under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Program.

Federal-provincial working parties and task forces are set up frequently on an ad hoc basis.

² Parliament gave first reading on July 8, 1975, to Bill C-68, an Act to amend the Medical Care Act.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

Payments:

Federal Contributions to the Provinces and Territories for Medical Care

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1974-75 Payments (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	15.3	16.8	18.3	19.1
Prince Edward Island	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.1
Nova Scotia	22.5	25.0	27.2	28.3
New Brunswick	18.5	20.2	22.4	23.6
Quebec	175.2	186.6	207.2	215.8
Ontario	250.0	242.8	275.2	287.9
Manitoba	30.2	31.4	34.9	35.7
Saskatchewan	26.6	28.1	30.6	31.9
Alberta	48.0	52.1	59.4	60.4
British Columbia	64.7	71.1	81.6	86.4
Northwest Territories	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Yukon	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	<hr/> 630.8 <hr/>	<hr/> 679.4 <hr/>	<hr/> 762.7 <hr/>	<hr/> 795.2 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

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Director General, Health Insurance
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
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Ottawa K1A 1B4

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PERSONAL HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVEMENT

Administered By:

Health Programs Branch

Purpose:

Personal Health and Health Services Improvement Activities are defined as the development of preventive and other measures directed to the health of individuals and to the improvement in effectiveness of health services.

Authority:

National Health and Welfare Act

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act

Medical Care Act

Various informal agreements between authorities of the federal and provincial health departments at levels varying from the Ministers of Health down.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

These activities include the cooperative development of health standards and guides, health education and community health promotion, and provision of information and consulting services in the health field. They also include the development and improvement of health services, and the reduction of cost escalation for these services. This is achieved by establishing national priorities in research and standards for health delivery systems, conducting studies of health needs for the utilization of facilities and by assessing and disseminating results of research and studies. Financial assistance is also provided to public health institutions and individual researchers for the conduct of research and demonstrations aimed at the improvement of health services and of public health. Four main activities of the program involve particularly close cooperation with the Provinces. They are:

1. Community Health;
2. Consulting Services;
3. Cooperative Development of Standards, and
4. Health Research Support.

A brief outline of each follows.

Community Health: A community health program was established in 1973 following an examination of branch activities in community health and also of a review of reports of various commissions, task forces and committees in the health field which identified several government responsibilities in areas of consultation, evaluation, information and support for development of provincial community health programs, services and centres.

The program includes responsibility for developing, in collaboration with provincial governments, voluntary health and other agencies, community-based programs in areas of health promotion and health services, which would contribute to high standards of personal health and ready availability and accessibility of comprehensive community health services. Activities within this framework include:

- a) those designed to improve public awareness of, and commitment to, individual, family, and community responsibilities in health and in effective use of health services, and
- b) development of community health services, systems and centres through formulation of national standards and guidelines for planning and evaluation of these services and the promotion of desirable

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

(Health)

approaches to their organization and delivery on the basis of well substantiated assessments of community needs.

The main objectives of the program are to facilitate more effective integration and coordination of community health programs, to encourage shifts in emphasis, such as from institutional to ambulatory care, and from curative to health promotional and preventive services, and to improve public acceptance of responsibility in health matters.

In order to achieve these objectives and thrusts several steps have been taken to provide resources and initiate actions in special study areas and in the provision of consultation and evaluation services. Several publications in areas of mental, dental, child and maternal health are produced and distributed to the provinces and national agencies as part of the program.

The community health program also provides an administrative base for the federal provincial Advisory Committee on Community Health through coordination of, and secretariat support for the work of the committee, its sub committees and working groups. The Director General heading the program also serves as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee has held seven meetings and several working groups have been established to develop recommendations for action in many areas of Community Health Promotion and Community Health Services.

Consulting Services: These services are available on request to the Provinces and other concerned bodies. They are available in the areas listed under Community Health and in addition Consulting Services are available for planning and developing effective health services in such fields as regional planning, quality and quantity assessment of medical care utilization, hospital management, economic analyses, industrial engineering, facility planning design and functional efficiency. No charge is made by the Department for technical consultants supplied to the Provinces in this way. Salaries and other administrative expenses are absorbed by the Department.

Cooperative Development of Standards: The Federal/Provincial Advisory Committee on Health Standards (advising the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health) includes representatives of the federal government and of all provincial and territorial governments. Its role, objectives and functions are:

- to promote and coordinate the development of guidelines in the health care field that would have wide applicability and acceptability within provincial health programs but with sufficient range to provide flexibility for each jurisdiction to adapt them to their own circumstances;
- to collect, collate and distribute existing standards;
- to arrive at a consensus on priority areas in which the development of guidelines should proceed;
- to devise mechanisms through which guidelines can be developed;
- to maintain liaison with governmental and non- governmental agencies concerned with the development of guidelines in the health care field;
- to promote the review of standards on a regular basis.

The work of the Committee is organized by a secretariat consisting of members of the Health Standards and Consultants Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and the Director General of that Directorate is currently Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The transportation costs of provincial delegates to the meeting are reimbursed by the federal government.

Health Research Support: The National Health Research and Development Program, which is based on an amalgamation and redefinition of the former National Health Grant and Public Health Research Grant, was created to permit the development and support of research projects, studies and demonstrations which relate to the improvement of health services on a national scale. As such, support will be considered for projects involving the systematic enquiry into:

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

- a) the biology of human populations;
- b) the health implications of existing and emerging personal, community and occupational environments, life styles and health related practices;
- c) the impediments to and possible measures to stimulate adoption of improved life styles and health related practices;
- d) the application of scientific knowledge to prevention of disease, maintenance of health and improvement of health status of populations and environmental factors which affect health;
- e) the need for, process of and effectiveness of personal, community, regional and other health services having national significance;
- f) the implications of new and impending scientific and technological developments in such fields as transportation, housing and diagnostic and therapeutic measures and equipment, etc., in terms of their probable impact on future environments, life styles and systems of health care delivery;
- g) the health implications of current and imminent cultural, social and economic transitions as causative factors leading to significant changes in interpersonal relationships and the general physical, social and psychological environment.

In addition to the activities outlined above, a Research Personnel Support Program has been established under the NHRDP in order to encourage and support the creation, development and maintenance of a Canadian cadre of highly competent research investigators needed to carry out the research and demonstration activities previously described.

Other activities which are eligible for support include the formulation phase of health research proposals and, under certain conditions, seminars, conferences and symposia which are designed to facilitate or promote research into health matters recognized by the Department of National Health and Welfare as being of high priority.

Applications from any agency, association, corporation, institution, individual or other body capable of conducting activities falling within the terms of reference of the National Health Research and Development Program will be given consideration for support. In special cases applications from governments of provinces or municipalities or departments thereof may be considered.

The funds allocated to the Program, about \$10.9 million in the 1975-76 fiscal year, are not intended to duplicate or supplant assistance provided through the Post-Secondary Education, Hospital Insurance, Medical Care or other federal programs.

Payments:

None of these activities involve the transfer of funds to provincial governments as a general rule. As noted above, transportation costs of provincial delegates and non government experts and consultants whose attendance is requested are reimbursed under the Cooperative Development of Standards activity and a few provincial research projects are funded from the National Health Research and Development Program.

For Further Information:

General:
Community Health
Director General
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Officer Responsible:
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NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

Consulting Services

Director General
Health Standards and Consultants
Health Programs Branch
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Dr. D.D. Gellman
Director General
Health Standards & Consultants
Health Programs Branch
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Director
Health Facilities Design
Health Programs Branch
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Mr. T.M. Ogrodnik
Director
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Director General
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Cooperative Development of Standards

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Health Research Support Program

Director
Contributions & Awards Division
Research Programs Directorate
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 1B4

Dr. R.A. Heacock
Director
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Health Insurance

Director General
Health Insurance
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PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(Part of the Health Manpower Program)

Administered By:

The Health Manpower Directorate of the Health Programs Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of the Professional Training Program is to provide financial assistance to the provinces in an extended program for the training of health personnel.

Authority:

Funding and authorization for the Professional Training Program are contained in the Annual Appropriation Acts.

Time Frame:

The Professional Training Program is part of a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

An amount is appropriated annually under Vote 10, Main Estimates of the Department of National Health and Welfare and allocated to provinces on the basis of \$10,000 to each province with the balance allocated according to the population of each province. In 1960, a basis of 10 cents per capita was introduced which provides for the amounts available annually to the provinces to increase as the Canadian and provincial populations grow.

Projects are submitted as part of a satisfactory provincial plan or program for the development of relevant health services with the fields of training being determined according to provincial needs, and selection of trainees being made by provinces.

Two types of training are funded by the federal government:

- a) Bursaries of one academic year or longer
- b) Short courses of up to three months duration

Assistance may also be given to the holding of, and attendance at, Provincial and National Conferences where there is a major emphasis on health manpower planning and development.

Provincial claims are submitted to regional federal auditors for necessary audit prior to payment being made by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

Payments:

Distribution of Professional Training Program Funds by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	59	61	60	62
Prince Edward Island	21	21	21	20
Nova Scotia	85	83	83	83
New Brunswick	71	70	73	70
Quebec	588	592	621	597
Ontario	805	788	829	806
Manitoba	103	104	109	105
Saskatchewan	99	99	103	99
Alberta	165	172	164	176
British Columbia	160	232	165	238
Northwest Territories	—	7	—	8
Yukon	—	4	—	4
	<hr/> 2,156 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,233 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,228 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,268 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Health Manpower Directorate
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.S. Hacon
Director General
Health Manpower
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SPORT AND RECREATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

The Recreation Canada Directorate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

Purpose:

To assist provincial and territorial governments with certain parts of their programs in order to help them attain a level of sport and recreation services comparable with the rest of Canada.

Authority:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

The program was begun in fiscal year 1971-72 and will continue until this type of assistance is no longer considered necessary.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government pays provincial and territorial governments the full costs of projects that have been approved by the federal government. The contributions made to the Provinces and Territories are fully accountable.

Payments:

Distribution of Program Development Contributions

	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>
Newfoundland	78,500	108,000
Prince Edward Island	54,500	76,500
Nova Scotia	96,000	120,000
New Brunswick	95,000	132,405
Yukon	70,000	66,000
Northwest Territories	80,000	97,000
Total	<u>474,000</u>	<u>599,905</u>

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Paul Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
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Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Cor Westland
Director
Recreation Canada
Journal Building
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Health)

SPORT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:

The Program Operations and Administration Division of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

Purpose:

To encourage greater public awareness of and participation in fitness and amateur sport

Authority:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

In order to promote greater public participation in sport, the Department of National Health and Welfare has supported the Cross Canada Demonstration Group and the Sport Demonstration Project. The Cross Canada Demonstration Group was composed of six top Canadian athletes and in 1969-70 they visited more than 300 schools across Canada to demonstrate skills in sport - primarily track and field and gymnastics.

The Cross Canada Demonstration Group was followed by the Sport Demonstration Project. The Project is composed of a series of sport demonstrations to be held at popular public places such as fair grounds, exhibitions, shopping centres and usually held in conjunction with some special event at that place. The first such demonstration was held at Flare Square during the 1971 Calgary Stampede. The demonstrations are composed of various pieces of equipment with which youngsters can try various athletic skills under the supervision of competent Canadian athletes.

The Sport Demonstration Project involves inter-governmental cooperation, but no payments to Provinces or Municipalities are made under the Project. The federal government is responsible for providing the personnel and equipment for the demonstrations while the local governments or the fairground or exhibition boards are responsible for providing the space in which the demonstrations are held.

Payments:

Payments are not made to the Provinces or Municipalities.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Paul S. Woodstock
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.R. Huneault, Director
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Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
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Ottawa K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:

The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development grants, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:

Department of National Health and Welfare Act

National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Contributions are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments other than social work and, in the form of fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. Most of the projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed. The exceptions are contributions made to provincial departments of welfare for projects not eligible for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

The exceptions referred to above make up the Welfare Services Plan. Under this plan, the federal government contributes up to 50 per cent of actual provincial expenditures for Welfare Services Plan Projects. Each province may receive contributions up to a maximum of the funds allocated to it annually under the Plan. The allocation formula provides a basic amount (currently \$5,000) for each provincial and territorial welfare department and distributes the remainder of the total annual allocation in proportion to the population of the individual provinces and territories relative to the total population of Canada.

Besides the Welfare Services Plan allocation, contributions also may be made to provinces, on an ad hoc basis, for research or demonstration projects which are approved by the Minister. Projects may be monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the provincial welfare department or organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

(Welfare)

Payments:

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Welfare Services Plan 1974-75

<i>Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditure</i>
Newfoundland	—
Prince Edward Island	834
Nova Scotia	—
New Brunswick	7,185
Quebec	—
Ontario	12,844
Manitoba	—
Saskatchewan	5,493
Alberta	—
British Columbia	9,316
Northwest Territories	5,493
Yukon Territory	—
	<hr/>
	41,165
	<hr/>

Expenditures for the 1975-76 fiscal year should be at the same level and similarly distributed, although the final distribution will depend on the claim submissions from each Province and Territory during the year. Excluded from the table are payments to provinces for projects not included under the Welfare Services Plan. These grants are included in the total of all National Welfare Grants Contributions which was \$4 million in 1974-75 and is estimated at \$4 million for 1975-76.

For Further Information:

Director
National Welfare Grants Directorate
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FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Family Planning Program)

Administered By:

The Family Planning Division of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects:

- make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

Authority:

The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

- projects which provide family planning services;
- projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering, family planning services;
- projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;
- projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and university fellowships for family planning teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in a lump sum when the projects begin. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

Payments:

Payments to Provincial and Municipal Governments Under the Family Planning Grants Program(1974-75)

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to the Provinces (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities (\$000)</i>
New Brunswick	15	—
Quebec	335	—
Ontario	—	14
Saskatchewan	20	—
Alberta	27	24
	<hr/> 397	<hr/> 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total of grants to the provinces and municipalities in 1974-75 was \$435,000. The rest of the \$1,7500,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. The same total of funds is available for 1975-76, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Family Planning
Social Service Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

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MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT

(Part of the Federal-Provincial Review of the Social Security System)

Administered By:

The federal financing of the experiment is administered by the Experimental Research Unit of the Policy, Research and Long Range Planning Branch.

Purpose:

This experiment is intended to study the effects of introducing a guaranteed income, particularly its effects on labour supply, administrative procedures, the community and on mobility.

Authority:

The experiment falls within the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare's mandate.

Specific authority is drawn from:

- (a) a Government of Canada decision, taken early in 1971, concerning experimentation with guaranteed annual programs;
- (b) the annual Appropriation Acts;
- (c) Treasury Board minute 724738 dated January 23, 1974; and
- (d) an agreement entered into between Canada and Manitoba dated June 4, 1974.

Time Frame:

The experiment will continue for between three and four years from January 1975, when the first large group of participants began to receive transfer payments.

Financing and Operation:

The experiment is financed 75% by the federal government and 25% by the province of Manitoba under the terms of the federal/provincial agreement which sets out the definition of cost shareable items in detail. The federal government reimburses the province monthly upon receipt of a claim for actual expenses incurred during the previous month. Monthly claim statements disaggregate expenses according to line object and purpose for which costs were incurred (i.e. research, payments, surveys or administration).

Total authorized budget for the experiment is \$17.3 million (\$13 million federal and \$4.3 million provincial) except that, should payments to participants or the cost of administering those payments exceed \$17.3 million, both governments are committed to paying their share of such over-runs. This is to ensure that funds are available to continue payments to participants for at least three years.

Mincome Manitoba, a provincial agency, is responsible for administering the operational aspects of the experiment but both governments share the responsibility for research activities. While it is expected that most studies will be done together and that the cost of such studies will be shared at the 75-25 ratio, there is also provision for either government to conduct research on its own at no cost to the other. Both governments are guaranteed full access to all data generated by the experiment.

An Experiment Committee consisting of equal representation from Canada and Manitoba has been established as the vehicle responsible for major decisions requiring joint approval while the Directors of the Experimental Research Unit and Mincome Manitoba are responsible for day to day decision-making, consultation, liaison and general management of the experiment.

Payments:

Payments have been made to Manitoba for costs incurred as follows:

Fiscal Year 1972/73	\$ 85,635
Fiscal Year 1973/74	\$ 711,199
Fiscal Year 1974/75	\$2,615,550

For fiscal year 1975/76 \$3,586,500 has been budgeted as the federal share of the cost of this experiment.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Experimental Research Unit
Policy, Research, & Long Range Planning Branch
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Ottawa K1A 0K9

Officer Responsible

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BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The objective of the Blind Persons Allowance program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision by the provinces and territories of basic allowances for the blind, and the program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for blind persons.

Authority:

Blind Persons Act

Blind Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing program but, since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Blind Persons Allowances, the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have already ceased accepting applications under the Act.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government reimburses 75% of the amounts paid by each province and territory as allowances to blind persons eighteen years of age and older. The Blind Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 75% of the first \$75.00 a month, for a maximum contribution of \$675 per year.

The program is administered by the provinces and territories. However, medical examinations to determine eligibility with respect to blindness are carried out by oculists employed and paid by the federal government. Claims are submitted by each province and territory to the federal government on a monthly basis. The provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the provinces and territories during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Blind Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	218	200	144	130
Prince Edward Island	32	32	31	30
Nova Scotia	295	280	252	235
New Brunswick	250	225	237	165
Ontario	37	30	18	11
Manitoba	83	70	55	45
Saskatchewan	25	23	17	16
Alberta	130	120	100	85
British Columbia	278	120	(14)	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	22	20	6	4
	<hr/> 1,370	<hr/> 1,120	<hr/> 846	<hr/> 721
*Quebec	<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 140

- * In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation is made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance.
(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Blind Persons Allowances
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

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Canada Assistance Plan
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Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)
(part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The Canada Assistance Plan provides for federal sharing of costs with the provinces in programs involving social assistance and services to persons in need.

Authority:

Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act have been signed with all provinces and the territories. Quebec has chosen to contract out of the program under Part I and, accordingly, receives payments through the Department of Finance. (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Under the Canada Assistance Plan the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the shareable costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need in the province, and 50% of the portion of the current year's costs of providing welfare services to persons in need, or persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base year 1964/65. Programs eligible for cost-sharing provide the following types of services to needy persons:

- Social Assistance
- Child Welfare
- Institutional Care
- Health Care
- Welfare Services
- Work Activity Projects

Not eligible for cost-sharing under CAP are provincial expenditures related to recreation, certain health services such as insured health services and hospital care, educational and correctional services. Costs which are not shareable include capital costs or any plant or equipment operating costs.

Costs eligible for Canada Assistance Plan sharing include:

1. Direct costs of financial assistance, including:
 - (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
 - (b) special items necessary for employment such as licenses or special clothing or tools;
 - (c) items for other special needs (e.g. household necessities or prostheses for needy handicapped persons);
 - (d) costs of care (including a depreciation allowance) for needy persons in a home for special care.
2. The costs of welfare services, such as:
 - (a) rehabilitation services;
 - (b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services;
 - (c) child welfare services;
 - (d) homemaker, day care and similar services;
 - (e) community development services;

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

- (f) Consulting, research and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs.
3. Salaries and fringe benefits of employees administering eligible programs.
 4. Other administrative costs associated with eligible provincial programs, such as staff travel, training and development.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73² Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	26.0	33.2	36.9
Prince Edward Island	4.4	7.0	6.8
Nova Scotia	22.2	31.2	31.6
New Brunswick	22.8	35.2	37.9
Quebec ¹	293.2	396.0	458.5
Ontario	210.5	271.5	295.8
Manitoba	35.8	39.8	46.0
Saskatchewan	29.0	34.7	42.3
Alberta	52.7	60.9	78.9
British Columbia	69.7	139.8	118.6
Northwest Territories	—	.7	2.6
Yukon Territory	.7	6.3	2.0
	767.0	1056.3	1157.9

¹ Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

² Excluding payments made under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
General Purpose Building, Room 1978
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:

B.C. (and Y.T.)

Mr. H.G. Barrier
c/o Dept. of Human Resources
2nd Floor, Belmont Building
Humboldt Street
Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Z9
387-3609

ALTA. (and NWT)

Mr. J.R. Wilson
c/o Dept. of Social Services & Community Health
Admin. Bldg., 98 Ave. & 109 St.
Edmonton, Alta. T5K 0C8
427-7942

ONT.

Mr. G.C. McClure
c/o Ministry of Community & Social Services
Hepburn Building, 4th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ont. M7A 1E9
965-5011 and -5012

QUE.

M. Raymond Peters
Régime d'Assistance Publique du Canada
A/S Ministère des Affaires sociales
Edifice Mil-Cinq, (6^e étage)
1005 Ste-Foy
Québec, Que.
643-3329

N.B.

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Dept. of Social Services
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Fredericton, N.B.
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453-2413

SASK.

Mr. M. Olynik
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Regina, Sask. S4P 2Y3
523-0641

MAN.

Miss Ruth Benson
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946-7615

N.S.

Mr. Kevin McDonald
c/o Dept. of Social Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T7
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P.E.I.

Mr. M.E. Scammell
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P.O. Box 6000
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E3B 5H1
453-2413

NFLD.

Mr. A.E. Ebsary
c/o Dept. of Social Services
Confederation Building
St. John's, Nfld.
A1C 5T7
722-0711

DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The objective of the disabled persons allowances program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision of basic allowances for the disabled. The program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for disabled persons.

Authority:

Disabled Persons Act

Disabled Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces

Time Frame:

This has been a continuing program, but since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Disabled Persons Allowances the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981. At present, only the Provinces of New Brunswick and Manitoba are still accepting new applications under the Act.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government reimburses 50 per cent of the amounts paid by each province as allowances to disabled persons eighteen years of age and older. The Disabled Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 50 per cent of the first \$75 a month, for a maximum of \$450 per year.

The program is administered by the provinces. However, medical decisions about applicants for disability allowances are made jointly by medical doctors employed by the provinces and by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the province to the federal government monthly. Provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the province during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	10	4	4
Prince Edward Island	3	2	1.5
Nova Scotia	130	52	40
New Brunswick	838	869	585
Ontario	99	39	28
Manitoba	121	76	60
Saskatchewan	26	13	9
Alberta	580	496	445
British Columbia	1,165	(27)	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	— 17	7 —	4.5 —
	<hr/> 2989	<hr/> 1531	<hr/> 1177
*Quebec	<hr/> —	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 135

* In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation is made to Quebec through tax abatement and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance. (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Disabled Persons Allowances
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
General Purpose Building, Room 1978
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa Ont. K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:

Canada Assistance Plan Directorate Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The Unemployment Assistance Act provides for the federal government to share in the cost of provincial and territorial assistance programs for unemployed persons in need. The program is now being phased out.

Authority:

Unemployment Assistance Act

Unemployment Assistance Act Regulations

Unemployment Assistance Act Agreements with each province

Only the agreements with Alberta and Quebec are still operating.

Time Frame:

This was a continuing program, but it is now being phased out as its function has been superseded by the Canada Assistance Plan. Only negligible residual payments are expected to be made under the Unemployment Assistance Act in the future.

Financing and Operation:

Under this Act, the federal government may enter into agreements with the provinces and territories to reimburse them for 50 per cent of payments made to needy unemployed persons under provincial or territorial assistance programs. Unemployment assistance payments to the provinces are not made in respect of expenditures for administration, health or welfare services.

The provinces submit their audited and approved claims monthly to Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) Headquarters in Ottawa via the CAP field representatives in each provincial capital. The Department of National Health and Welfare makes payments monthly, adjusting these payments when actual expenditure data is received.

Payments:

Estimated costs for 1975-76 are included with those for the Canada Assistance Plan. Payments made in 1974-75 were:

\$19,648.00 to Alberta, \$70,000 to Quebec, and \$3,129 to Northwest Territories. In addition, an amount of \$35,132.62 was paid to Saskatchewan as an adjustment on a prior claim for 1965-66.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 1978, General Purpose Building
Ottawa K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

(Field Representatives in each provincial capital)

(See list under Canada Assistance Plan)

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:

The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government, to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Authority:

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act limits agreements with the provinces and territories to a maximum term of six years. Agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program of services. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit claims for federal contributions monthly and quarterly. Interim claims (monthly) are based on approximate known expenditures. Quarterly claims state actual expenditures. The provinces and territories prepare detailed quarterly claims (certified by the provincial or territorial auditor), submit them to the Canada Assistance Plan field representative, who reviews the claims for shareability of costs and forwards them to National Health and Welfare Headquarters (with a copy to Audit Services Bureau). There is also provision for a regular audit report.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has considerable powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Department of Manpower and Immigration, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
(Welfare)

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	62	160	250
Prince Edward Island	13	67	100
Nova Scotia	266	494	700
New Brunswick	129	397	300
Ontario	3,973	7,046	11,045
Manitoba	627	596	1,160
Saskatchewan	743	840	1,850
Alberta	845	2,339	2,990
British Columbia	331	50	825
Northwest Territories		11	100
Yukon Territory	—	—	70
	<hr/> 6,989 <hr/>	<hr/> 12,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 19,390 <hr/>

The research budget under the VRDO Act for 1973-74 is \$75,000, part of which will be paid to provincial governments for projects they carry out.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Rehabilitation Services
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. Marcel Dion
A/Director
Rehabilitation Services
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 1526, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa K1A 1B5
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PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other protection work. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is also handled by the Department. The Department of Public Works also has the responsibility for the management and development of federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under six broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

Under the Marine Program the Department pays a share of the operating costs of the Okanagan Flood Control Project, and a loan to the Sydney Steel Corporation for the construction of a wharf at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Under the Transportation and Other Engineering Program the Department administers the federal portion of various shared-cost transportation projects and facilities. The Department's activities of this nature will be described in this inventory under "Transportation Facilities". All of the activities mentioned under these two programs are administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	Page
LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES	256
OKANAGAN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT	257
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	258

PUBLIC WORKS

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES

(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:

Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to provide loans for the construction of wharf facilities at Come-By-Chance, Newfoundland and Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Authority:

Public Works Act

The terms and conditions of the loans have been approved by the Governor in Council.

Agreements are signed covering each loan (see details below).

Time Frame:

Ad hoc

Financing and Operation:

Two loans have been made and these illustrate the kind of assistance that is given in appropriate circumstances for the construction of wharves.

The first loan is for construction of an *oil refinery terminal wharf at Come-By-Chance, Newfoundland*. A loan agreement was signed on June 30, 1971 between the Department of Public Works on behalf of Canada, the Province of Newfoundland, Provincial Building and Provincial Refining (Provincial Crown Corporations), and Newfoundland Refining Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of Shaheen Natural Resources). The agreement has subsequently been amended. The loan is for a maximum of \$20 million and repayment will be made over a period of 15 years. Interest is charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent.

The second loan is to assist the construction of a *wharf for the shipment of steel products at Sydney, Nova Scotia*. Agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan has been reached by the Sydney Steel Corporation (the borrower), the Province of Nova Scotia (guarantor), and the Department of Public Works on behalf of Canada, and will be signed soon. The loan will be for a maximum of \$6 million and repayment will be made over a period of twenty years. Interest is to be charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent.

In the case of both loans the wharves are to be constructed by the Department of Public Works, and Canada retains title until principal and interest have been paid.

Payments:

The full \$20 million has been expended in connection with the wharf at Come-By-Chance, while \$3,312,537 has been spent on the wharf at Sydney as at the end of 1974-75. The forecast expenditures for 1975-76 for Sydney are \$2,687,463.

For Further Information:

General:

Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Public Works
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. G.B. Williams
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Public Works
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M2

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OKANAGAN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Administered By:

Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of these annual payments is to share with the Province of British Columbia the cost of maintaining the Okanagan Flood Control Project. The initial agreement dates from 1950, and since that date the Department has not entered into any comparable flood control agreements.

Authority:

Public Works Act

The original agreement was entered into in 1950. There have been several subsequent amendments to this agreement.

Time Frame:

The annual federal payments to British Columbia for the maintenance and operation costs of the Okanagan Flood Control Project began in 1959-60 and are to continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:

In August 1950 an agreement was entered into between Canada and British Columbia for the construction of the Okanagan Flood Control Project. The federal capital contributions to British Columbia for this project amounted to \$2,465,052 with the last capital payment being made in 1959-60. The project was completed in 1959, but an annual federal contribution to British Columbia will continue as the federal government has agreed to reimburse British Columbia annually one-half of the maintenance and operation costs of the project.

The Province of British Columbia submits a claim for the annual federal payment. In 1974-75 the total amount paid to the Province of British Columbia was \$52,000. In 1975-76 it is estimated that the payment will total \$65,000.

For Further Information:**General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister
Design and Construction Branch
Department of Public Works
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. G. Desbarats
Assistant Deputy Minister
Design Branch
Department of Public Works
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Confederation Heights
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M2

Tel: 998-8727

PUBLIC WORKS

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:

Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility the Department of Public Works has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

Authority:

Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge: Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge: Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

The Matapedia Bridge (old) was demolished in 1974. Federal payments have ended in relation to this bridge because the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario share the operating costs of the new bridge.

Time Frame:

The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:

In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges the federal government has agreed to do the maintenance and then bill the relevant Province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department of Public Works will try to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the Provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed. Recent policy decisions by the Department of Public Works have also favoured transferring any previous intergovernmental responsibilities of this nature to the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of the Ministry of Transport.

Payments:

The following table shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1969-70 to 1974-75. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the Provinces.

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	<i>Macdonald-Cartier</i> (\$)	<i>Perley</i> (\$)
1969-70	788	11,134
1970-71	688	16,556
1971-72	874	16,238
1972-73	21,119	13,730
1973-74	7,223	23,428
1974-75	767	72,129

(The increase in 1972-73 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge results from a contract for the cleaning and painting of the bridge whereas the sharp rise in the maintenance cost of the Perley Bridge is the result of major emergency repairs to the structure.)

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Design and Construction Branch
Department of Public Works
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

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REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) has primary responsibility for the federal government's efforts to overcome regional economic disparity. In this respect, DREE is the co-ordinator of federal efforts in the regional development area.

In 1972-73, the Department of Regional Economic Expansion undertook a major policy review resulting in a new framework for regional development policy emphasizing the pursuit of developmental opportunities affecting slow-growth areas by means of the co-ordinated use of relevant federal and provincial programs.

While the pursuit of developmental opportunities would increasingly become the central element of regional development policy, existing regional development programs would be maintained, at least during a transitional period, until it was determined whether they had continuing relevance within the new policy framework.

The General Development Agreements (GDAs), which were signed with all Provinces except Prince Edward Island contain the same basic strategies with respect to regional development. Canada and the Provinces will seek to achieve a co-ordinated application of relevant federal and provincial policies and programs through continuing analysis and review of the economic and social circumstances of the province and the province's relationship to the regional and national economy as these may be relevant to achieving the stated objectives — identification of development opportunities and assistance in their realization through co-ordinated application of relevant federal and provincial policies and programs including the provision of specialized measures for such realization.

The schedule A's of the GDAs contain brief analyses of the province's socio-economic circumstances. A more elaborate statement of development objectives for the province can then be developed from these analyses. They also present a general outline of priority initiatives for federal-provincial action.

The development strategy and activities outlined in the GDAs can be implemented through 3 types of subsidiary agreements:

- i. those which co-ordinate existing federal and provincial programs in support of a particular development opportunity,
- ii. those which provide specific support not available through other government programs,
- iii. those which establish continuing programs to fill gaps in the existing range of government development programs.

The Department is authorized to share in the cost of a sub-agreement with a province to these upper limits: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 50%, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.

In addition to his responsibility for departmental activities, the Minister reports to Parliament for the Atlantic Development Council, the Cape Breton Development Corporation, the New Brunswick Multiplex Corporation, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, the Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Limited and the Canadian Council on Rural Development.

The Department draws most of the authority for its activities from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act and the Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA). In addition, when the Department was formed in 1969 it was made responsible for the Agriculture and Rural Development Act and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Since then it has also been given authority for a number of other programs aimed at promoting regional development.

The RDIA makes provision for incentives to support the establishment, modernization or expansion of manufacturing and processing industries and certain types of commercial facilities. Incentives may take the form of grants or loan guarantees to increase or maintain employment opportunities in certain regions of Canada as identified by the Governor in Council.

The general policy review brought about a revision of the RDIA program, introducing specific province-wide areas of Canada identified for assistance — Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec (excluding the Montreal-Hull corridor) and the northern part of Ontario. The revision was introduced by amendment to the Regulations effective April 1, 1974. Incentives may also be provided, through specific sub-agreements to the GDA, to resource-based industries in rural areas of Alberta and British Columbia.

Regional development activities depend upon a joint effort between the federal and provincial governments. This collaboration has been reflected to a large degree in the planning, programming, negotiating, implementing and funding of the Departments' efforts.

Most of the Departments' programs are funded jointly with the Provinces. The only major exceptions are the Incentives Program, the special highway program in the Atlantic Provinces and some native peoples' programs, which are totally funded by DREE. The federal assistance under DREE programs is usually provided through a cost-sharing formula that varies with the Province and program involved. In some cases the financing consists of both grants and loans.

With the decentralization of DREE has come a new approach to planning with the Provinces and to implementing the Department's programs. Previous to decentralization, joint planning committees composed of representatives of various provincial departments and agencies and of representatives from various divisions of the Department carried out planning with the Provinces. Now each province is assigned a Director-General who oversees DREE programs in that province and coordinates other federal programs supportive of DREE's efforts from offices in the province's capital city. A continuous contact with provincial government counterparts thus results and the dialogue on identifying development strategies and opportunities and assisting in their realization continues and grows.

The Department is now strongly represented in four regional offices at Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Province of Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Each regional office is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. This new decentralized approach has increased the Departmental presence in the regions and provided a better integration of functions. There is now an improved capacity to administer existing programs effectively — particularly the regional development incentives program — and to engage in the process of identifying and carrying out developmental activity under subsidiary agreements with each of the Provinces.

With the decentralization process and the strengthening of regional and provincial operations completed, the role of the Ottawa-based organization is now essentially that of co-ordination and support.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION	Page
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974 CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND SUMMARY	271
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975	
(1) SPECIAL FISH PLANT WATER SYSTEM	272
(2) FISHERIES MARINE SERVICE CENTRE PROGRAM	273
(3) HIGHWAYS	275
(4) GROS MORNE PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT	276
(5) FORESTRY	277
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974 CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA SUMMARY	279
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975	
(1) STRAIT OF CANSO AREA DEVELOPMENT	280
(2) METROPOLITAN HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH AREA DEVELOPMENT	282
(3) MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	283
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974 CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK SUMMARY	284
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975	
(1) SAINT JOHN-MONCTON ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS	285
(2) MIRAMICHI CHANNEL STUDY	287
(3) KING'S LANDING HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT	288
(4) KENT REGION PILOT PROJECT	289
(5) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	290
(6) FORESTRY	292
(7) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	293
(8) HIGHWAYS	295

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA–QUEBEC SUMMARY	Page
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		296
(1) INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE		298
(2) FOREST RESOURCES ACCESS ROADS		300
(3) KEY HIGHWAY NETWORKS		301
(4) FINANCING OF THE 1974-1978 SIDBEC EXPANSION PLAN		302
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA–ONTARIO SUMMARY	303
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		
(1) DRYDEN		304
(2) NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO		306
(3) CORNWALL		308
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA–MANITOBA SUMMARY	309
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		
(1) PLANNING		310
(2) INTERIM NORTHLANDS		311
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA–SASKATCHEWAN SUMMARY	312
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		
(1) IRON, STEEL AND OTHER RELATED METAL INDUSTRIES		313
(2) MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT		315

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA—ALBERTA SUMMARY	Page
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		317
(1) NORTHERN ALBERTA HIGHWAYS		318
(2) NUTRITIVE PROCESSING ASSISTANCE		319
(3) INTERIM NORTH		320
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1974	CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA SUMMARY	322
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – SIGNED AS OF APRIL 1, 1975		
(1) INTERIM HIGHWAYS		323
OTHER PROGRAMS AND AUTHORITIES		
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT –(ARDA)		324
FUND FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT –(FRED)		327
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT		329
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTRES AGREEMENTS		330
NEW BRUNSWICK MULTIPLEX CORPORATION LTD.		331
METROPOLITAN AREA GROWTH INVESTMENTS LTD.		332
LAND SURVEYING AND MAPPING AGREEMENTS		333
ATLANTIC REGION LABOUR EDUCATION CENTRE AGREEMENT		335
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS		336
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.		337
MARITIME RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE		339
SPECIAL AREAS AGREEMENTS		340
NEW BRUNSWICK ACCELERATED PROGRAM OF MINERAL RECONNAISSANCE		341
CANADA NEWSTART PROGRAM		343
NEWFOUNDLAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM		344
SPECIAL HIGHWAYS AGREEMENTS		346

COMPLETED AND/OR WINDING-DOWN PROGRAMS**Page**

CANADA—MANITOBA GIMLI AGREEMENT	347
WINTER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	348
VETERINARY CLINICS AGREEMENT	351
NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RESOURCES STUDY	352
GREATER MONCTON METROPOLITAN PLANNING STUDY	353

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact Regional Assistant Deputy Ministers and/or Provincial Directors-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list below).

Atlantic Region —

Assistant Deputy Minister — Atlantic Region
Assumption Place
770 Main Street, 14th Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick

Newfoundland —

Director-General, Newfoundland
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Ashley Bldg., Peet St.
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Prince Edward Island —

Director-General, Prince Edward Island
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Dominion Bldg., 97 Queen St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Nova Scotia —

Director-General, Nova Scotia
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Centennial Building
1645 Granville Street
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New Brunswick —

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Assistant Deputy Minister — Quebec Region
Stock Exchange Tower
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220 Grande Allée East
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Assistant Deputy Minister — Ontario Region
Niagara Building
1300 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
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233 Court St. South
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Western Region —

Assistant Deputy Minister — Western Region
Bessborough Tower
601 Spadina Crescent E., Rm 814
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Manitoba —

Director-General, Manitoba
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
400 — 3 Lakeview Bldg., 185 Carlton St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Saskatchewan —

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Department of Regional Economic Expansion
204 Towne Square
1919 Rose St.
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Director-General, Alberta
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
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106 — 100th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

British Columbia —

Director-General, British Columbia
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Room 516, Bank of Commerce Building
1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, B.C.

For any other information or questions which would be of a national and/or general nature, the contact would be:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Planning and Coordination
161 Laurier Ave. West
Ottawa, Ontario

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—Newfoundland**SUMMARY**

The Newfoundland economy is expanding rapidly in terms of income and employment. However, the level of economic performance remains well below the Canadian average in that unemployment has continued at a high rate and average earned incomes remain only slightly greater than half of the Canadian average. While output has been expanding in the goods-producing sectors, there is still a high degree of dependence on natural resource industries which is in turn reflected in marked seasonal unemployment and low participation rates, particularly for females.

In recent years significant changes have occurred in the pattern and growth of the labour force in the Province. Not only have participation rates increased but the net migration out of the province appears to have slowed down. These changes coupled with the age distribution of the population reflecting earlier high birth rates have given rise to a rapid and at times unpredictable increase in the labour force. Thus despite unprecedented increases in employment over the same period, unemployment remains high.

Newfoundland has certain locational characteristics which provide unique advantages for the Province. Recent developments point to exciting opportunities related to the North Atlantic fisheries, ocean science and technology, ship-building and trans-oceanic shipping.

The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

- a) improve utilization of natural resources,
- b) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic,
- c) maximize the retained values of activities in the Province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets,
- d) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken, and
- e) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The Newfoundland economy has been unable to provide the level of investment in infrastructure reached in other parts of Canada resulting in significant deficiencies in basic infrastructure required for development. Assistance in the form of such things as roads, serviced land for residential and industrial use, new sources of power, water supplies, sewage systems, transport and docking facilities required to support development opportunities will be an important area of joint activity.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – SPECIAL FISH PLANT WATER SYSTEM

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of each government designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers

Purpose:

To facilitate and improve processing of Newfoundland fish landings through integrated fish plant water system infrastructure projects. Provision is made for completely new water supply systems and an increase in capacity to systems which are insufficient to meet individual plant demands

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Agreement signed October 15, 1974 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The Federal share of the total eligible costs of \$6,130,000 would be 90% to a maximum of \$5,517,000. The Provincial Department of Fisheries will be working in close cooperation with the Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing in implementing the agreement. The latter agency is responsible for administering and maintaining all provincial water supply systems and it is anticipated that some of the proposed systems will be designed with future community needs taken into consideration. The program items and their estimated costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Water Supply to Fish Plants — Port-aux-Basques	\$1,350,000	\$1,215,000
2) Water Supply to Fish Plant — Burnt Islands	250,000	224,000
3) Water supply to Cannery and Fish Processing Facilities — Little Bay Islands	60,000	54,000
4) Water Supply to Canneries — Newstead — Comfort Cove	500,000	450,000
5) Water Supply to Fish Plant — Hermitage	460,000	414,000
6) Water Supply to Fish Plant — Southern Harbour	590,000	531,000
7) Water Supply to Fish Plant — St. Bride's	100,000	90,000
8) Water Supply to Fish Plants — Admirals Beach	320,000	288,000
9) Water Supply to Fish Plant — Valleyfield	400,000	360,000

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

10) Water Supply to Fish Plant — Bay Bulls	450,000	405,000
11) Water Supply to Fish New Harbour	150,000	135,000
12) Water Supplies to Fish Handling Facilities at various locations	1,500,000	1,250,000
Totals	<u>\$ 6,130,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,517,000</u>

In order to assist with the interim financing of projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

A total of \$372,000 was paid to Newfoundland in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — FISHERIES MARINE SERVICE CENTRES PROGRAM

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of representatives of the Federal Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Environment, and an equal number of provincial representatives designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To permit the more extensive and effective use by Newfoundland's fishermen of multi-purpose boat technology by establishing marine service centres at strategic locations around the Province and thus improve the impact of the fishing industry on the provincial economy.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed October 15, 1974 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 90% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$10,800,000. Eleven centres will be constructed and one mobile unit will be acquired and equipped. The Provincial Department of Fisheries will own all the centres. The program consists of the construction of various facilities, such as wharves, service centre buildings, storage areas, 50-ton travelifts and other appropriate haulout devices and equipment for Marine Service Centres at:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Durrell	\$860,000	\$86,000	\$774,000
2) Wesleyville	1,115,000	111,000	1,004,000
3) Harbour Grace	1,180,000	118,000	1,062,000
4) Bonavista	800,000	80,000	720,000
5) Old Perlican	955,000	100,000	895,000
6) Isle aux Morts	1,200,000	120,000	1,080,000
7) Port Union	1,000,000	100,000	900,000
8) La Scie	1,100,000	110,000	990,000
9) Fogo Island	1,100,000	110,000	990,000
10) St. Mary's, Placentia	1,100,000	110,000	990,000
11) Englee	1,200,000	120,000	1,080,000
12) Mobile Barge Facility	350,000	35,000	315,000
Total	<u>\$12,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,200,000</u>	<u>\$10,800,000</u>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$3,519,000 was paid to Newfoundland in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – HIGHWAYS

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers

Purpose:

To continue with work done under previous highways agreements to improve the province's highway network thus enabling a more efficient flow of goods and services between various areas of the province. Such transportation improvements will contribute to economic growth by providing access to exploitable resources and creating access to wider markets for local commodities.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Agreement signed May 28, 1974 to March 31, 1975

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 90% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$10,048,000. Under the 1971 Special Highways Agreement the federal government through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion contributed \$20 million on a 100% contribution basis for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. Under the 1973 amendment to this Agreement a further \$10 million was provided for the year 1973-74. The projects to be undertaken under this sub-agreement and their estimated costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Burgeo Road (construction and upgrading)	\$2,043,000	\$204,000	\$1,839,000
2) St. Lawrence to Lawn (paving)	991,000	99,000	892,000
3) Bay D'Espoir Highway (upgrading and construction)	4,700,000	470,000	4,230,000
4) Northern Peninsula Highway (reconstruction, grading and paving)	6,130,000	613,000	*5,517,000
5) La Scie Road (up-grading)	1,000,000	100,000	900,000
Total	<u>\$14,864,000</u>	<u>\$1,486,000</u>	<u>\$13,378,000</u>
			<u>900,000</u>
			<u>\$12,478,000</u>

*Less \$900,000 offset from Special Highways
Agreement signed November 5, 1971

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Amendments:

Amended December 12, 1974 (reference P.C. 1974-4/1903 dated August 28, 1974 and T.B. Rec. 729723) to add three new projects and to increase from \$10,048,000 to \$12,478,000 the total amount payable by Canada. The three new projects involve further construction work on the Northern Peninsula Highway.

Payments:

\$12,478,000 was paid to Newfoundland in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – GROS MORNE PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To take advantage of opportunities for increasing employment and earned incomes for local people resulting from the creation of the park and any subsequent developments on the Great Northern Peninsula and to provide the essential developmental infrastructure in and between communities within and adjacent to the park so that full realization of the tourism potential in the communities in enclaves and adjacent to the park is realized.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed May 28, 1974 to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada shall not exceed 90% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$13,625,100.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The projects to be carried out and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Planning Studies and Tourist Development Programs	\$470,000	\$47,000	\$423,000
2) Community Infrastructure	8,668,000	866,800	7,801,200
3) Road Construction	5,841,000	584,100	5,256,900
4) Technical Super- vision and Related Expenses	130,000	13,000	117,000
5) Evaluation — Impact Studies	30,000	3,000	27,000
Total	\$15,139,000	\$1,513,900	\$13,625,100

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$4,345,000 was paid to Newfoundland in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — FORESTRY

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of representatives from the Canada Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Environment and an equal number of Provincial representatives designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To increase employment and income in the province's forestry sector by improving resources management and forest utilization and by taking advantage of opportunities to diversify and expand forest utilizing industries.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed April 26, 1974 to March 31, 1978

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 90% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$30,062,000. The federal share of the eligible costs for the acquisition of land program would only be 50%. The programs to be carried out and their estimated costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Acquisition of Forest Lands	\$2,245,000	\$1,121,000	\$1,124,000
2) Forest Management	371,900	37,200	334,700
3) Harvesting, Utilization Research and Development	15,065,300	1,506,500	13,558,800
4) Access Road Construction	20,247,400	2,024,700	18,222,700
5) Intensive Forest Inventories	2,837,000	283,800	2,553,200
6) Protection of the Forest Resource	1,620,400	162,000	1,458,400
7) Forest Improvement	5,827,400	582,700	5,244,700
8) Administration of the Forest Resource	5,868,900	586,900	5,282,000
Total	<u>\$54,083,300</u>	<u>\$6,304,800</u>	<u>\$47,778,500</u>

Brief descriptions of the programs follow:

- 1) Acquisition of Forest Lands — selection and evaluation of alienated Crown lands and purchase of strategically located free-hold land.
- 2) Forest Management — establishment of community reserves, Crown and company management units and the design of a stumpage appraisal system.
- 3) Harvesting, Utilization, Research and Development — establishment of experimental cable logging and integrated logging operations, woods labour and management training, sawmill expansion, hardwood utilization feasibility studies and provision for the purchase of mechanized logging equipment and establishment of operational logging systems.
- 4) Access Road Construction — identification and construction of priority forest access roads.
- 5) Intensive Forest Inventories — the conducting of detailed forest inventories.
- 6) Protection of the Forest Resource — assess feasibility of maintaining or replacing the present waterbomber fleet, build up an effective radio communications system, and initiate an effective aerial surveillance system.
- 7) Forest Improvement — undertake fertilization, thinning, reforestation and afforestation.
- 8) Administration of the Forest Resource — recruit additional technical, administrative and professional staff, undertake in-service training and education and provide equipment and accommodation.

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Amendments:

Amended January 27, 1975 (reference P.C. 1975-11/3 dated January 16, 1975) to increase the federal contribution from \$30,062,000 to \$47,778,500 and to assist in the protection of existing jobs at the provincially-owned Labrador Linerboard Co. at Stephenville by assuring the plant of an economic wood supply.

Payments:

\$14,930,000 was paid to Newfoundland in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—Nova Scotia**SUMMARY**

The Nova Scotia economy, broadly diversified among its major sectors, has experienced some progress toward the reduction of disparities during recent years. Serious problems still exist, however, and the general aim of the Agreement is to continue and accelerate measures for improvement.

The objectives of the agreement are:

- a) encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia,
- b) increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia, and
- c) assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

In seeking to achieve these general objectives, the governments will jointly pursue a consistent and coordinated course of action involving more specific sectorial and geographic approaches, including:

- a) the development of new or expanded employment opportunities throughout the province by the identification and implementation of appropriate development opportunities,
- b) the design and implementation of urban and rural development measures required to promote and support economic and socio-economic development opportunities in Nova Scotia,
- c) the development of the resource industries of fishing, agriculture, forestry and mining through measures to improve their efficiency, productivity and optimum resource utilization, including intensified research and the further processing of their primary products,
- d) the development of the Halifax—Dartmouth Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on high technology industries, communication, distribution and transportation-related industries, and a wide range of business and personal services, consistent with its evolution as a major business and service centre,
- e) the continued development of the primary and secondary processing of imported and domestic raw and semi-finished materials in the Strait of Canso area including, but not in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, such industries that may be associated with or in any way dependent upon its existing base of petroleum refining and any expansion thereof, and related services and secondary industries,
- f) the development of the economic and social opportunities of tourism/recreation and related sectors,
- g) the provision of interim assistance required to eliminate impediments threatening the retention and maintenance of otherwise viable employment opportunities and industries,
- h) the development of spin-off opportunities related to supply, service, exploration, extraction and distribution of off-shore oil and gas,
- i) the development of ocean science technology and ocean-related industries, including ship-building and ship repair, and
- j) the development of energy resources and energy distribution systems to assist in providing adequate energy supplies to Nova Scotia consumers and industries.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

NOVA SCOTIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – STRAIT OF CANSO AREA DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of at least one official designated by the Federal Minister and one official designated by the Provincial Minister. In addition, the Ministry of Transport will be asked to assist in the management of this Agreement where appropriate.

Purpose:

To ensure an impetus is provided for further development of the Strait area. In particular:

- a) to create a major concentration of heavy industry at the Strait based on the advantage afforded by its deep water harbour and location,
- b) to maximize the economic impact of this heavy industrial development by attracting industries with strong linkages both with other industries at the Strait and with existing and potential industries throughout the Province and the Atlantic Region,
- c) to follow the development of an integrated heavy industrial base by intensive and continuous efforts to attract to the Strait area related secondary and tertiary industries which will generate high levels of employment,
- d) to maximize employment and income opportunities at the Strait for Nova Scotians and especially for the people from the immediate and surrounding area,
- e) to ensure that community development in the area provides the amenities and environment required to attract and hold the employees of the new industries.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Agreement signed March 31, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 80%, up to a maximum of \$19,265,000, of the total costs of the program. The projects to be carried out and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Strait of Canso Development Office	\$1,850,000	\$370,000	\$1,480,000
2) Integrated Regional Planning	2,090,000	418,000	1,672,000
3) Community and Industrial Infrastruc- ture	21,531,000	5,418,000	16,113,000
Total	<u>\$25,471,000</u>	<u>\$6,206,000</u>	<u>\$19,265,000</u>

The Strait of Canso Development Office has the responsibility for achieving the objectives of the Agreement. It is responsible for development planning, coordinating municipal and provincial government activities in such terms as services, regulatory policy and liaising with federal government activities to ensure consistency with those of the municipalities and the Province.

The Integrated Regional Planning program is designed to ensure a process of integrated developmental planning which will serve as a blueprint for future developments in the Strait of Canso Region.

The Infrastructure program has two parts:

- 1) Feasibility plus design for facilities to be located in industrial areas at the Strait as follows:
 - i) industrial railway,
 - ii) core access highway,
 - iii) bulk cargo handling wharves and storage facilities,
 - iv) Port Hawkesbury Airport upgrading.

Estimated Total Cost: \$2,510,000

- 2) Design plus construction for projects, some of which are required to satisfy the needs of existing community and industrial development and others which fulfill the basic future requirements.

	<i>estimated cost</i>
i) Melford Brook Reservoir	\$3,700,000
ii) Expansion of Landrie Lake Reservoir	800,000
iii) Port Hawkesbury School/Community Centre	3,405,000
iv) Mulgrave By-Pass Highway	2,300,000
v) Trunk 104-Point Tupper Industrial Park to Lower River Inhabitants Bridge	4,730,000
vi) Trunk 104-Lower River Inhabitants Bridge to Cannes	4,086,000
Total	<hr/> \$19,021,000 <hr/>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$3,658,000 was paid to Nova Scotia in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

NOVA SCOTIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – METROPOLITAN HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH AREA DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee made up of one or more senior officials from the Provincial and Federal Governments as designated by the Ministers. The Federal Department of Public Works and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs participate also where appropriate.

Purpose:

To accelerate the development of the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan area enabling it to function more effectively in its role as the principal regional centre in the Atlantic Provinces. The desirable development of the downtown areas of the two cities is being pursued and special emphasis is being placed on high technology industries, communication, distribution and transportation-related industries, and a wide range of business and personal services consistent with its evolution as a major business and service centre.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 31, 1975 to March 31, 1980

Financing and Operation:

Canada is contributing \$79,997,000 of the total costs of the programs, while the Province is contributing \$30,813,000. There are three major programs:

- i) Metro Development
- ii) The Gateway: The Port
- iii) Industrial Development

The Metro Development program is primarily focused upon development of the urban core areas of Halifax and Dartmouth and includes projects which improve access to and upgrade the level of basic services and amenities in these areas.

The Gateway program covers port-related and air-transport activities and in particular includes new cargo handling and transportation facilities.

The Industrial Development program is concerned with manufacturing, warehousing and distribution. The projects within the program provide services to these industries with the particular long-term emphasis placed on high technology industries.

Payments:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Metro Development	\$87,710,000	\$22,253,000	\$65,457,000
2) The Gateway: The Port	1,500,000	300,000	1,200,000
3) Industrial Development	21,600,000	8,260,000	13,340,000
Total	<u>\$110,810,000</u>	<u>\$30,813,000</u>	<u>\$79,997,000</u>

Payments by Canada are made to the Province on the Basis of progress claims

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NOVA SCOTIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**Administered By:**

A Management Committee composed of four members. Two representatives are appointed by the Federal Minister of Regional Economic Expansion – one representative of DREE who acts as co-chairman, one representative of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of Canada. The Provincial Minister appoints two representatives (one acts as co-chairman).

Purpose:

To continue and accelerate the program of mineral exploration and evaluation in Nova Scotia and at the same time to broaden the scope of the program so as to eliminate identifiable constraints to mineral exploration and development all with the intention of increasing employment and investment opportunities through the development of the mineral-based industries. The program to be undertaken is comprised of the following items: Resource Development Planning; Mineral Resource Inventory; Mineral Evaluation Survey; Geological-Geochemical Survey; Laboratory Services and Program Management and Administration.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1980

Financing and Operation:

Canada's contribution is 80% of the total eligible costs of \$6,338,000 up to an amount of \$5,070,400. The program to be undertaken and the costs involved are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Resource Development Planning	\$715,000	\$572,000
2) Mineral Resource Inventory	120,000	96,000
3) Mineral Evaluation Survey	1,920,000	1,536,000
4) Geological- Geochemical Survey	2,505,000	2,004,000
5) Laboratory Services	325,000	260,000
6) Program Management and Administration	753,000	602,400
Total	\$6,338,000	\$5,070,400

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Brief descriptions of the program items follow:

- 1) Resource Development Planning — to identify development opportunities and devise programs to optimize governmental efforts in promoting exploration and exploitation of the mineral resource.
- 2) Mineral Resource Inventory — to provide a base for formulating policies and programs regarding mineral exploration and development, a complete and comprehensive data and information system on the nature, extent and location of known mineral occurrences is required.
- 3) Mineral Evaluation Survey — to examine, map and evaluate known mineral occurrences and search for new deposits of industrial minerals in order to provide a direct means of encouraging mineral development and the utilization of provincial resources.
- 4) Geological-Geochemical Survey — the program is designed to individual requirements of selected priority areas with the objective of carrying out a comprehensive and coordinated approach utilizing a broad range of geological, geochemical and geophysical techniques.
- 5) Laboratory Services — to acquire major analytical equipment and upgrade facilities.

In order to assist with the interim financing of the program, Canada may, if the Province requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

A total of \$949,000 was paid to Nova Scotia in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—New Brunswick

SUMMARY

The Province of New Brunswick is characterized by economic underdevelopment in relation to other parts of North America. Levels of employment and participation in the labour force are lower than the Canadian average and many thousands of the province's residents have been obliged to leave the province to seek opportunities elsewhere. These factors combined with relatively low productivity in many occupations have resulted in per capita incomes significantly below the national average with a high proportion of families living in relative poverty.

During the 1970s employment has continued to expand relatively rapidly in New Brunswick. However, the present economic structure of the province is still characterized by a high dependence on primary sectors and processing of natural resources, a small secondary manufacturing sector and heavy reliance on public sector employment.

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the National Average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed to:

- a) increase the output and productivity of the primary industries,

- b) increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources,
- c) further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources, and
- d) encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The capacity of the Province to plan and implement development programs will be supplemented to permit quick and effective response to development opportunities. Provision will be made for the joint funding of infrastructure required to support development opportunities as well as to facilitate broader community and area development.

The principal strategy in the primary industries will be to enhance the value of the resource base, to encourage the optimum exploitation and development of natural resources and to improve these industries' competitive position in domestic and world markets. In the mining industry the development strategy will be directed towards promoting private investment in both exploration and mine development, encouraging further processing of indigenous minerals and contributing to national self-sufficiency in fuel supply.

The further diversification of the manufacturing base into items of higher value requiring modern technology and skilled labour will continue to be of high priority in the development strategy. Finally, many service industries which are potentially important to the development of the Province will be encouraged to expand.

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – SAINT JOHN–MONCTON ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To complete the work begun under earlier Special Areas agreements on arterial roads required to improve the transportation of goods and people within Saint John and Moncton and thus contribute to the further development of these major growth communities.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1979

Financing and Operation:

The proposed expenditures on eligible programs is approximately \$44.7 million. The Federal share will be 70% of the eligible costs up to a maximum of \$31,290,000. The Provincial share is \$13,410,000. The projects to be carried out are:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) St. John Throughway (to complete the design and construction of a limited access through- way from the Eastern end of the Harbour Bridge to McKay Highway)	\$20,200,000	\$6,060,000	\$14,140,000
2) Wheeler Blvd and Shediac Highway (to complete the design and construction of a limited access 4-lane regional arterial high- way as a ring route around Moncton and certain connecting roads to the Trans- Canada Highway and south shore communities)	24,500,000	7,350,000	17,150,000
	<hr/> \$44,700,000 <hr/>	<hr/> \$13,410,000 <hr/>	<hr/> \$31,290,000 <hr/>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$6,298,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – MIRAMICHI CHANNEL STUDY

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of each government designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To investigate, by undertaking field surveys, the possibility of significantly lowering the transportation costs in the Newcastle-Chatham area of the Province through the improvement of the Miramichi River navigation channel (i.e. establishment and maintenance of a 26-foot-deep navigation channel). The background to this feasibility study was the examination done and the recommendations made by the consultants in 1972 as part of the comprehensive Northeast New Brunswick Transportation Study.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1975

Financing and Operation:

The proposed expenditures on eligible programs is \$305,600. The Federal share will be 75% of the eligible costs up to a maximum of \$263,580 which includes a 15% contingency allowance. The program involves extensive field surveys of the Miramichi River and Bay, a hydrographic survey of the bottom topography of the area and a comprehensive survey of the bottom sediments and a detailed sampling of the bottom of the navigation channel.

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Miramichi Channel Field Surveys			
1) Main field work — soundings and surveys of Miramichi River and Bay to determine area topography	\$ 291,000	\$ 72,750	\$ 218,250
2) Channel Bottom sampling survey	14,600	3,650	10,950
Total	<u>\$ 305,600</u>	<u>\$ 76,400</u>	<u>\$ 229,200</u>
Federal Share including 15% contingency allowance			<u>\$ 263,580</u>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$171,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75. The financial involvement of DREE terminated on March 31, 1975; however, the Federal-Provincial Steering Committee established for the study is continuing to operate with funding provided by other Federal Departments and the Province.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – KING'S LANDING HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of each government designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To contribute to the further development of the Province's tourist industry through the completion of the King's Landing historical settlement near Fredericton. This project, originally begun under the FRED Mactaquac Agreement, although not yet complete, has proved to be a major tourist attraction in its three years of operation.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 80% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$3,514,400 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

There are four parts to the Historical Settlement program.

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Completion of Historical Settlement			
a) Completion of site Development	\$ 1,095,000	\$ 219,000	\$ 876,000
b) Construction of a highway interchange	1,750,000	350,000	1,400,000
c) Construction of a visitor reception centre, parking lot and access road	825,000	165,000	660,000
d) Water transportation pilot project	150,000	30,000	120,000
Total	<u>\$3,820,000</u>	<u>\$764,000</u>	<u>\$3,056,000</u>
(Federal share including 15% for contingencies)			<u>\$ 3,514,400</u>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests,

make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$434,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – KENT REGION PILOT PROJECT**Administered By:**

A Management Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To undertake a pilot project which would assist residents of the Kent-Northumberland county region in developing and implementing projects in fisheries, forestry, agriculture, resource-based manufacturing, tourism and recreation, in order to improve income and employment opportunities in the region and to gain experience which could be usefully applied in other areas of Canada.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

Subject to the approval of the Management Committee, projects started before March 31, 1977 will be eligible for cost-sharing at the agreed ratio for an additional two years.

Canada is contributing 80% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$2,520,000 which includes a 15% contingency allowance. The projects to be undertaken and the estimated costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Costs</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Project Initiation, Technical support (which may include land acquisition)	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 288,000	\$ 1,152,000
2) Infrastructure (Municipal services for urban economic expansion)	1,000,000	200,000	800,000
3) Program administration	300,000	60,000	240,000
Total	<u>\$ 2,740,000</u>	<u>\$ 548,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,192,000</u>
Federal share including 15% contingency allowance			<u>\$ 2,420,000</u>

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The project initiation program facilitates the implementation of development projects by providing a fund from which money can be drawn to assist projects as they become ready; to support local exploration of development possibilities and to provide appropriate technical guidance in setting up and operating economic enterprises and to provide for research and planning where necessary.

The infrastructure program ensures that municipal services are adequate to handle urban economic expansion.

Program administration provides for the necessary full-time staff and facilities to carry out the program.

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects Canada may, if the Province requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

A total of \$145,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick appointed by the respective Ministers.

Purpose:

To expand, diversify and strengthen the manufacturing and processing activities in the province. Specifically support will be given:

- a) to determine within the provincial development strategy appropriate industrial policies for individual regions of the province,
- b) to organize effective identification, analysis and promotion of specific industrial opportunities which are consistent with these policies,
- c) to facilitate introduction of new manufacturing products and processes, and
- d) to provide, at strategic sites in the Province, essential facilities required for industrial location.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1979

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada shall not exceed 80% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$24,182,200 which includes a 15% contingency allowance. The four projects to be carried out and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1. Planning of Industrial Development	\$ 4,620,000	\$ 924,000	\$ 3,696,000
2. Regional Industrial Development	4,615,000	923,000	3,692,000
3. Assistance to Manufacturing Industry	3,450,000	690,000	2,760,000
4. Provision of Industrial Infrastructure	13,600,000	2,720,000	10,880,000
Total Costs	<u>\$ 26,285,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,257,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,028,000</u>
Federal share including 15% contingency allowance			<u>\$ 24,182,200</u>

Brief descriptions of the program items follow:1) *Planning of Industrial Development*

Establishment of a departmental planning and programming unit within the Department of Economic Growth and provision of support for planning, technical and impact studies related to key industrial development initiatives.

2) *Regional Industrial Development*

Establishment and operation of a number of regional industrial development commissions to serve the interests of the whole region. Support staff in the Department of Economic Growth will be provided to be able to respond to initiatives emanating from the commissions and to act as a point of liaison with other government agencies.

3) *Assistance to Manufacturing Industry*

Establishment of a production transfer pilot plant where experimental manufacturing and marketing will be carried out on a scale intermediate between pilot and full commercial production in order to better determine the commercial viability of new products.

4) *Provision of Industrial Infrastructure*

Acquisition and industrial servicing of land at strategic sites in order to facilitate the expansion and balanced distribution of industrial employment in the Province. A more specific industrial site is an industrial mall where finished factory space will be provided simultaneously to several manufacturers wishing to produce new products.

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province requests,

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

A total of \$2,078,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – FORESTRY

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To encourage forest utilization which will provide maximum economic and social benefits, increase job opportunities and improve income levels and stability in forest and related industries.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1979

Financing and Operation:

Canada is contributing 80% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$46,423,200 which includes a 15% contingency allowance. New Brunswick is contributing \$11.6 million which includes a 15% contingency allowance. To assist with the interim financing of programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred. There are five programs to be carried out under this agreement:

	<i>Estimated Total Costs</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Forest Management (woodlands inventory, silviculture, crown land consolidation, resource protection, multiple use development, forest arterial road system, private woodlot management)	\$ 24,640,000	\$ 4,928,000	\$ 19,712,000

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

2) Resource Utilization (forest harvesting equipment loan fund, industrial development, transportation)	16,090,000	3,218,000	12,872,000
3) Manpower Development, Research and Public Information (Labour, education and research)	1,930,000	386,000	1,544,000
4) Administration	3,985,000	797,000	3,188,000
5) Pilot Project	3,815,000	763,000	3,052,000
	<hr/> \$ 50,460,000	<hr/> \$ 10,092,000	<hr/> \$ 40,368,000
			<hr/>
Federal share including 15% contingency allowance			\$ 46,432,200
			<hr/>

Payments:

A total of \$6,817,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To undertake measures designed to bring about a long-term strengthening of the agricultural sector. The primary objective of the Agreement is to reverse the decline which has been developing visibly in the sector for several decades through the provision of policies, programs, and mechanisms required to plan for, promote, elaborate and implement opportunities for expanded employment and income in all aspects of the sector. This objective will be achieved by:

- 1) identifying and pursuing new or unexploited development opportunities;
- 2) expanding employment in those existing aspects of the agricultural industry in New Brunswick which enjoy a demonstrated competitive advantage on the provincial or export market; and
- 3) improving the viability of the existing industry and its ability to sustain growth.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 17, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

Canada's contribution shall not exceed 80% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$6,988,780 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

There are four basic and interdependent programs:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Planning and Development	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 201,200	\$ 804,800
2) Development Opportunities	3,673,000	734,600	2,938,400
3) Entrepreneurial Development	1,794,500	358,900	1,435,600
4) Implementation Support	1,123,000	224,600	894,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 7,596,500	\$ 1,519,300	\$ 6,077,200
			<hr/>
Federal share including 15% contingency allowance:			\$ 6,988,780
			<hr/>

1) Planning and Development — to provide a Provincial agricultural policy and planning framework within which development opportunities may be elaborated by government, individuals and community groups — to support research and studies designed to identify specific employment opportunities within the agriculture sector.

2) Development Opportunities — to provide the financial assistance required to stimulate the development of those agricultural commodities for which New Brunswick enjoys a comparative advantage on either the provincial or export market.

3) Entrepreneurial Development — to provide meaningful opportunities for present and future participants in the agricultural industry to consult with government in shaping policy and programs — to provide the mechanisms required to encourage the emergence of latent entrepreneurship and to influence existing entrepreneurs to develop new and/or existing opportunities in the sector — to provide for improvements in the productivity and efficiency of the Provincial agricultural labour force.

4) Implementation Support — to provide the financial assistance required to administer and implement the broad range of activities included in this Agreement.

In order to assist with the interim financing of the programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$1,044,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – HIGHWAYS

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives from the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

A short-term interim program of federal highway assistance in New Brunswick to provide bridging time to permit definition of a national highway policy to which a program of highway assistance to New Brunswick could be related. Priority has been given to functional completion where possible of projects started earlier on sections of Route 11 in the Northeast and Moncton-Shediac-Buctouche areas of the Province. Such improvements to the highway network will encourage more development of the provincial economy by providing access to markets, employment opportunities, centralized educational facilities and other services and by stimulating tourism.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed June 24, 1974 to March 31, 1975

Financing and Operation:

The proposed expenditure on eligible programs is \$13,335,000. The Federal share will be 75% of the eligible costs up to a maximum of \$10 million. The first four projects to be carried out are a continuation of work initiated under previous federal-provincial Special Highways Agreements and will contribute to the completion of Route 11 between Moncton and Campbellton. The last project was not included in any previous agreements with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. The five projects to be carried out under this agreement are:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Campbellton-Dalhousie Bypass (Construction and paving)	\$2,500,000	\$625,000	\$1,875,000
2) Bathurst Bypass to Belledune (design, construction and grading)	3,275,000	820,000	2,455,000
3) Shediac North Route 11 (construction and grading)	2,460,000	615,000	1,845,000
4) Shediac to Moncton (construction and paving)	1,600,000	400,000	1,200,000,
5) Caraquet to Chatham Bridge (Route 11 improvements)	3,500,000	875,000	2,625,000
	<hr/> \$13,335,000 <hr/>	<hr/> \$3,335,000 <hr/>	<hr/> \$10,000,000 <hr/>

In order to assist with the interim financing of programs and projects Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$9,464,000 was paid to New Brunswick in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada-Quebec

SUMMARY

The progress which followed the two great wars allowed Quebec to attain a high degree of industrialization and urbanization. However, Quebec has a number of weaknesses. Although the per capita personal income is 24% higher than that of the Maritime Provinces, it is 11% lower than the national average and 25% lower than in Ontario. Quebec also has a much higher unemployment rate than Ontario or all of Canada and a relatively lower rate of participation in the labour market. Finally, there are important disparities between the various social groups and the various regions in Quebec.

In spite of this, from the end of World War II until the mid-sixties the total performance of the Quebec economy compared favourably with that of the Canadian economy. However, since the mid-sixties the performance of the Quebec economy has deteriorated in relation to Ontario and the whole of Canada. During the last few years though the Quebec economy has shown real progress. The growth of investments is particularly strong and employment has also shown an unprecedented growth since the beginning of 1973. During the next decade, the evolution of the manufacturing sector will be a determining factor in the development of the Province.

The economic and demographic growth in Quebec is divided unequally within its territory. During the past twenty years most regions have been affected by increased disparities. Four types of regions stand out in particular:

- 1) the Montreal region which dominates by its enormous size and continues to increase, although at a slower rate than in the past,
- 2) the North Coast region which experiences the most rapid growth but the net effect of which is small,
- 3) the Quebec and Ottawa regions with medium growth, and
- 4) the other regions which are in stagnation or in regression.

In summary, there is on the one hand a relative weakening of the central regions of Quebec (Trois Rivières and the Eastern Townships) and of the resource regions (except for the North Coast) and, on the other hand, the continuous predominance of Montreal.

The general objectives for economic development of Quebec are:

- 1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors,
- 2) to improve the standard of living,
- 3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions,
- 4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development, and
- 5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

Achievement of general objectives will receive an additional impetus through the implementation of proposals promoting development in accordance with the following sectoral and regional priorities:

- a) Primary sector — the programs proposed in this sector comprise three elements: to increase incomes through high productivity, to aim for a development of the natural resources of Quebec which maximizes their impact on the manufacturing sector and to add additional steps to the production process.
- b) Manufacturing sector — priority in the development of new activities will be granted to these sectors: steel, chemical and petro-chemical, machinery, transportation material, electrical and electronic devices and materials and scientific and professional instruments. A better balance in the distribution of activities between Quebec and Ontario in these sectors will be sought.
- c) Tertiary sector — the main thrusts are in tourism, transportation, and finance. The tourism programs will aim at accelerating the development of recreational and cultural touristic resources. The construction of an intermodal terminal connected to the Mirabel airport could maintain and reinforce the advantages which Quebec holds in matters of air freight. A consolidation of Montreal's role in the fields of international commerce and connected industry is to be pursued.
- d) Regional balance — efforts will be made to distribute growth among the various regions of Quebec in order to achieve a better urban balance and reduce interregional disparities. To avoid scattering which could compromise Quebec's chances for development and considering the modern factors of location, efforts will be centred on a limited number of urban centres which will be developed according to their potential.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Administered By:

A Development Committee established under the authority of the General Development Agreement and composed of an equal number of representatives from the governments of Canada and Quebec. A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers and responsible to the Development Committee supervises the implementation of this agreement and provides routine management.

Purpose:

To promote more balanced industrial development throughout Quebec by providing community facilities and services required to encourage and facilitate the establishment of new enterprises in various regions of the province. This Agreement is designed in part to carry on from where the Special Areas Program terminated on March 31, 1975 and from where the FRED Gaspé program will terminate on March 31, 1976.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 26, 1975 to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 60% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$36,000,000 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Industrial Parks (new or expansions of existing parks at Haut- Saguenay, Sherbrooke, Saint Romuald, Drummondville, Victoriaville, Rimouski, Rivière du Loup and Rouyn-Noranda)	\$29,500,000	\$11,800,000	\$17,700,000
2) Industrial Fishery Service Centres (permit completion of the development of the industrial fisheries service centres already designated in the regions of Bas Saint- Laurent, Gaspé, Madeleine Islands and to proceed to put in place essential infra- structure for fish processing on the North Shore)	14,000,000	5,600,000	8,400,000
3) Special Industrial Infrastructure Projects (to assist those mun- icipalities where major industrial projects are contemplated and which cannot be accommodated in the existing industrial parks)	12,000,000	4,800,000	7,200,000
4) Contingency Allowance	4,500,000	1,800,000	2,700,000
Total	<u>\$60,000,000</u>	<u>\$24,000,000</u>	<u>\$36,000,000</u>

Provisional payments are made to the Province on the basis of work progress claims corresponding to the cost-sharing ratio and augmented by 10%.

Payments:

\$2,932,000 was paid to Quebec in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – FOREST RESOURCES ACCESS ROADS

Administered By:

A Development Committee established under the authority of the General Development Agreement and composed of an equal number of representatives from the governments of Canada and Quebec. A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers and responsible to the Development Committee supervises the implementation of this agreement and provides routine management.

Purpose:

To encourage optimum utilization of Quebec's forestry resources and thus consolidate and create employment in wood-based industries, through the development of an improved network of access roads serving forests in the northern regions of the Province.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 26, 1975 to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed 60% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$14,520,000 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

The projects to be undertaken are for the construction of new forest access roads, the upgrading of existing access roads and the construction of bridges where necessary in the regions of Saguenay, Lac St-Jean, North West, and North Shore. In the regions of Lac St-Jean and North West, some of the work is a continuation of work done previously under the ARDA III Agreement.

The projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Saguenay, Lac St-Jean	\$5,812,000	\$2,324,800	\$3,487,200
2) North West	12,703,000	5,081,000	7,621,800
3) North Shore	5,685,000	2,274,000	3,411,000
Total	<u>\$24,200,000</u>	<u>\$9,680,000</u>	<u>\$14,520,000</u>

(Totals include an allowance of 15% for contingencies)

Provisional payments are made to the Province on the basis of work progress claims corresponding to the cost-sharing ratio and augmented by 10%.

Payments:

\$1,758,000 was paid to Quebec in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – KEY HIGHWAY NETWORKS

(Autoroute A-30 between the Trans Canada Highway (A-20) at Boucherville and the Boulevard Grande Rivière at Tracy)

Administered By:

A Development Committee established under the authority of the General Development Agreement and composed of an equal number of representatives from the governments of Canada and Quebec. A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers and responsible to the Development Committee supervises the implementation of this agreement and provides routine management.

Purpose:

To facilitate the movement of industrial products within the Province, particularly traffic from the SIDBEC steel mills at Contrecoeur. In this way, the development of the Tracy-Boucherville industrial corridor will be accelerated and the communication link with the large Montreal market greatly improved.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed September 13, 1974 to March 31, 1979

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada for the Autoroute A-30 project is not to exceed 60% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$26,565,000 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

The project to be undertaken and its costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Costs</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Construction of roadway, structures, culverts, signals, lighting and displacement of public utilities from Boucherville to Tracy	\$44,275,000	\$17,710,000	\$26,565,000

This sub-agreement will provide for the construction of a divided highway with two lanes in each direction from Boulevard Grande Rivière in Tracy to Montée Sainte-Julie, a distance of 29 miles, as well as two additional lanes from Montée Sainte-Julie to the Trans-Canada Highway, a distance of 3 miles. In total the project covers a distance of 32 miles of new highway construction involving the construction of 13 grade separations at secondary highways.

Provisional payments to the Province are made on the basis of work progress claims corresponding to the cost-sharing ratio augmented by 10%.

Payments:

\$9,129,000 was paid to Quebec in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – FINANCING OF THE 1974-78 SIDBEC EXPANSION PLAN

Administered By:

A Development Committee established under the authority of the General Development Agreement and composed of an equal number of representatives from the governments of Canada and Quebec. A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government appointed by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers and responsible to the Development Committee supervises the implementation of this agreement and provides routine management.

Purpose:

To assist SIDBEC to carry out a major expansion, enabling the Corporation to capitalize on growing Canadian and export markets for steel. Among the anticipated benefits are more complete utilization of the province's labour potential, increased participation by SIDBEC in the domestic and export markets for steel products, and the general enhancement of industrial growth through the attraction of secondary industry for further processing of steel.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 15, 1974 to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada is not to exceed the sum of \$30 million in grants. Canada paid to Quebec after the signing of the Agreement and before March 31, 1974, the sum of \$10 million as a progress payment. The annual payment by Canada for 1974-75 is \$5 million.

The capital cost of this project is estimated at \$205.9 million of which \$190.9 million would be spent between the calendar years 1974 and 1976 with the remaining \$15 million to be spent during 1977 and 1978.

Sidérurgie du Québec, or SIDBEC was established by the Quebec government in the early sixties in recognition of the need for competitively-priced steel to act as a backbone for industrial development and economic growth in the province.

The SIDBEC expansion plan calls for the expansion of its steel making and fabricating capacity from 900,000 to 1,600,000 tons per year as well as the modernization of part of its existing operations and the added capability of manufacturing galvanized steel.

The following projects will be carried out as part of the 1974-78 expansion plan:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>
(1) Contrecoeur	
(a) Unloading, storage, and transport of iron ore	\$5,850,000
(b) Reduction plant	45,382,000
(c) Steel plant expansion	88,000,000
(2) Other projects*	
(excluding Port Cartier)	46,670,000
Reserve	20,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$205,902,000

* This amount will be committed progressively, giving priority to the exigencies of the above mentioned projects.

The 30-million-dollar Federal grant is for the reduction plant and the expansion of steel-making facility at Contrecoeur.

Payments:

\$4,511,000 was paid to Quebec in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada-Ontario

SUMMARY

Although Ontario ranks among the most prosperous of the ten provinces from the standpoint of aggregate indicators of economic wealth, such measures fail to reflect the significant disparities in economic terms among the province's five Planning Regions. In fact, the rate of development in Northern Ontario and a significant portion of Eastern Ontario has not kept pace with that in the province as a whole or in Canada generally.

Social and economic development in Northern Ontario is impaired by the long distances separating the communities in the region from each other and from national and international markets and sources of supply. The range of economic activities in the north is comparatively narrow.

In Eastern Ontario, the underlying cause of the region's comparatively unfavourable unemployment and per capita income records is a decline in the labour requirements of the traditionally important agriculture and forest industries together with a relative lack of growth in manufacturing job opportunities.

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- a) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in socio-economic terms.
- b) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development.
- c) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective (a).

The areas of activity are:

The Cornwall area of Eastern Ontario — to ameliorate the unemployment situation

Northwest Ontario — possible initiatives include amelioration of certain existing municipal facilities and

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

services, the creation of one or more groupings of resource-processing enterprises in an industrial park setting and, where possible, the diversification of the economic base of existing single-industry communities.

Forest-based Industries — the goal of this activity is the establishment of a highly integrated wood-using manufacturing sector to ensure the longevity of each sector component.

Industrial Incentives programs — remaining a significant element in the stimulation of industrial activity in those areas of Ontario needing special attention.

Special project initiatives — to provide economic incentives for relatively large and highly focused project initiatives.

Rural development — ARDA or some form of it in substance will continue.

Ontario Northlands — special efforts to encourage and assist residents of isolated communities to participate in and benefit from the realization of development opportunities.

ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — DRYDEN

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of each government designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To launch measures which support significant increases in the number and range of viable employment and income opportunities in the Central Patricia development area by enabling the Town of Dryden to fulfill its strategic role in the economic development of Northwestern Ontario. These measures consist of selective developmental infrastructure improvements in the area's strategic centre, Dryden, in support of substantial economic development activity and new population growth.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 24, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The amount payable by Canada shall be 50% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$1,600,498 which includes a 15% contingency allowance. The programs to be undertaken and their costs are:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Water System Improvements (Construction of a new water intake and treatment plant which will enable the servicing of a population of up to 11,000 people)	\$2,630,000	\$1,315,184	\$1,315,184
2) Sewage System Improvements (construction of a sanitary sewer collector which will enable the immediate servicing of two municipally-owned subdivisions needed for residential and commercial development and further facilitate the planned servicing of an additional 300 acres)	153,106	76,553	76,553
Total	<u>\$2,783,474</u>	<u>\$1,391,737</u>	<u>\$1,391,737</u>
(Federal share including 15% for contingencies)			<u>\$1,600,498</u>

In order to assist in the interim financing of Canada's share of the projects, Canada shall, if the Province so requests, make an interim payment for the amount of funds required for the remainder of the quarter of the fiscal year in which a project is approved based on a forecast of the cash requirements for that quarter.

Payments:

\$652,000 was paid to Ontario in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Administered By:

A Management Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each government designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To increase the number and range of viable employment opportunities available in Northwestern Ontario. Specifically, to strengthen the region's primate and strategic centres, increase local processing of local resources, improve transportation and communication systems and make optimum use of existing public investments in the region by assisting in the rationalization of the urban structure.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed May 31, 1974 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada shall be 50% of the total eligible costs up to an amount of \$21,272,000 which includes a 15% contingency allowance.

The list of projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
A. Community Infra- structure Program			
1) Thunder Bay Sewage Disposal (constructing new and existing sewage lines to strengthen the city's intended develop- ment role as primate centre by opening up new industrial and residential areas)	\$23,218,000	\$11,609,000	\$11,609,000
2) New Town Site — Lake St. Joseph (infra- structure assistance)	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
3) Ignace Sewage Plant (expansion to serve new housing facilities)	342,000	171,000	171,000

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

B. Road Construction Program

1) Resource Access Roads	4,235,000	2,117,500	2,117,000
2) Highway (reconstruction of a major portion to accommodate the weight of ore-carrying trucks)	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

C. Study Program

1) Infrastructure Study (into infrastructure elements needed to service the industrial developments being contemplated for joint accommodation in a proposed industrial area near Thunder Bay)	150,000	74,000	75,000
2) Wild Rice Harvesting Study (potential for expansion)	50,000	25,000	25,000
Total	<u>\$36,995,000</u>	<u>\$18,497,500</u>	<u>\$18,497,500</u>

In order to assist in the interim financing of Canada's share of the projects, Canada shall, if Ontario so requests, make an interim payment for the amount of funds required for the remainder of the quarter of the fiscal year in which a project is approved.

Payments:

\$2,239,000 was paid to Ontario in 1974-75

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – CORNWALL

Administered By:

A Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of both governments designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Purpose:

To create a long-term expansion in the employment and income opportunities available on a stable basis in the Cornwall area through improvements in the local physical, socio-economic and cultural environment with particular emphasis on infrastructure assistance.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 26, 1974 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

The amount payable by Canada shall be 50% of the total eligible costs up to a maximum of \$8,165,000 which includes 15% for contingencies. The programs to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Eastern Industrial Park (completion and servicing of an industrial park in the eastern part of Cornwall)	\$2,611,000	\$1,305,500	\$1,305,500
2) Canal Lands Development (assistance in the development of canal lands area for recreational, cultural and commercial purposes)	7,609,000	3,534,500	3,534,500
3) West End — Single Industry site (servicing of a single industry site on the western boundaries of the city by financing infrastructure projects)	3,413,000	1,706,500	1,706,500
4) Tourist and Recreation Area (development of a tourist and recreational area)	1,076,000	538,000	538,000
Total	<hr/> \$14,169,000	<hr/> \$7,084,500	<hr/> \$7,084,000
(Federal share including 15% for contingencies)			<hr/> \$8,165,000

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

In order to assist in the financing of Canada's share of the projects under this Agreement, Canada shall issue a progress payment for the amount of funds required for the remainder of the quarter of the fiscal year in which a project is approved, based on a forecast of the cash required in that quarter, augmented by 10%.

Payments:

\$1,751,000 was paid to Ontario in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—Manitoba

SUMMARY

Manitoba has a reasonably diversified economy based on a small but diverse manufacturing and processing sector, a strong agricultural sector and an expanding mineral extraction and processing industry in the North. However, population trends have accentuated strong rates of urbanization as well as out-migration; the agricultural sector has been characterized by fluctuating incomes and declining direct employment; manufacturing activity basically serves local and regional markets; there exists significant and unacceptable income disparities between various income groups; and the North has sharp contrasts to the South in terms of population levels and distribution, standards of living, sources of income, job opportunities, etc.

This agreement provides a new framework for action which can be jointly undertaken by the federal and provincial governments. It is aimed at increasing employment opportunities and living conditions to allow Manitobans to live in the region of their choice, and at encouraging socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba to provide the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in economic development, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and to participate in the orderly utilization of natural resources.

The main sectors identified in the G.D.A. as warranting special attention are: socio-economic development, particularly to increase options and opportunities for people in the North; agricultural production and processing; expansion of commercial, industrial and resource opportunities; and rural and urban development.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT: PLANNING

Administered By:

A joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee composed of one senior official from each government designated by the respective federal and provincial ministers.

Purpose:

To acquire external staff and services to undertake studies for the identification and analysis of economic and socio-economic development opportunities in Manitoba and such planning as is required to develop strategies, programs and subsidiary agreements pursuant to those opportunities.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed February 11, 1975 to March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

For jointly approved activities, Canada and the Province share costs on a 50-50 basis in each fiscal year during the term of the agreement. Canada's maximum contribution for fiscal year 1974-75 is set at \$300,000. For the following years the maximum annual contribution has been set at \$500,000.

The areas that will receive some priority in the studies to be undertaken are the agricultural supply sector, agricultural products processing, and transportation. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion will seek the co-operation of other government departments, while the province's resource sub-committee of Cabinet will work with other provincial departments.

Payments:

A total of \$42,000 was paid to Manitoba in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – INTERIM NORTHLANDS**Administered By:**

A liaison Committee composed of one representative appointed by each of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Purpose:

To improve income and employment opportunities, living standards, community facilities and transportation links in Northern Manitoba, thereby providing options and opportunities for the people of the region to participate in the development of Northern Manitoba. These objectives were developed in the context of Northern Manitoba being a region in sharp contrast to the southern part of the province, especially between the few urbanized industrial centres and small isolated communities. Northern Manitoba is at a critical stage in development related to mineral extraction and processing, hydropower generation, forestry, transportation, tourism, and service industries which will have a substantial economic and social impact on the region. These developments require a broad range of social as well as economic progress, ranging from the provision of community infrastructure and services that will maintain an expanded labor force, to the provision of jobs to northern people.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed June 5, 1974 to March 31, 1976

Financing and Operation:

Canada's share of the costs for the two years covered by the agreement is 60% or \$26,288,310. Manitoba's share is 40% or \$17,525,540. The Ministry of Transport shares equally with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion for the \$9 million Highways and Access Roads program under element 3 below.

The four major elements of the sub-agreement relate to:

1. *Human Development and Community Services* – Programming in this sector is to facilitate assistance to families and communities in the provision of a social and physical environment conducive to improved quality of life and participation of people in community affairs and development opportunities.
2. *Resources and Community Economic Development* – This sector provides for the assessment, planning and utilization of resource-based and other opportunities for community economic development.
3. *Transportation and Communication* – The broad objectives of programs in this sector are to provide year-round access to all communities for the transportation of people, goods, and services, and to provide communications infrastructure to increase the participation of people in community, provincial and national affairs.
4. *Planning and Implementation* – To ensure the effective involvement of all agencies and government departments with responsibilities in Northern Manitoba requires the provision of a structure and system for planning, management, and administration of this agreement.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1	\$20,386,000	\$8,154,400	\$12,231,600
2	3,999,650	1,599,860	2,399,790
3	18,100,000	7,240,000	10,860,000
4	1,328,200	531,280	796,920
Total	\$43,813,850	\$17,525,540	\$26,288,310

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Payments:

A total of \$7,678,000 was paid to Manitoba in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—Saskatchewan

SUMMARY

The economy of Saskatchewan has been characterized by relatively large swings in economic activity brought about because of the heavy reliance upon the primary producing sectors in the province. This has led to a number of undesirable outcomes and is the major reason behind the development program now to be undertaken by the federal and provincial governments.

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- a) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential; and
- b) to encourage socioeconomic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The Federal and Provincial Governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

- a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society,
- b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources,
- c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy,
- d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan, and
- e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The areas of activity for development opportunities are:

- a) Steel and Metal Related Industries
- b) Forestry Development
- c) Agriculture and Related Industries
- d) Saskatchewan Northlands
- e) Recreation and Tourism
- f) Urban Development
- g) Rural Development

SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – IRON, STEEL AND OTHER RELATED METAL INDUSTRIES

Administered By:

The overall management and coordination of this agreement will be the responsibility of a Steel Development Group consisting of four senior federal officials and four senior provincial officials and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Western Region, DREE, as an ex-officio member. The Director-General of DREE in Saskatchewan is federal co-chairman and the Deputy-Minister of the Department of Industry and Commerce is the provincial co-chairman. Management of day-to-day activities shall be vested in a Steel Implementation Committee consisting of one representative of the federal department of Regional Economic Expansion and one representative of the provincial Department of Industry and Commerce.

Purpose:

To develop the iron, steel and related metal industries in order to permit increased utilization of Saskatchewan's natural resources, improve the province's industrial base and meet market demands for steel and related products.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed July 4, 1974 to March 31, 1979

Financing and Operation:

The total amount payable by Canada either to the private sector or the Province shall not exceed the sum of \$35 million in direct assistance and Canada may consider loan guarantees to the private sector subject to the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, not to exceed \$25 million.

The total amount payable by the Province shall not exceed \$10 million in direct assistance and shall not exceed \$50 million in loans or loan guarantees to the private sector.

The projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost \$(000)</i>	<i>Provincial Share \$(000)</i>	<i>Federal Share \$(000)</i>	<i>Private Sector \$(000)</i>
1) Iron Ore Exploration	1,100	440	660	—
2) Related Studies and Administration Costs	1,500	600	900	—
3) Direct Ore Reduction Plant				
4) Establishment, Expansion and Diversification of Primary and Secondary Iron & Steel Facilities	150,000	4,480	25,255	120,265
5) Foundries & Related Metal Industries	25,000	—	7,465	17,535
6) Infrastructure — two parts	5,200	4,480	720	
Total	<u>182,800</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>137,800</u>

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Briefly, these projects are:

- 1) Iron Ore Exploration — to undertake an exploration program to determine if an economic iron ore body exists in east central Saskatchewan from which a minimum 100 million tons can be mined on a commercial basis.
- 2) Related Studies and Administration Costs — to undertake market, feasibility and detailed engineering studies related to primary and secondary iron and steel production facilities and other related metal industries.
- 3) Direct Ore Reduction Plant — to promote immediately the establishment of a direct ore reduction plant possibly in Regina.
- 4) Establishment, Expansion and Diversification of Primary and Secondary Iron and Steel Facilities — includes addition of facilities related to increased production capacities for primary and secondary iron and steel.
- 5) Foundries and Related Metal Industries — includes establishment of plants related to increased production facilities for iron and steel foundries, steel forming, machinery and fabrication.
- 6) Infrastructure — there are two parts — a) infrastructure related directly to the iron and steel complex, estimated cost \$1,200,000, and b) related community infrastructure — expansion as a result of the iron, steel and other related metal industries — cost \$4,000,000.

A number of federal departments will participate in the implementation of this Agreement. Specifically the Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Industry, Trade and Commerce will assist with the provision of iron ore. The Department of Manpower and Immigration will facilitate the provision of a skilled work force. The Ministry of Transport will provide advice and consultation on all aspects of the transportation sector as it relates to the proposed steel complex and the federal Department of Environment will ensure that environmental standards and criteria are met.

There are two payment procedures. For cost-shared projects implemented by the Province, the normal payments provisions; based on progress claims and assistance with interim payments, are in force. For development incentives, the procedures provided for under RDIA and its Regulations which are appropriate to this Agreement shall apply. For special assistance over and above the development incentives available under RDIA or the Departmental Act or for any special financial assistance that may be required for the direct ore reduction plant, Canada shall pay 60% and the Province 40%.

Payments:

In 1974-75, \$274,000 was paid to Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:

Contact the Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT**Administered By:**

A Management Committee made up of a representative from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources as co-chairman, a representative of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and two representatives of the Province, one of whom shall act as co-chairman.

Purpose:

To accelerate and broaden a program of mineral exploration and development in the northern part of the province, so as to enable the assessment and utilization of its mineral resources and so as to increase employment and investment opportunities.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Section 7, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Resources and Technical Surveys Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed June 21, 1974 to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

The proposed expenditures approximate \$4,350,000 over a four-year period, of which the federal contribution would be 50% or \$2,175,000. The federal contribution will be shared equally between the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Regional Mineral Resource (continuous in-depth assessment and forecasting of factors relating to the provincial population and economy where opportunities or problems exist now or could exist in the future in the minerals sector).	\$350,000	\$175,000	\$175,000
2) La Ronge-Wollaston Base Metals (to assess known mineral occurrences along the La Ronge-Reindeer and Wollaston trends in northern Saskatchewan).	300,000	150,000	150,000

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

3) Iron Ore Exploration (to search for a viable ore body in the Precambrian Shield of Saskatchewan with a view to strengthening the steel industry in Saskatchewan).	500,000	250,000	250,000
4) Uranium Exploration (to systematically assess the uranium potential of northern Saskatchewan).	500,000	250,000	250,000
5) Industrial Minerals Exploration (to assess the industrial mineral potential of the sediments at the southern edge of the Precambrian Shield in Saskatchewan).	500,000	250,000	250,000
6) Reconnaissance Geoscience Surveys (to rapidly assess the mineral potential of the granitic rocks areas of the Precambrian Shield).	2,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Total	<u>\$4,350,000</u>	<u>\$2,175,000</u>	<u>\$2,175,000</u>

In order to assist with the interim financing of projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted based on estimates of costs actually incurred.

Payments:

\$194,000 was paid to Saskatchewan in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—Alberta**SUMMARY**

The Alberta economy, while relatively strong in terms of general economic indicators, is characterized by a number of factors which have tended to concentrate development both sectorally and geographically within the province. Although economic and socio-economic standards in Alberta are generally high there exist communities which are unable to provide the productive employment opportunities or levels of social amenities necessary to permit all citizens to participate in and benefit from the development of the province.

The two governments will undertake socio-economic and economic action to achieve the objectives “to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta require special measures to realize development potential” and promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic Development including:
 - a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization, and
 - b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist through measures including assistance in the form of service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta’s natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

ALBERTA INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – NORTHERN ALBERTA HIGHWAYS

Administered By:

A Joint Government Committee composed of two representatives each from the governments of Canada and the Province designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers. The Ministry of Transport representative is the Federal co-chairman. The Alberta Department of Highways representative is the provincial co-chairman.

Purpose:

An interim program for the financial year 1974-75 for highway construction and upgrading of specified transportation facilities in remote communities and areas with proven high resource development potential in Northern Alberta.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed August 28, 1974 to March 31, 1975. This Agreement is expected to be followed by a subsequent agreement between Canada and the Province covering a period of four years and continuing the program of highway construction for Northern Alberta highways and of other transportation facilities. This subsequent four-year program and agreement is contingent upon the preparation of engineering plans for those highways. Upon successful completion of these first two programs covering five years, a further five-year transportation program will be undertaken under supplementary agreements.

Financing and Operation:

The overall expenditure in this Agreement is \$14,314,000 with the total amount payable by Canada not exceeding \$5 million in the 1974-75 fiscal year. The Ministry of Transport contributes one-half of the federal share of the costs to a maximum of \$2.5 million, while the Department of Regional Economic Expansion contributes the other half of the federal share of the costs to a maximum of \$2.5 million for 1974-75 only.

The program, consisting of 22 projects, has as its highlights: the paving of Highway no. 35 from High Level to the Northwest Territories providing a paved road link from southern Canada to the Northwest Territories, completing the paving of Highway no. 63 to the oil sands deposits at Fort McMurray, upgrading of access roads to isolated communities and the upgrading of airports at remote communities.

The participation by DREE in continuation of the program in this Agreement beyond March 31, 1975 may be limited in preference for other transportation requirements that may be identified as part of a more general socio-economic development agreement for Northern Alberta.

Payments:

\$2.5 million was paid to Alberta in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

ALBERTA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – NUTRITIVE PROCESSING ASSISTANCE

Administered By:

A Joint Committee consisting of one representative of each government as designated by the Federal-Provincial General Development Committee as set up under the Canada-Alberta 1974 General Development Agreement.

Purpose:

To encourage more balanced industrial development throughout Alberta and to help stabilize the Province's agricultural industry by supporting the establishment or expansion of nutritive processing facilities in smaller communities in rural areas, outside of the province's main population centres.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 11, 1975 to March 31, 1980

Financing and Operation:

The total amount to be approved by Canada to March 31, 1977 under this Agreement shall not exceed the lesser of 50% of the eligible costs or \$8,500,000 and the total amount to be approved in the following three years shall be agreed upon by Canada and the Province on or before April 1, 1977. The Joint Committee shall effect a review of the Agreement prior to September 30, 1976 and shall recommend to the Ministers the levels of program approval required for the period April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1980.

The Joint Committee has authority to authorize development assistance for projects of up to and including \$2 million total capital to be employed. Projects of greater than \$2 million and no more than \$4 million total capital to be employed in the operation, shall be reviewed and submitted to the Ministers for final approval. Projects for which the total capital to be employed will exceed \$4 million will be reviewed by the Joint Committee and if consistent with the objectives of the G.D.A. shall be forwarded to the General Development Committee with a recommendation for appropriate action.

The programs to be carried out and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Development Assistance Program	\$16,600,000	\$8,300,000	\$8,300,000
2) Public Information and Technical Assistance Program	400,000	200,000	200,000
Total	<u>\$17,000,000</u>	<u>\$8,500,000</u>	<u>\$8,500,000</u>

A brief description of the programs follows:

- 1) Development Assistance Program – financial incentives to nutritive processing facilities meeting the eligibility requirements (a key one of which is to be situated in a rural area in Alberta). Where applications respecting facilities in a centre with a population in excess of 25,000 are concerned, additional criteria apply.
- 2) Public Information and Technical Assistance Program – financial support for those information and technical consulting activities that are required to facilitate implementation of this Agreement.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility for the implementation of this Agreement.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Canada reimburses the Province for expenditures made on approved projects in such proportion as prescribed by this Agreement (namely 50%), upon submission by the Province of a claim.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

ALBERTA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – INTERIM NORTH

Administered By:

A Joint Committee established by the Federal-Provincial General Development Committee and consisting of the Director-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in Alberta or his designate and the Executive Director, Northern Development Group for the Province or his designate.

Purpose:

To undertake the planning required to formulate and negotiate a longer-term development strategy for Northern Alberta and to undertake certain programs and projects which can be immediately identified as integral parts of any longer-term development strategy and which may, at some later date, be included under a longer-term subsidiary agreement.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed March 11, 1975 to March 31, 1976

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Alberta share expenditures for jointly approved projects on a 50-50 basis. The total amount payable by Canada for jointly approved projects under this Agreement shall not exceed \$2,379,500. The Province, through the Northern Development Group, is responsible for the implementation of all jointly approved projects.

The Joint Committee administering this Agreement may approve costs incurred by the Province for approved projects prior to the signing of this Agreement and after April 1, 1974.

Subject to a review of programming to occur before April 1, 1975, the Ministers may propose to the Governor-in-Council that the Federal and Provincial contributions be amended to provide for the following additional commitment in 1975-76 fiscal year: a sum not to exceed \$4,759,000 to continue programming plus a 15% adjustment for cost escalation and program expansion.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The programs to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Provincial Share</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
1) Life Improvement and Community Services (3 parts)	\$3,029,000	\$1,514,500	\$1,514,500
2) Community Economic Development	1,500,000	750,000	750,000
3) Planning and Management	230,000	115,000	115,000
Total	<u>\$4,759,000</u>	<u>\$2,379,500</u>	<u>\$2,379,500</u>

A brief description of the programs follows:

1.1 Life Improvement — designated to enrich existing programs and put into place those new initiatives required to improve and provide new options for northern residents to acquire the life and other skills they require to achieve their objectives.

Federal share: \$150,000 Provincial share: \$150,000

1.2 Community Extension — projects under this program will assist unorganized northern communities to establish the social programming and the social facilities they require to plan for and carry out their future development and to assist northern communities in preparing themselves for self-government.

Federal share: \$332,000 Provincial share: \$332,000

1.3 Community Services — program will provide for physical infrastructure in isolated northern communities, housing and related services, the resolving of land tenure problems and the provision of physical facilities required to support social and cultural developments in northern communities.

Federal share: \$1,032,500 Provincial share: \$1,032,500

2. Community Economic Development—projects under this program are intended to stimulate economic opportunities ranging from the servicing of major developments to the identification and development of community or resource-based development opportunities.

3.- Planning and Management — this program provides for the research, planning and program development required to implement this Agreement and to plan for a longer-term subsidiary agreement. It also provides for program management and evaluation.

In order to assist with the interim financing of approved projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim payments to the Province of up to 100% of Canada's share of claims submitted, based on estimates of expenditures actually incurred.

Payments:

\$387,000 was paid to Alberta in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

G.D.A. 1974 Canada—British Columbia

SUMMARY

The economy of British Columbia is one in which the resource and resource-processing industries have been the primary generators of growth. This growth has been supported by parallel activity in construction, transportation, and communications sectors. This in turn has led to substantial tertiary development.

British Columbia's economy has undergone erratic swings in the level and type of employment and in the amount and duration of new investment activity.

There are still uncommitted resources in the northern half of the province which with the provision of access and supportive infrastructure may be developed. In the south, the threshold of physical limitations is in many areas being reached. The Lower Mainland has been the recipient of the major population pressures with detrimental environmental effects in that area and a considerably greater share of economic growth compared to certain other areas of the province.

These circumstances have resulted in the Governments agreeing as objectives "to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential" and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

These objectives will be pursued in such a manner as to encourage a reduction in the erratic nature of the economy, to improve access to new employment opportunities and to encourage the full participation by the people of British Columbia in the processes of socio-economic development.

The strategy to attain these objectives includes directed sectorial and spatial diversification with encouragement by federal and provincial actions, of specific key industries capable of providing essential catalysts to development in selected area or sector opportunities of the province. Such encouragement is to be co-ordinated with and supported by investments in human resource development and social and economic overhead capital investments. Immediate priorities are to apply co-ordinated action to overcome impediments to development and to concentrate on significant development opportunities that will activate underutilized or uncommitted resources, initially in the Northwest, the Kootenays and the Northeast.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT – INTERIM HIGHWAYS**Administered By:**

A Joint Government Committee composed of two representatives each from the governments of Canada and the Province designated by the respective Federal and Provincial Ministers. The Ministry of Transport representative is the Federal co-chairman. The British Columbia Department of Highways representative is the Provincial co-chairman.

Purpose:

An interim program for the financial year 1974-75 for highway construction and upgrading in Northern British Columbia to service remote communities and areas with proven high resource development potential.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Date Agreement signed August 28, 1974 to March 31, 1975. This Agreement is expected to be followed by a subsequent agreement between Canada and the Province covering a period of four years and continuing the program of highway construction for those highways listed below, except Highway 16, and of other transportation facilities. This subsequent four-year program and agreement is contingent upon the preparation of engineering plans for those highways. Upon successful completion of these first two programs covering five years, a further five-year transportation program will be undertaken under supplementary agreements.

Financing and Operation:

The overall expenditure in this Agreement is \$16 million with the total amount payable by Canada not exceeding \$5 million in the 1974-75 fiscal year. The Ministry of Transport contributes one-half the federal share of the costs to a maximum of \$2.5 million while the Department of Regional Economic Expansion contributes the other half of the federal share of the costs to a maximum of \$2.5 million for 1974-75 only.

The projects to be undertaken and their costs are:

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1) Prince George to Fort St. John (grading and day labour)	\$1,500,000
2) Prince George to Kitwanga (grading, bridge construction and day labour)	1,490,000
3) Kitwanga to Prince Rupert (grading, bridge construction and day labour)	6,405,000
4) Fort Nelson to Northwest Territories (clearing contract and day labour)	750,000
5) Stewart to Watson Lake (grading, paving and day labour)	2,530,000
6) Dease Lake to Atlin (survey only)	—
7) Kitwanga to Meziadin Lake (grading, bridge construction and day labour)	2,325,000
General (design for future work)	1,000,000
Total	<u>\$16,000,000</u>

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The participation by DREE in continuation of the program in this Agreement beyond March 31, 1975 may be limited in preference for other transportation requirements that may be identified as part of a more general socio-economic development agreement for Northern British Columbia.

Payments:

\$2.5 million was paid to British Columbia in 1974-75.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)

Administered By:

A Joint Federal-Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) Committee for each participating Province.

Purpose:

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act provides authority for the federal government to enter into cost-sharing agreements with the Provinces on programs and projects designed to encourage increased opportunities for higher income and employment for people in rural regions. These programs and projects provide for the more efficient use and greater development of rural land, the conservation of water supplies, the improvement of the soil, diversification of rural economic activity, and provide help to people affected by land-use adjustment programs undertaken under each Agreement. The current programs are carried out in all provinces except P.E.I., where the comprehensive Fund for Rural Economic Development Plan (described separately in another section) is in operation.

Authority:

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act

ARDA is now Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CA-4.

Time Frame:

The following dates apply to ARDA III only.

ARDA I was started in 1962 and ARDA II in 1965.

ARDA III is now winding down.

No new approvals will occur beyond March 31, 1975, but authority has been granted to enter into transitional agreements to effectively extend where appropriate this type of activity.

The dates for the transitional ARDA agreements now signed follow the ARDA III dates.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Newfoundland*	May 28, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Nova Scotia	May 21, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
New Brunswick	May 27, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Quebec	May 25, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Ontario	May 12, 1970	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Manitoba	June 9, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Saskatchewan	June 8, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Alberta	August 11, 1971	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
British Columbia	May 13, 1970	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975

- * No new approvals will occur beyond March 31, 1975; however, with T.B. approval, work on projects approved prior to that date may continue until March 31, 1978. Authority has been granted to extend by two years the period during which new programs and projects may be approved under the Agreement.

Transitional ARDA Agreements

	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Ontario	August 7, 1975	April 1, 1975 — March 31, 1977
Manitoba	July 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 — March 31, 1977
Saskatchewan	August 31, 1975	April 1, 1975 — March 31, 1977
Alberta	August 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 — March 31, 1977
British Columbia	July 17, 1975	April 1, 1975 — March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

These Agreements provide for programs on the basis of 50-50 cost-sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments with certain exceptions as detailed in the terms of agreement with each Province. The implementation of a program or project under an Agreement is subject to prior approval jointly by the Department and the Province and to authorization by the Federal Treasury Board. In each Agreement, Canada agrees to reimburse the Province for expenditures made on approved programs and projects in such proportions as are provided for by the Agreement upon submission of a claim. In order to assist with the interim financing of approved programs and projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests make interim payments to the Province not exceeding 80 per cent of Canada's share of claims submitted.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act
A.R.D.A. III Expenditures
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>To March 31/75</i> <i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	320	734	1,715
Nova Scotia	1,995	2,971	4,766
New Brunswick	317	1,527	486
Quebec	5,678	5,452	5,542
Ontario	6,222	5,817	5,354
Manitoba	963	1,994	2,408
Saskatchewan	317	1,512	4,213
Alberta	846	2,499	2,004
British Columbia	327	1,426	924
	<hr/> 16,985 <hr/>	<hr/> 23,932 <hr/>	<hr/> 27,412 <hr/>

Note: Includes — Last Oak Park, Cutbank in Saskatchewan and flood protection in Ontario

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

FUND FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT (FRED)

Administered By:

Joint Federal-Provincial Committees in each of the participating Provinces

Purpose:

To promote social and economic development in special rural development areas and to increase income and employment opportunities and raise living standards in those areas.

Authority:

The Fund for Rural Economic Development Act, 1966-67 C-80. FRED Act is now Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CR-4.

Time Frame:

The Agreement with Prince Edward Island is continuing to March 31, 1984.

The Agreement with New Brunswick is continuing to September 20, 1976.

The Agreement with Quebec is continuing to March 31, 1976.

The Agreement with Manitoba is continuing to March 31, 1977.

Financing and Operation:

Under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED), agreements have been signed with four Provinces for five separate plans:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Prince Edward Island | — the P.E.I. Development plan |
| 2. New Brunswick | — the Northeast New Brunswick plan and the Mactaquac plans |
| 3. Quebec | — the Gaspé plan |
| 4. Manitoba | — the Interlake plan |

Federal-Provincial Committees are responsible for the overall administration of the plans in each province. These plans are shared-cost, with contributions and loans given by the Federal Government. Maximum amounts payable by the Federal Government vary from plan to plan.

1. The Prince Edward Island Plan — This Plan is divided into phases. In Phase I (1969-75), the federal participation in cost-shared projects amounted to just over \$100 million — about \$80.5 million in DREE contributions, \$13.5 million in DREE loans and \$6.5 million in Manpower and Immigration funds. Treasury Board authority has been received to enter into an agreement covering Phase II (1975-80). During the first two years the Federal Government will contribute up to \$52 million, in DREE funds, to cost-shared projects, with an additional \$18 million in DREE contributions and \$9 million in EMR loans being available for the Prince Edward Island-Mainland Electrical Interconnection. Negotiations about the financial arrangements for the last three years of Phase II will get underway soon.
2. The New Brunswick Northeast Plan — The maximum amount payable by DREE is \$46,361,000 while the maximum amount in loans is \$1.25 million. The Department of Manpower and Immigration is contributing \$37,805,000 and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is providing \$15 million in loans. This makes a total Federal contribution of \$84,166,000. New Brunswick is contributing \$51,700,000. The FRED Mactaquac Plan is essentially complete with an expenditure of \$16,000 in 1974-75 and the remaining \$167,000 to be spent prior to the termination of the agreement.
3. The Quebec Gaspé Plan — Canada is contributing, for the period April 1, 1968—March 31, 1976 a maximum of \$297,730,000 in grants and loans. Of this amount, DREE will contribute a maximum of

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

\$153,195,000 of which \$83,495,000 will be drawn from FRED and \$69,700,000 from the annual appropriations of the Department under ARDA. Quebec is contributing during the same period a maximum of \$113,588,000.

4. The Manitoba Interlake Plan — Canada's contributions under the Agreement are to total \$49,562,000 and of this amount, DREE is to contribute a maximum of \$30,606,000 and Manpower and Immigration is to contribute \$18,956,000. The Manitoba contribution to programs and projects under the Plan is \$35,523,000.

In these Agreements, Canada reimburses the Province for expenditures made by the Province on development programs and projects. Canada may make annual advance payments upon request by the Province, based on an estimated cost to the Province for the year, on one or more programs or projects, or Canada may make interim progress payments at regular intervals based on claims by the Province estimating work done to date.

Amendments:

The ceiling of \$30,000,000 was deleted by P.C. authorization 1974-13/462 dated March 5, 1974 to allow for a greater contribution under the Gaspé Plan.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces Under the Fund for Rural Economic Development Act Expenditures (\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	15,306	15,452	18,521
New Brunswick N.E.	3,641	5,806	7,304
New Brunswick Mactaquac	770	834	16
Quebec	30,000	32,380	20,296
Manitoba	4,024	2,115	1,660
Total	53,741	56,587	47,797

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT**Administered By:**

This program is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration located in Regina, Saskatchewan, and through such arrangements as may be agreed with the Provinces for particular projects. (See, for example, the Agricultural Service Centres Agreement, described in a separate section.)

Purpose:

The purpose of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) is to provide for the undertaking of projects to rehabilitate the drought and soil drifting areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These projects are designed to promote, within the region, systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, and land utilization which result in greater economic security for the area residents.

Authority:

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The PFRA (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970 CP-17.

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

Under the PFRA, the Department may enter into Agreements with any Province, municipality or individual with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act. Under the legislation the PFRA administration operates community pastures; provides assistance for the conservation and development of community water supplies; constructs and operates irrigation systems; and constructs and maintains major water projects for the conservation and development of water systems.

Considerably amended since it was first enacted, the current emphasis of the PFRA program is on implementing adjustment and development programs such as the Agricultural Services Centres Agreement described in a separate section. From its headquarters in Regina, the PFRA administration administers some 96 community pastures, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and has installed a total of approximately 100,000 small dams and irrigation dugouts since 1935.

The PFRA administration has an operating budget of \$11.7 million and a capital expenditure budget of \$17.3 million (including major irrigation expenditures in southern Alberta). Another \$1.2 million is available as a small loan fund.

To fulfill the above functions, the PFRA administration is divided into three divisions: Land Use Service; Water Development Service; and, Engineering Service.

Payments:

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation
(Other than for Agricultural Service Centres)
Expenditures: Contributions plus Loans
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	1,502		
Saskatchewan	9,423		
Alberta	12,176		
	<u>23,101</u>	<u>21,077</u>	<u>29,743</u>

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

No breakdown by province is available for the 1973-74 and 1974-75 expenditures, but the usual ratios are Saskatchewan 60%, Alberta 20% and Manitoba 20%.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTRES AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Joint Federal-Provincial Implementation Committees and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (described in a separate section).

Purpose:

The Agricultural Service Centres program has been introduced to develop basic infrastructure facilities, particularly water supply and sewage disposal, in selected communities on the prairies which function as major service centres for the surrounding agricultural areas.

Authority:

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The PFRA (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970 CP-17.

Time Frame:

The Agreement with Manitoba is continuing to August 1, 1981.

The Agreement with Saskatchewan is continuing to July 31, 1981.

The Agreement with Alberta is continuing to September 14, 1982.

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreements, The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) will construct water and sewer facilities in agricultural service centres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta on the basis of a 50 per cent loan to the Province and a 50 per cent contribution. In Manitoba, the maximum commitment by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion is \$10 million; of this amount \$2.4 million is committed for the city of Brandon under the Brandon Agreement, June 17, 1971. In Saskatchewan, the maximum Department of Regional Economic Expansion commitment is \$10 million, and no one centre may receive more than \$2.5 million. In Alberta, \$6 million will be committed under this program while no one centre will receive more than \$1.5 million.

A Joint Federal-Provincial Implementation Committee for each Province will have overall responsibility for the administration and control of projects. The PFRA will be responsible for making all necessary arrangements for the construction of the projects. After the completion of the project, the local authority for the centre concerned takes on the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project.

Amendments:

Minister of DREE authorized by P.C. 1975-8/1054 dated May 6, 1975 to amend the three Agricultural Service Centres Agreements to provide for additional costs to be financed by Canada and to extend by 4 years the terms of these agreements. Estimated additional costs will be \$18 million for Saskatchewan centres, \$10 million for Manitoba centres, \$4 million for Alberta centres. Half the additional costs are recoverable from the provinces by loans.

Payments:

Expenditures For Agricultural Service Centres
Expenditures: Contributions plus Loans
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Manitoba	1,234	736	3,906
Saskatchewan	444	654	5,212
Alberta	—	32	1,510
	<hr/> 1,678 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,422 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,628 <hr/>

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK MULTIPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED**Administered By:**

The New Brunswick Multiplex Corporation Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the province of New Brunswick. The corporation whose mandate is explained below, was established as the result of federal-provincial agreement; it is now administered by a Board of Directors whose membership includes the Provincial and Federal Ministers concerned.

Purpose:

The purpose of the Corporation is to develop preliminary plans for the establishment of a multiple-industry complex suitable for the St. John area of New Brunswick, and to discuss these plans with private industry to improve them and to determine their interest in the complex. Following these "feasibility-type and promotional-type" inquiries, the intention is to present a detailed plan and forecast of expenses for the development to the two levels of government.

Authority:

Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

It was expected that the initial feasibility promotional phase of the project would take place during the period February 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972, and that the implementation phase, if agreed to, would cover the period July 1972 to July 1976. However, approval was given by an exchange of letters between the Ministers (March 29 and April 7, 1972) for an extension of the promotional phase to March 31, 1973. Approval for a further extension to March 31, 1974 has also recently been granted. The promotional stage was approved for a further extension to cover the period April 1, 1974 — March 31, 1975.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Financing and Operation:

Until March 31, 1971, the operational costs of the Corporation were borne by Canada. From March 31, 1971 until March 31, 1974 all expenses of the corporation are to be shared equally between Canada and the Province of New Brunswick. Advances of funds by Canada and the Province to the Corporation on account of its estimated expenses may be made in such amounts and at such times as may be agreed by the Ministers.

If the detailed plan and the costs relating to the multiple-industry complex are approved by the two governments, the future operations and financing of the Corporation will be the subject of a further agreement to be negotiated between Canada and the Province; at that time it is intended that all arrangements, including cost-sharing and capitalization, would be subject to review.

Payments:

	Expenditures (\$000)		
<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
New Brunswick	185	323	321

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

METROPOLITAN AREA GROWTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Administered By:

A Board of Directors and the federal and provincial Ministers

Purpose:

To invest in profitable business operations that will stimulate the employment of people and resources in, and the economic development of, the Halifax-Dartmouth Special Area.

Authority:

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act
Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-13/2307

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Limited is jointly owned and controlled by the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia. The intention is to combine a substantial pool of equity capital with high-quality business management. It is expected that most of the business of the company will be conducted through subsidiary corporations purchased or established for the purpose. The corporation is limited to investing only in businesses centered in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The Corporation will have authorized equity share capital of \$20 million, divided into 20,000 shares of \$1,000

each. All the shares will be purchased by the two Governments: 14,999 by Nova Scotia and 5,001 by the Federal Government.

The agreement provides for direct Federal investment of \$5 million in the shares of the Corporation and a loan to the Province of a further \$5 million for use by the Province in purchasing its shares.

The Corporation will be eligible for incentive assistance under the Regional Development Incentives Act but will receive no special consideration that is not available to any private corporation.

Payments:

As described above

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

LAND SURVEYING AND MAPPING AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Two agreements have been signed, one with the Province of Newfoundland and one with the Council of Maritime Premiers which covers the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Each agreement is administered by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee.

Purpose:

For each agreement, the purpose is to prepare a land titles registration information system.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

1. Newfoundland — continuing to March 31, 1977
2. Council of Maritime Premiers — continuing to March 31, 1978

Financing and Operation:

Each agreement involves a multi-phase program whose final objective is to implement a computer-accessible land registration information system. The objective of Phase I is to complete a coordinated system of control surveys. Phase II efforts are directed toward large scale topographical mapping through aerial photography. Such mapping includes resource, rural and urban mapping, and such property mapping of unused public land at suitable scales as is approved in writing by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, on the recommendation of the Management Committee.

Phases III and IV are directed towards the completion of the information system and the implementation of the Land Titles Registration System in computer-accessible form. These phases include the purchase of equipment for this purpose.

As both agreements replace earlier ones, each differs with respect to financial arrangements. However, the objectives and the general coordinating role of the Federal-Provincial Management Committees remain the same. The Agreement with Newfoundland provides for a contribution by Canada of \$3,965,000 for the program as well as an additional \$500,000 to cover physical accommodation for staff and equipment, and eventually for

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

the Land Titles Registration System itself. The Management Committee is composed of one representative from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and one from the Government of Newfoundland.

The Agreement with the Council of Maritime Premiers covers three provinces; it is, as such, one of the first of its kind ever signed. The Management Committee is composed of two representatives, one from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and one from the Council. Subject to the Agreement, Canada reimburses the Council for 75 per cent of the costs incurred and paid by the Council for the execution of the program. Payments by Canada under the program are to be made monthly, where possible and practicable, on the basis of claims submitted covering the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The Council is responsible for making appropriate financial arrangements with each of the three Maritime governments involved to cover the remaining 25 per cent of the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The total amount that will be paid by Canada to the Council of Maritime Premiers is estimated at \$16,404,000.

Payments:

Land Surveying and Mapping Expenditures: Contributions + Accommodations

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	268	537	1,160
Prince Edward Island	2	—	—
Nova Scotia	495	525	—
New Brunswick	803	465	—
Council of Maritime Premiers	—	1,457	3,426
	<u>1,568</u>	<u>2,984</u>	<u>4,586</u>

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see page)

ATLANTIC REGION LABOUR EDUCATION CENTRE AGREEMENT

Administered By:

This project is administered by St. Francis Xavier University under the direction of a Board of Directors. The Board is composed of: a representative of each of the Provincial Federations of Labour of the Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; a representative of the Education Department of the Canadian Labour Congress; a representative of the Extension Department of the University; and a representative of the Atlantic Development Council, unless one of the representatives of the Provincial Federations of Labour is a member of the Atlantic Development Council.

Purpose:

To conduct a program to assist in the development of leadership within the trade union movement in the Atlantic Region

Authority:

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Continuing

Financing and Operation:

This education program is being organized and operated by St. Francis Xavier University under the general guidance of a Board of Directors whose membership is enumerated above. The program will be financed by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion on the basis of monthly statements submitted by the University of actual and projected revenues and expenditures.

The maximum contribution by Canada for the first fiscal year ending March 31, 1972 was set at \$45,000. For the following years, the maximum annual contribution has been established at \$100,000.

The centre of instruction is at the University's campus at Antigonish, but activities of the program may be conducted at any other locations in the Atlantic Provinces. Students will receive payments for wages lost, travelling and living expenses. All such payments are to be made by the University subject to reimbursement as a direct cost. The University is also paid for any direct costs incurred for management and administration of the program and any other facilities it provides.

Amendments:

Approval in principle given by Privy Council, March 13, 1975 for a three-year extension at an increased level of financing, to a maximum of \$600,000 over the three years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78.

Payments:

Expenditures
(\$000)

<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>
<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
82	57	134

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Joint Federal-Provincial Project Review Committees for each participating Province

Purpose:

The purpose of these Agreements is to provide for special action to ensure that in certain rural areas of the western provinces, where the problems of economic development and social adjustment are particularly acute, disadvantaged people of Indian ancestry are able to benefit from rural development programs and projects. The objectives of the Agreements with respect to these people are: to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve the marginal or sub-marginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now R.S. 1970 CA-4.

Time Frame:

Special ARDA Agreements are now winding down. No new approvals will occur beyond March 31, 1975 but authority has been granted to enter into transitional agreements to effectively extend where appropriate this type of activity.

	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Manitoba	July 20, 1971	April 1, 1971 – March 31, 1975
Saskatchewan	December 2, 1971	April 1, 1971 – March 31, 1975
Alberta	September 17, 1971	April 1, 1971 – March 31, 1975
British Columbia	August 25, 1972	April 1, 1971 – March 31, 1975

Transitional Special ARDA Agreements Now Signed

Manitoba	July 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 – March 31, 1975
Saskatchewan	October 6, 1975	April 1, 1975 – March 31, 1977
British Columbia	July 17, 1975	April 1, 1975 – March 31, 1977

Financing and Operation:

Canada will contribute for the four-year period ending March 31, 1975, an unspecified amount which is governed by annual Departmental estimates. The amount to be contributed in respect of each program depends upon its nature and eligible capital costs.

The Province is to contribute for the period April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1975, an unspecified amount which is also related to the nature and capital costs of eligible projects.

Canada, at the option of the Province involved, may share in either of two ways in the additional costs specifically incurred by the Province in administering the projects submitted under the Agreement:

1. Canada may share equally with the Province all such additional costs;
2. Canada may pay 100 per cent of the administrative costs connected with projects on Indian lands, or whose benefits primarily relate to Indian lands, with the Province assuming 100 per cent of the administrative costs in respect of the other projects.

In the case of Manitoba, a further provision states that projects located on Indian lands, or whose benefits relate primarily to Indian lands, may be wholly supported by Canada, given the condition that the project does not attempt to secure any assistance from the Province.

Payments:

Special ARDA Agreements
Expenditures
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	169	1,136	1,801
Saskatchewan	57	168	653
British Columbia	—	161	873
	<hr/> 226 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,465 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,327 <hr/>

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED**Administered By:**

The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the Province and four by Canada.

Purpose:

To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

The Corporation has been established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977. The Corporation may be wound up at any earlier time by mutual agreement of the Federal and Provincial Ministers or if considered desirable by both parties, the existence and operations of the Corporation may be continued for such further period as may be mutually agreed to.

Financing and Operation:

The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. Industrial and product advice;

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

2. Management advisory services;
3. Project information;
4. Loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
5. Equity financing; and
6. Related services and assistance.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the Province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Operating and other administrative expenditures are shared equally between Canada and the Province up to a maximum Federal contribution of \$350,000 for any fiscal year.

Canada contributes a fund of \$20 million to enable the Corporation to make loans to business enterprises. The Province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises, to a maximum total amount of advances by the Province of \$2 million.

Payments:

	Expenditures (\$000)		
<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	100	219	267

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

MARITIME RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE**Administered By:**

The Council of Maritime Premiers

Purpose:

The purpose of the Maritime Resource Management Service is to provide for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island an agency for the provision of engineering services.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Continuing to April 1, 1977

Financing and Operation:

Until September 30, 1972, the federal government's Department of Regional Economic Expansion had, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, an Engineering Services Branch. This Branch was originally operating in conjunction with the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act, and over the years was able to build up considerable expertise.

Canada agreed to continue operation of its Engineering Services Branch at Amherst, Nova Scotia, until September 30, 1972. The three Provinces agreed to then take over this service and to continue its provision by establishing an Agency of the Provinces as soon as possible after October 1, 1972 under the Council of Maritime Premiers. In this way, the expertise of the personnel already a part of the agency continued to be available to the Provinces.

Up to April 1, 1977, costs are to be shared equally by Canada and the Council of Maritime Premiers. Canada's share of the operations is not to exceed \$450,000 in any one year nor \$2 million over the five-year period of the Agreement. The Council is responsible for ensuring that the Provinces make their respective contribution on the basis of their use of the engineering services.

Payments:

Expenditures
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	40	504	464

Where expenditures exceed \$450,000 in any one year, the explanation is usually that previous year expenses have been carried over for readjustment purposes.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

SPECIAL AREAS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Special Areas have been designated in the following provinces: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Each agreement is administered by a Joint Federal-Provincial Planning and Liaison Committee.

Purpose:

The Special Areas program represents a concentration of federal government assistance to promote economic expansion in selected areas which have potential for growth, by increasing their attractiveness as locations for new job-creating industries.

Authority:

Sections 5, 8 and 9, Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Special Areas Agreements

Province

Newfoundland Agreement	August 9, 1971	April 1, 1971 — March 31, 1976
Nova Scotia Agreement	November 4, 1971	April 1, 1970 — December 31, 1976
New Brunswick Agreement	August 20, 1971	April 1, 1971 — December 31, 1976
Quebec Agreement	June 8, 1970	April 1, 1970 — March 31, 1975
Manitoba Agreement	August 26, 1971	April 1, 1971 — March 31, 1976
Saskatchewan Agreement	October 7, 1972	April 1, 1970 — December 31, 1973
Alberta Agreement	September 1, 1971	April 1, 1971 — March 31, 1975

Financing and Operation:

The Special Areas Agreement program is federally financed by grants and loans which have ceilings varying from province to province. Expenditures under the Special Area Agreements are grouped under the following headings: economic, municipal services, schools, transportation, social development and land acquisition.

Every agreement has provision for a joint federal-provincial Liaison Committee of officials charged with the ongoing responsibility of administering the agreements. Generally, these committees operate under the same terms of reference in all Special Areas with some exceptions in their operation to allow for differences in provincial administrations. Some agreements also provide for a joint planning committee in addition to the liaison committee. These joint planning committees are generally responsible for an overall planning and program function either within the Special Areas or within the province.

In addition to the above Special Areas, where there is wide-ranging scope for infrastructure development, there are three communities — Regina and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Renfrew, Ontario — which have been designated as Special Areas, but for industrial development incentive grants only. Special Areas Agreements are essentially complete with the exception of those agreements that have a one-year extension to permit spending under existing financial obligations.

Amendments:

Special Areas Agreements amended March 25, 1975 by P.C. 1975-680 to extend agreement termination dates for Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Special Areas and to increase the total amount payable in contributions and loans so as to provide for the financing of additional project costs.

Payments:

Expenditures For Special Areas
 Expenditures: Grants + Loans
 (\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	24,644	21,958	22,265
Nova Scotia	15,987	5,316	19,889
New Brunswick	17,422	22,232	17,811
Quebec	47,615	77,304	36,914
Manitoba	1,863	2,007	1,636
Saskatchewan	1,111	767	351
Alberta	1,550	3,440	1,900
	<hr/> 110,192 <hr/>	<hr/> 133,024 <hr/>	<hr/> 100,766 <hr/>

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEW BRUNSWICK ACCELERATED PROGRAM OF MINERAL RECONNAISSANCE**Administered By:**

A joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to provide federal assistance to complete and accelerate the completion of a study begun by the Province of New Brunswick in the field of geological and geo-technical surveying. The purposes of the study are as follows:

1. geological surveying;
2. construction of storage facilities for "core" samples;
3. industrial mineral exploration and evaluation;
4. mineral resource planning, and the interesting of persons in the private sector in worthwhile mineral development possibilities.

Authority:

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Continuing to September 20, 1976

Financing and Operation:

It was agreed that the Federal Government would take over financial responsibility for certain parts of the study up to a maximum of \$3,728,550. The work is being carried out by consultants who are responsible to the

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Management Committee. This Committee consists of a representative from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, a representative from Energy, Mines and Resources, and two provincial representatives.

Another program of a similar nature, the Newfoundland Mineral Exploration and Evaluation program, is more fully described under "Mineral Development Programs" of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Under the same authority, the Department has participated in two other studies whose terms were essentially the same. These were:

1. The Northeast New Brunswick Transportation Study; and
2. The Saint John, New Brunswick, Urban Region Study.

Amendments:

Amended March 27, 1975 to extend the terms of the agreement from March 31, 1975 to September 20, 1976 and to revise, delete and/or add projects within the funding limit of the existing Agreement. The total departmental commitment would remain at \$3,728,550.

Payments:

<i>Province</i>	Expenditures (\$000)		
	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
New Brunswick	425	860	765

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

CANADA NEWSTART PROGRAM**Administered By:**

Provincial Corporations in concert with the Social and Human Analysis Branch of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion

Purpose:

The purpose of the Canada NewStart Program is to study the human aspects of unemployment in slow-growth areas. This program, through the study of selected groups of people, investigates the motivational elements in unemployment and the general social conditions of residents in "disadvantaged" regions in Canada. A further purpose of NewStart is to make recommendations concerning methods of counselling, training, placing in jobs, and improving the welfare of individuals who have had previous difficulties in finding suitable, stable employment.

Authority:

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

The Agreement with New Brunswick, which is the only one now in force, is continuing to March 31, 1976.

Financing and Operation:

In 1966 a Pilot Projects Branch within the Department of Manpower and Immigration was established. The purpose of this Branch was to develop a Canada NewStart Program in cooperation with Provinces willing to participate. In 1969 it was transferred to the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and became known as the Social and Human Analysis Branch. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan were participating in the program. All NewStart operations were terminated by 1972 except in New Brunswick.

Each NewStart Program resulted from a Federal-Provincial Agreement which stipulated that in order to carry out the studies, the formation of a provincially-incorporated corporation was necessary. The Program in each Province was undertaken through the Corporation whose Board of Directors was jointly appointed by the Federal and Provincial Ministers concerned.

Although financing was wholly a Federal Government responsibility, both the Federal and Provincial Ministers held the shares of the Corporation. As the Corporations became more operational, people in the particular localities where studies were in progress often were appointed to the Boards of Directors. The Corporations submitted to the Department of Regional Economic Expansion budgets for final approval by the Federal Minister.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Payments:

Payments are only made now to the New Brunswick NewStart Corporation.

Expenditures (\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	4	—	—
New Brunswick	877	693	491
Manitoba	39	—	—
Saskatchewan	389	—	—
Alberta	85	—	—

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

NEWFOUNDLAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:

A joint Federal-Provincial Resettlement Committee, acting under the direction of a joint Federal-Provincial Planning Committee. (Prior to April 1, 1970, the Department of Fisheries was responsible for federal participation in the resettlement program.)

Purpose:

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide financial assistance to families moving within the Province from small, declining centres to centres where employment opportunities exist and where a fuller range of educational and other public services are available.

Authority:

Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-2/985, dated June 4, 1970

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, Section 5

Time Frame:

The period covered by the second agreement terminates on March 31, 1976

Financing and Operation:

The program is designed to assist in the resettlement of people who wish to move from isolated outports. In the original agreement, people were assisted in moving to almost any other location in Newfoundland. Under the second Agreement, assistance is provided only for moving to designated communities, which means either to a special area as defined in the Special Areas Agreement or to any other community within the province of Newfoundland that is approved as a "receiving community" by the Ministers on the recommendation of the Joint Planning Committee.

The Province administers the Program; it is responsible for necessary regulations and publicity related to the Program, and for providing counselling services to the families involved.

Canada reimburses the Province according to the following terms:

1. 100 per cent of the amounts expended for travel and removal;
2. 75 per cent of the amounts expended for relocation grants to households moving into receiving communities (the percentage is increased to 90 per cent if the receiving community is located in a Special Area);
3. 50 per cent of the amounts expended in respect of assistance for the purchase of lots in receiving communities; 75 per cent if the lot is unserviced, and 90 per cent if it is serviced and in a Special Area;
4. 75 per cent of the costs of acquiring house-moving equipment, up to \$150,000 in any fiscal year.

In turn, the Province pays to householders whose move is approved:

1. actual travel and removal costs;
2. a relocation grant of \$1,200, plus \$200 for each dependant; and
3. up to \$3,000 towards the purchase of a serviced lot, or up to \$1,000 towards the purchase of an unserviced lot.

A joint Resettlement Committee, acting under the direction of the Joint Planning Committee, is responsible for considering applications from householders, for making recommendations concerning administrative policies and procedures, and for carrying out such other duties as may be assigned to it in respect of the program.

Amendments:

Time frame extended by 1 year to terminate March 31, 1976 by amendment dated March 29, 1975 and "Joint Planning Committee" was replaced by the term "Resettlement Committee" which now reports to the Ministers. A new agreement was to be negotiated in the interim during the one-year extension to contain new and broader terms of reference with less constraints and with increased financial incentives to householders wishing to move.

Payments:

<i>Province</i>	Expenditures (\$000)		
	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	298	232	413

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

SPECIAL HIGHWAYS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

These agreements are administered by Federal-Provincial Liaison Committees established under the Special Areas Agreements with the Governments of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Purpose:

To assist in the improvement of major highway linkages between significant population centres in the provinces concerned.

Authority:

Sections 5, 8, and 9 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Continuing to September 30, 1975

Financing and Operation:

The Special Highways Agreements are confined to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Prince Edward Island is receiving financial contributions for similar purposes under the Fund for Rural Economic Development which is described in a separate section.

The sum of \$20 million in contributions was provided by the Federal Government per province. Funds were committed for identified highway projects of major significance designed to improve transportation links between important centres in the province. Amendments signed with Newfoundland on July 19, 1973 and with New Brunswick on July 11, 1973 increased the funding per province under the agreement to \$30 million. A similar amendment with Nova Scotia was concluded, October 24, 1973.

The Liaison Committee established under the Special Areas Agreement with each of the Provinces is responsible for monitoring and reporting on all stages of construction. The federal Minister may, on the recommendation of the Liaison Committee, extend the time for completion of a project. The Agreements may be amended from time to time with the concurrence of the federal and provincial Ministers concerned, expressed in writing, except that any amendment increasing the total amount of \$20 million and any deletion of or substitution in the list of projects set out in each Agreement requires the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

Amendments:

Amended March 31, 1975 for Newfoundland and New Brunswick to extend the period of the Agreement to September 30, 1975 and to increase to \$32.5 million from \$30 million, the annual contribution. The amendment had the effect of ensuring a consistency in the levels of DREE funding in the two Provinces in the event that certain subsidiary agreements were not on stream in time to achieve the same purposes.

Payments:

Payments To The Provinces For Special Highways

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	4,523	11,005	3,341
Nova Scotia	9,230	10,509	
New Brunswick	9,796	13,182	1,789
	<hr/> 23,549 <hr/>	<hr/> 34,696 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,130 <hr/>

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

CANADA – MANITOBA GIMLI AGREEMENT

Administered By:

The Province of Manitoba and a Joint Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee

Purpose:

The purpose is to help offset the adverse economic impact on the Gimli area resulting from the closure of the Canadian Forces Base at Gimli, Manitoba. To this end, federal assistance is being provided to the Province of Manitoba to enable it to accept the transfer of the Base for use as an industrial park and to undertake the development of a major recreational complex in the town of Gimli.

Authority:

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, Section 5

Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1868, September 1, 1971

Time Frame:

September 1, 1971 – March 31, 1975. Consideration may be given to an extension of the agreement.

Financing and Operation:

With respect to the industrial park, Canada has transferred to Manitoba at no cost, and Manitoba has accepted, the ownership, the administration, and the control of all lands and premises formerly part of the Canadian Forces Base, Gimli. Canada agreed to pay to Manitoba the sum of \$1,628,000 to assist Manitoba to meet the operating and capital costs expected to be incurred in the first five years of the adaptation and development of the Base as an industrial park. Manitoba agreed to operate the industrial park for a period of at least five years. At the end of the five-year period, Canada and Manitoba will review jointly what development has taken place in the industrial park. Should this joint review result in a decision to close the industrial park, Manitoba will be free to dispose of all or part of the Base facilities.

Gimli is in a “designated region”, and industrial development incentives apply in the area. The former Canadian Forces Base has proven attractive to businessmen, and three firms have located there with incentives assistance while another one has located in the town itself. In addition, two service operations have been established at the Base and several training institutions. Total employment of local people on the Base is now greater than it was when it was a Canadian Forces Base.

With respect to the recreational complex, the Government of Canada is contributing to Manitoba 75 per cent of the \$1,467,000 total maximum contribution, to be made by both governments for the construction; this amounts to a contribution by Canada of some \$1.1 million. The recreational complex includes a marina, a fishing village, a trailer park, improved lake-front facilities with complementary recreational facilities, a sailing centre and an interpretative centre.

Payments by Canada are made to Manitoba on the basis of progress claims setting out the costs actually incurred and paid for each project of the recreational complex. In order to assist with the interim financing of projects, Canada may, if the Province so requests, make interim progress payments to the Province as long as these do not exceed 90 per cent of Canada’s share of claims submitted.

A Liaison Committee, composed of an equal number of representatives from each government, approves from

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

time to time the projects that will form part of the recreational complex and determines the procedures to be followed in the letting of all contracts.

Payments:

<i>Province</i>	Expenditures (\$000)		
	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	364	477	217

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

WINTER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

(Part of a comprehensive Winter Job Expansion Plan. For previous program see "Federal-Provincial Employment Program, 1971" under the Department of Finance.)

Administered By:

An interdepartmental committee chaired by the Department of Finance

Purpose:

To make loans available to the Provinces and Municipalities for the purposes of "Capital Development Projects". The intent was to stimulate new programs and encourage work in the winter months in order to reduce the winter seasonal peak in unemployment over a number of years.

Authority:

Appropriation Act No. 2, 1972
Department of Finance

Time Frame:

Programming now complete

Loans may be made up to March 31, 1976 to the Provinces and Municipalities for projects constructed during the period December 6, 1972 to May 31, 1975. Applications were considered by the federal government up to September 30, 1974. The construction of the projects lasted up to and including June 30, 1975. The term of the program was broken into five operational periods: December 6, 1972 to May 31, 1973; June 1, 1973 to November 30, 1973; December 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974; June 1, 1974 to November 30, 1974; and December 1, 1974 to May 31, 1975. More favourable forgiveness provisions were made during the three winter periods. Direct on-site labour costs were eligible for forgiveness up to and including May 31, 1975. Expenditures eligible for loans, however, can be incurred up to June 30, 1975.

Financing and Operation:

This program provided \$350 million which, subject to appropriate federal-provincial agreements, may be loaned to the Provinces, territories and Municipalities to enable them to undertake, between December 6, 1972 and June 30, 1975, capital projects additional to those previously planned for that period. To encourage a concentration of additional activity during this period there was an incentive providing for "forgiveness" of a

loan to an amount equal to 50 per cent of direct on-site labour costs incurred up to May 31, 1975; and to encourage construction during the winter a further incentive allowed for forgiveness of the remaining 50 per cent of direct on-site labour costs incurred during the three winter periods.

Qualifying projects were job-creating, useful capital works. Normally, such works were additional to what had previously been planned through to the end of May 31, 1975, although an accelerated or expanded project was eligible if it created additional employment. Priority was given to projects having the greatest impact on winter unemployment.

“Capital Development Project” is interpreted to mean any work or works that provide long-term benefits, e.g. buildings, roads and streets, parks and recreation facilities, water and sewer works not otherwise eligible for federal assistance, “road allowance” clearance in advance of construction, etc. In selecting municipal projects in urban centres, preference was given during the approval process to those projects which:

1. Were within established development plans; or
2. Provided development leverage by facilitating other planned projects; or
3. Had a demonstrated community interest not met in current federal programs.

Maintenance works such as brush and creek clearing and projects undertaken by or on behalf of provincial crown or municipal commercial enterprises, or the construction of buildings for sale or lease to private firms or individuals were not eligible.

The program is administered by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion under the policy direction of an interdepartmental committee including representatives of Finance, Treasury Board, Urban Affairs, Manpower and Immigration, Public Works and Privy Council Office. A Provincial Coordinator was appointed by each participating province and virtually all administrative matters were effected between these coordinators and the federal Program Administrator.

Application for approval of a project for a federal loan was made by the Provinces on their own behalf or on behalf of a Municipality. If a Province did not wish to coordinate municipal applications it could ask the federal government to deal directly with the Municipalities. Approved loan applications were forwarded to the provincial coordinator by the federal government immediately following the processing of an application. Claims for forgiveness of loans were audited by the Provincial Auditor and forwarded by the Provincial Coordinator.

Final loans are secured by provincial or municipal securities with maturities of up to 20 years. The Department of Finance establishes the interest rate to be applied to advances, progress payments, and consolidated loans, in accordance with the provisions of the governing legislation.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Payments:

Planned Allocation of Loanable Funds Under the Winter Capital Projects Fund

<i>Province</i>	<i>Allocation</i> <i>(\$million)</i>	<i>Dec. 6, 1972</i> <i>To March 31, 1974</i> <i>Allocation</i> <i>(\$million)</i>	<i>April 1, 1974</i> <i>To End of Program</i> <i>Allocation</i> <i>(\$million)</i>
Newfoundland	12.1	8.5	3.6
Prince Edward Island	3.0	2.1	0.9
Nova Scotia	14.0	9.8	4.2
New Brunswick	13.8	9.7	4.1
Quebec	113.9	79.7	34.2
Ontario	106.3	74.7	31.9
Manitoba	13.4	9.4	4.0
Saskatchewan	13.1	9.2	3.9
Alberta	22.2	15.5	6.7
British Columbia	37.3	26.1	11.2
Yukon	0.3	0.2	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.6	0.4	0.2
Total	350.0	245.0	105.0

Notwithstanding these allocations, where any Province notified the Minister in writing that it would not use all or any portion of the amounts allocated in the table above, the Minister of Finance could add the unused portion to the allocated amount available for any other Province or Provinces.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Administrative and Technical Services
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Ottawa K1A 0M4

Officer Responsible

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Administrative and Technical Services
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Ottawa K1A 0M4

Tel.: 996-0938

or

Mr. Bob Young
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa K1A 0G5

Tel.: 996-0374

VETERINARY CLINICS AGREEMENT**Administered By:**

The Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba

Purpose:

The purpose of this Agreement is twofold:

1. To stimulate the construction of veterinary clinics whose presence would aid local economic areas in Manitoba; and
2. To encourage the expansion of the livestock industry, and to increase income opportunities and improve standards of living.

Authority:

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act, amendment C-11, 1966-67. ARDA is now Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CA-4.

Time Frame:

Programming under this agreement complete as of March 31, 1975

Financing and Operation:

This Agreement relates solely to Manitoba. Similar provisions, however, are a part of the current ARDA Agreements signed with the other Provinces (described in a separate section).

The Federal Government's share of the construction costs of any one veterinary clinic is not to exceed \$15,000; a total of \$250,000 has been made available. Once the clinics are constructed, the Province is responsible for all maintenance and operating costs.

Each clinic which receives support is within a Veterinary Service District as delineated by the Province. The Province is reimbursed on the basis of progress claims setting out the allowable expenditures as they are actually incurred.

Payments:

<i>Province</i>	Expenditures (\$000)		
	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	78	59	40

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RESOURCES STUDY

Administered By:

A Federal-Provincial Committee.

Purpose:

This study had two purposes:

1. To complete a comprehensive analysis of all facets of New Brunswick forestry;
2. To aid the Government of New Brunswick in the formulation of plans and policies which would maximize the socio-economic benefits of New Brunswick's forest resources.

Authority:

Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CA-4.

Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-8/301.

Time Frame:

March 8, 1972 to March 31, 1974. (Now complete)

Financing and Operation:

This study had been designed in such a way as to provide an in-depth analysis of all facets of the forest and forest-related activities in New Brunswick. To achieve this goal, the study examined the following:

- (a) forest resources;
- (b) administration and management;
- (c) harvesting, marketing, manufacturing and transportation of forest products;
- (d) manpower requirements for the forest sector; and
- (e) the use of land for water conservation purposes; wildlife and recreation and environmental concerns.

As a study of this magnitude had many component elements, some of which fell under the unique jurisdiction of each of the two levels of government involved, overall coordination rested with a Joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee. A Study Director was appointed, with the concurrence of the Federal Minister, by the Premier of New Brunswick. The Director's major responsibility was to provide overall technical direction and assistance to the consultants, advisors, and permanent personnel of the two governments participating in this Study. The Study Director, in turn, was responsible to and was a member of a Steering Committee appointed by the Federal Provincial Management Committee for the detailed monitoring of this undertaking. Canada contributed 50% of the costs incurred to a limit of \$400,000.

Payments:

Payments to New Brunswick as agreed upon

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

GREATER MONCTON METROPOLITAN PLANNING STUDY

Administered By:

This study was administered by the Town Planning Commission of the Metropolitan area of Moncton in conjunction with a Consultant. For purposes of overall direction and supervision a federal-provincial steering committee was created. This committee was composed of a representative of the Commission, two representatives of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, one representative from each of the Departments of Municipal Affairs and of Economic Growth in New Brunswick, and a representative of the Canada-New Brunswick Growth Centre Committee.

Purpose:

The general objectives of this study were:

1. to determine the potential impact of existing government programs of economic development;
2. to prepare a long-term land use and physical development plan for the region;
3. to prepare a development plan for transportation and communications in the region;
4. to plan for the optimum expansion of public utilities; and
5. to study environmental conditions in the region, including accommodation, education, pollution and community facilities.

Authority:

Section 23 and Sections 5 and 7 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act

Time Frame:

Now complete (April 21, 1970 to February, 1974)

Financing and Operation:

The costs incurred by the Town Planning Commission and the Consultant were shared on the basis of a 50 per cent contribution by the Government of New Brunswick and a 50 per cent contribution by the Government of Canada. The Consultant, in accordance with his Agreement, was paid periodically by the Commission. Canada reimbursed the Province for 50 per cent of the amounts paid by the Province to the Commission after the submission of progress reports and statements of claims. This study was completed at a total cost to both governments of \$546,000.

Payments:

Payments to New Brunswick as agreed upon.

For Further Information:

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State is responsible for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: citizenship, elections, state ceremony and correspondence, and a wide variety of literary, historical and cultural activities. This has meant that, in addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation, the Company of Young Canadians, the National Arts Centre Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Library, the National Museums of Canada, the Public Archives, the Public Service Commission, and the Representation Commissioner. None of these other bodies have programs under which funds are made available to provincial or municipal governments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The responsibilities of the Department of the Secretary of State are as follows:

- to provide overall executive and policy direction and central support services;
- to encourage the acquisition and use of the two official languages in Canadian society thereby reinforcing the equality of status of the two official languages;
- to formulate and develop policies and programs for the achievement of national arts and cultural objectives and to promote effective inter-agency cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;
- to ensure the coordinated development, formulation, implementation and review of federal education policies and programs in support of national objectives;
- to provide translation and interpretation services in all languages in accordance with the needs of Parliament, the government and its agencies and, more especially, to contribute to the implementation of the official languages policy by making available the translation and interpretation services guaranteed by this policy;
- to promote and assist the development of effective Canadian Citizenship, and to co-ordinate the formulation and development of national strategies and policies affecting citizenship

These responsibilities are carried out under seven programs: the Arts and Culture Program, the Bilingualism Development Program, the Citizenship Development Program, the Education Support Program, the Administration Program, the Citizenship Registration Program, and the Translation Program. Under the first four of these programs the Department provides financial assistance directly to the Provinces, as noted below.

Under the Arts and Culture Program the Department provides assistance to the Provinces for special celebrations. Under the Bilingualism Development Program financial and technical assistance is provided to the Provinces in areas other than education, and financial assistance is provided for bilingualism in education at pre-university and university levels and for special “catch-up” projects. Under the Citizenship Development Program financial assistance is provided to the Provinces under the citizenship and language instruction agreements and under the language textbook agreements, as well as under the Young Voyageur Program. Under the Education Support Program the Department administers the post-secondary education adjustment payments.

SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE	Page
BILINGUALISM DEVELOPMENT – FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OTHER THAN EDUCATION	357
BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS	358
BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL	361
BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION – SPECIAL PROJECTS	364
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS	365
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS	367
CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS	370
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS	372
YOUNG VOYAGEUR PROGRAM	374

BILINGUALISM DEVELOPMENT – FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OTHER THAN EDUCATION

(Part of Bilingualism Development Programme)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Language Programmes Branch

Purpose:

To provide financial and technical assistance to provincial governments which wish to provide services to the public in both of the two official languages of Canada. The governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for financial support under this programme.

Authority:

Arrangements regarding financial and technical support for bilingual development in areas other than education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education).

Financing and Operation:

The federal government's programme of assistance for bilingualism development in areas other than education provides assistance to the Provinces in four ways:

1. The provision of second language training at federal language schools for provincial public servants, municipal employees and school board administrators;
2. Financial assistance for second language training programmes operated by provincial governments for their own employees;
3. Financial assistance for translation of provincial statutes, regulations and municipal by-laws, as well as special projects in translation;
4. The provision of courses designed to improve the services of translators employed by provincial governments.

1. *Second-language training for provincial and municipal public servants.*

Up to 250 provincial or territorial civil servants, municipal employees and school board administrators per year may, within the limits of available resources, attend second-language courses offered by the Federal Language Bureau. The federal government will assume the cost of tuition. The trainees and/or the sponsoring governments will be responsible for all other costs.

2. *Provincial Second-Language Training Programmes.*

The federal government is prepared to share the operating costs of second-language training programmes established by a provincial or territorial government for its public servants, municipal employees or school board administrators, up to a maximum of \$500 per trainee and \$100,000 per province, per year.

3. *Translation of Provincial and Municipal Legislation and Special Projects.*

The federal government is prepared to make a financial contribution toward the cost of translating and printing provincial statutes, regulations, municipal by-laws and other publications which explain and/or publicize provincial legislation; and toward special projects for the development or improvement of provincial translation services under the following conditions:

- (a) The federal share of the costs of translating and printing the aforementioned documents will not exceed 50% up to a maximum of \$100,000 per province, per year;
- (b) within the \$100,000 ceiling prescribed in (a) the federal share of approved special projects for translation services shall not exceed 50% of the total extra costs nor \$30,000 per year, per province.

SECRETARY OF STATE

4. *Upgrading Courses for Provincial Translators.*

The Federal translation Bureau is prepared to accept without charge up to 15 provincial translators in its training and development courses.

Payments:

A total of \$716,093 was paid to the Provinces for bilingualism development in these areas in 1974-75. A larger expenditure is expected to be made for this programme in 1975-76.

General:

Chief
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Language Programmes Branch
Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Hamilton
Chief
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
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Ottawa K1A 0M5
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BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Section, Language Programmes Branch

Purpose:

To assist the Provinces with the supplementary costs involved in ensuring that adequate educational facilities are available in the "official minority language" (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces) and in the teaching of the second official language.

Authority:

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the Provinces to help them with the costs of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces.

Time Frame:

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they have been renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974.

Financing and Operation:

The programme provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for “minority language” education (ie. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for “second language” instruction (ie. teaching of the other official language); and
3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each Province for *minority language education* is equivalent to 9 per cent of the average annual teaching cost of each student studying full-time in the minority language in the province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define “full-time” minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level. If students receive less than these percentages of minority language instruction a proportionate reduction is made in the amount of assistance made available by the federal government to the Province.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each Province for *second language instruction* is equivalent to 5 per cent of the average annual teaching costs for second language students in the province. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the Provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average instruction costs for the province’s minority language students. This is for *administrative costs* relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

The Provinces submit audited claims to Statistics Canada, who in liaison with the provinces prepare the amounts to be paid under this programme to the provinces. Federal payments are made quarterly to each of the provincial governments after the Language Programmes Branch has reviewed and accepted these claims.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels: 1974-75
Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newfoundland	10,542	230,220	11,686	252,448
Prince Edward Island	43,245	54,465	17,466	115,176
Nova Scotia	381,353	458,441	130,325	970,119
New Brunswick	3,305,311	228,355	676,594	4,210,260
Quebec	25,217,298	7,560,566	9,238,765	42,016,629
Ontario	10,372,096	3,879,384	2,458,582	16,710,062
Manitoba	553,002	449,972	297,792	1,300,766
Saskatchewan	77,615	432,106	119,753	629,474
Alberta	216,115	625,501	194,931	1,036,547
British Columbia	19,428	738,683	69,590	827,701
Total	\$40,196,005	\$14,657,693	\$13,215,484	\$68,069,182
Expected Total for 1975-1976				\$71,694,000

It is expected that a total of \$71,694,000. will be paid to the Provinces in support of bilingualism in education at elementary and secondary levels in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Federal-Provincial Relations Section
Language Programmes Branch
Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible

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Department of the Secretary of State
66 Slater Street
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 995-6209

BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Section, Language Programmes Branch

Purpose:

To assist the Provinces with the supplementary costs involved in ensuring that adequate educational facilities are available in the “official minority language” (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces) and in the teaching of the second official language.

Authority:

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the Provinces to help them with the cost of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government’s response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces.

Time Frame:

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they have been renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government’s programme of assistance for bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The programme provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for “minority language” (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to enable full-time post-secondary students to spend a year studying in the other official language;
4. Travel grants for minority-language students;
5. Language training centres
6. French language teacher-training institutions in Western Canada

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available each year to a Province for *minority language education* is made in two payments. The first payment is equivalent to 10 per cent of the provincial operating grants made that year to “eligible” minority language educational institutions in the province. The second payment is for capital expenditures and amounts to 8.5 per cent of the first payment. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution’s charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The following list shows the “eligible” minority language institutions in the various provinces as of March 31, 1975.

Nova Scotia:	Sainte-Anne
Ontario:	Laurentian Sudbury Hearst Ottawa Glendon
New Brunswick:	Moncton Saint-Joseph Saint-Louis Maillet Bathurst Jésus-Marie
Manitoba:	Saint-Boniface
Quebec:	Concordia Bishop's McGill
Saskatchewan:	Bilingual Studies Center of the University of Saskatchewan (Regina)
Alberta:	Saint-Jean

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for *French language teacher training facilities* in the West and in the East. A Committee chaired by Dr. Raynauld was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended, in the case of the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both College St-Jean in Edmonton and College St-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the government of Manitoba under which the federal government will contribute up to \$1,000,000 for capital costs and some \$300,000 for operating expenses over a four year period ending March 31st, 1976, for an “Institut Pédagogique” to be located at Collège Saint-Boniface. These amounts represent approximately 75 per cent of the capital costs involved and 25 per cent of the operating costs. College Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above).

Payments have been made to date to Alberta for Collège Saint-Jean in Edmonton only with respect to its status as an eligible minority language institution. In this case the Raynauld Committee did not recommend extensive capital expenditures. Similar facilities for the East are presently under study.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of *language training centres*. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in Universities their use is not to be limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of \$100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the programme until 1976-77.

The federal government provides *fellowships for second language study* (758 in 1974-75) worth up to \$2,000.00 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language. The fellowships enable students to study for one year in the milieu of that language. The fellowships are allocated to the Provinces on a basis which reflects their population. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language teachers are provided by the federal government with a value of up to \$600 each. These bursaries are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers. The bursaries are allocated to each Province on a basis which reflects their population. The bursaries are distributed by the Provinces.

Travel bursaries are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within their own province. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. Payments to Provinces are made on the basis of need. The travel bursaries are distributed by the Provinces.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at the Post-secondary Level

1974-75 Expenditures						
<i>Province</i>	<i>Minority Language Institutions</i>	<i>Travel Bursaries</i>	<i>Teacher Bursaries</i>	<i>Fellowships</i>	<i>Language Centres</i>	
Newfoundland	—	—	31,343	41,000	113,000	185,343
Prince Edward Island	—	2,188	7,255	40,000	190,671	240,114
Nova Scotia	83,003	5,918	65,299	47,700	100,000	301,920
New Brunswick	1,349,063	11,156	47,354	46,250	—	1,453,823
Quebec	6,797,108	—	458,161	336,000	191,236	7,782,505
Ontario	2,191,671	2,694	592,662	254,924	200,000	3,241,951
Manitoba	77,168	3,512	18,586	5,000	100,000	204,266
Saskatchewan	16,424	1,874	27,300	53,043	98,771	197,412
Alberta	23,844	1,336	68,971	99,332	—	193,483
British Columbia	—	146	124,417	95,200	99,226	318,989
	<u>\$10,538,281</u>	<u>\$28,824</u>	<u>\$1,441,348</u>	<u>\$1,018,449</u>	<u>\$1,092,904</u>	<u>\$14,119,806</u>

It is estimated that the following amounts will be paid to the Provinces in support of bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level in 1975-76: \$9,000,000 for minority language education; \$250,000 for French language teacher training institutions; \$1,000,000 for language training centres; \$1,270,000 for fellowships for second language study; \$2,000,000 for bursaries for second language and minority language teachers; and \$1,000,000 for travel bursaries. In total, it is estimated that \$14,520,000 will be paid to the Provinces for this program in 1975-76.

SECRETARY OF STATE

For Further Information:

General:

Chief

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Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible

Mr. Alain Landry

Chief

Federal-Provincial Relations Section
Language Programmes Branch
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BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION – SPECIAL PROJECTS

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Language Programmes Branch

Purpose:

When the arrangements concerning federal assistance for bilingualism in education were established, the various provinces had different pre-existing levels of bilingualism in education. As a result, it was agreed at that time that a programme of federal assistance for special projects would be established. This programme enables each provincial government to identify areas of bilingualism in education in the province that are in need of special assistance and to propose projects to the federal government aimed at meeting these needs. The Yukon and Northwest Territories and associations of independent schools in Manitoba and British Columbia are also eligible for assistance under this programme.

Authority:

Arrangements regarding federal support for bilingualism in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces and are subject to criteria approved by Treasury Board.

Time Frame:

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were for a four-year period commencing April 1, 1971 and were renewed for an additional five years from April 1, 1974.

Financing and Operation:

Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programmes; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the Province concerned and will take account of funds available under other programmes from which the project could benefit. The federal contribution will be made for a limited time only and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions may be made, to the extent that funds are available, within the total amount budgeted

each year for the federal programme of assistance for bilingualism in education generally. Fiscal year 1972-73 was the first year in which such funds were available.

Payments:

A total of \$5,772,530 was paid to the Provinces for special projects in 1974-75. Larger expenditures for special projects are expected to be made in 1975-76.

For Further Information:

General:

Officer Responsible

Chief

Mr. D.J. Hamilton

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Chief

Language Programmes Branch

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Department of the Secretary of State

Language Programmes Branch

Ottawa K1A 0M5

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66 Slater Street

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Tel: 995-6209

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

(Part of the Arts and Culture Program)

Administered By:

Special Events Section, Operations Branch

Purpose:

Assistance is provided to support provincial centennial celebrations and other special celebrations.

Authority:

Part of the general departmental mandate. All contributions to other governments are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Time Frame:

The federal government assisted Manitoba's 1970 centennial celebrations, British Columbia's 1971 centennial celebrations, and Prince Edward Island's 1973 centennial celebrations by making direct payments to the provincial governments.

Similar assistance will probably be provided in 1974 for Newfoundland's twenty-fifth anniversary of joining confederation.

Assistance will also be provided to the City of Kingston for its tercentennial celebrations in 1973.

Financing and Operation:

In order to receive assistance the Provinces submit proposals for capital expenditures and special projects. These proposals are then considered by the federal government. In the case of the three centennial celebrations each Province received a grant of \$1 million and an additional payment of approximately \$2.00 per head of the provincial population. This amounted to \$5 million for Manitoba, \$10 million for British Columbia, and \$1.5 million for Prince Edward Island.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Assistance for the celebration of Newfoundland's twenty-fifth anniversary of joining confederation is still under discussion.

The Cabinet has approved an expenditure of \$50,000 for the tercentennial celebrations of the City of Kingston.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for Special Celebrations

<i>Province or Municipality</i>	<i>Year Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Amount of Assistance (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	1969-70	5,000
British Columbia	1970-71	10,000
Prince Edward Island	1972-73	1,500
Newfoundland	(being discussed)	
The City of Kingston	1973-74	50
Total		<hr/> 16,550 <hr/>

The next centennials will be those of Saskatchewan and Alberta in the Year 2005.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible

Mr. Graham Glockling

Chief

Special Events and Festival Canada Bureau

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POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS

See also "Federal Revenue Reduction for Post-Secondary Education" under the Department of Finance

Administered By:

Programs Division, Education Support Branch

Purpose:

The payments, together with the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments, assist provincial governments in meeting the costs of post-secondary education. These payments replaced an earlier program through which grants per capita of provincial population were made available to universities in the respective provinces.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part VI

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments Regulations, 1972

Time Frame:

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, provided for payments to provinces for post-secondary education during the five-year period from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1972. These payments were extended for a two-year period, until March 31, 1974, by Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972. In 1973 the provisions of Part VI of the Act were extended for a further three-year period, i.e. until March 31, 1977.

Financing and Operation:

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act of 1967 made provision for a province to receive for 1967-68 a federal contribution equal to the greater of \$15 per capita of provincial population, or an amount equal to 50 per cent of the eligible operating expenditures for post-secondary education in the province. For subsequent years, the provinces to which the 50 per cent formula applied remained entitled to transfers on that basis, while the provinces initially on per capita basis (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick) were to receive a yearly increase in the transfer in line with the increase in eligible post-secondary education operating expenditures in all provinces combined until such year as the other formula would produce a higher entitlement.

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, retained the two basic formulae for calculating these payments, but set a yearly maximum of 15 per cent on the rate of increase in the total federal contribution.

The federal contribution to provinces for post-secondary education has two components: a federal revenue reduction relating to post-secondary education, with associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments; and post-secondary education adjustment payments designed to bring the total transfer to each province to the level of its entitlement under Part VI of the Act. While the post-secondary education adjustment payments are calculated and remitted to the provinces by the Secretary of State, provisions concerning the federal revenue reduction and associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments are administered by the Department of Finance.

The post-secondary education adjustment payments depend on the operating expenditures incurred for post-secondary education by or in respect of each of the educational institutions in the province. Schedule A of the Regulations specifies and defines the classes of operating expenditures eligible for federal contribution under the program. These include academic expenditures, library expenditures, administrative expenditures, plant expenditures, and miscellaneous expenditures.

As provided in section 25 of the Act, the following expenditures are not eligible for federal contribution:

- (a) any amount expended in respect of student financial aid;
- (b) any amount expended as or on account of the capital cost of land, buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment, except as otherwise provided by the regulations;
- (c) any amount expended as or on account of interest;

SECRETARY OF STATE

- (d) any amount expended in payment of a capital debt;
- (e) any provision for depreciation on buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment;
- (f) any amount expended in respect of a prescribed ancillary enterprise undertaken or operated by an educational institution; or
- (g) such portion of any account expended as or on account of rent on land, buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment as may be prescribed.

Furthermore, the following revenues must be deducted from the gross expenditures before determination of the federal contribution:

- (a) Total of amounts received from any source by educational institutions for assisted, sponsored or contract research.
- (b) Total of other amounts received by educational institutions in respect of post-secondary education operating expenditures from Her Majesty in right of Canada or any agent thereof or from the Canada Council.
- (c) Total of amounts paid to the province in respect of post-secondary education operating expenditures by Her Majesty in right of Canada or any agent thereof that do not appear in institutional accounts as received from federal sources.

In determining the amounts of the post-secondary education adjustment payments, the Secretary of State has recourse to final provincial returns of operating expenditures. Submitted on a fiscal year basis, these returns are signed by the Deputy Minister of Education of the province or other designated provincial officer, and certified by the provincial auditor. All returns are examined by federal auditors, who make reports to the Secretary of State. When the Secretary of State has determined the amount payable to a province under the Act for a fiscal year, he furnishes to the province a statement. Should a question arise that cannot be resolved by discussion with the province, the Governor in Council is the ultimate authority.

Apart from final returns, the provinces submit to the Secretary of State interim returns containing estimates of operating expenditures for the next fiscal year. Based on these returns, the Secretary of State authorizes payment of monthly advances throughout the fiscal year covered by the interim return.

There are no formal provisions for federal-provincial consultation and review of this program, but occasional meetings at the ministerial or official level provide an opportunity for consultation. Formal authority to make substantive changes rests with the Parliament of Canada.

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Estimates</i>		<i>1975-76 Estimates</i>	
	<i>Total federal contribution*</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Adjustment payments</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Total federal contribution*</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Adjustment payments</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	21,165	5,012	25,339	5,520
Prince Edward Island	4,612	1,135	5,521	1,155
Nova Scotia	43,500	19,421	50,000	20,479
New Brunswick	26,246	6,610	31,424	6,695
Quebec	397,500	216,609	441,275	219,228
Ontario	438,924	142,685	530,486	170,045
Manitoba	45,768	15,925	55,842	19,375
Saskatchewan	40,029	13,231	46,057	10,681
Alberta	103,323	52,515	118,828	39,464
British Columbia	96,000	16,023	105,842	1,332
Total	1,217,067	489,166	1,410,614	493,974

* As estimated on the basis of interim returns submitted by the provinces before the commencement of the fiscal year in question. Total federal contribution includes the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated revenue equalization and guarantee payments administered by the Department of Finance; and the post-secondary education adjustment payments administered by the Secretary of State. Both series of data are subject to revision on receipt of final provincial returns and final determination of the value of the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated payments.

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CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Citizenship Program)

Administered By:

Multiculturalism Directorate, Citizenship Sector

Purpose:

To assist the Provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants

Authority:

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the Provinces

Time Frame:

Continuing program since 1953. The agreements may be terminated by either party giving written notice to the other not later than September 30th in any year, this notice to take effect on March 31st of the following year.

Financing and Operation:

In the main, the citizenship and official language instruction classes supported by this program are mostly organized and conducted by local school authorities as part of the regular night school program. The teachers are, for the most part, drawn from those who are regularly employed in the primary or secondary school systems; the remainder include former teachers who accept the opportunity to teach on a part-time basis. While the general course of instruction may be outlined by the provincial education authorities, local night school principals and teachers often have considerable latitude in determining such questions as texts, methods to be used in conducting the courses, and the relative weights of the citizenship and official language portions of the courses.

Financial support for the classes normally takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. The amount of the grant differs from province to province, although it is often directly related to the general provincial grant structure in support of night school classes. This is based upon a fixed rate of so much per hour of instruction. Ontario, however, uses a percentage formula and undertakes to pay 90 per cent of teachers' salaries, with the remaining 10 per cent (plus administrative costs) left to the local school boards.

Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government has agreed to reimburse the Provinces one half of the amount of their expenditures for citizenship and official language instruction of adult immigrants. The federal government reimburses the Provinces on a yearly, quarterly or monthly basis as elected by each Province. The provincial governments submit to the Government of Canada, in accordance with the method of reimbursement requested, an audited statement of expenditures by not later than March 31st of each year.

Payments:**Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction**

<i>PROVINCE</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (dollars)</i>	<i>YEAR ENDED MARCH 31</i> <i>1975 1974</i> <i>(in thousand of dollars)</i>		<i>FROM INCEPTION (including 1975)</i>
Newfoundland				
Prince Edward Island				
Nova Scotia	3,473		7	24
New Brunswick	755			2
Quebec	208,061	182	115	718
Ontario	500,305	507	730	4,227
Manitoba	3,132		15	58
Saskatchewan		10	5	30
Alberta	9,502	10	52	81
British Columbia	24,746	388	10	536
Total provinces	749,974	1,097	934	5,676
Northwest Territories				
Yukon Territory				
Total	749,974	1,097	934	5,676

For Further Information:

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SECRETARY OF STATE

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Citizenship Program)

Administered By:

Multiculturalism Directorate, Citizenship Sector

Purpose:

To assist the Provinces in the provision of textbooks for citizenship and official language instruction of adult immigrants

Authority:

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the Provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec has recently entered into an agreement similar to the ones with the other participating Provinces.

Time Frame:

Continuing program since 1963. The agreements may be terminated by either party giving written notice to the other not later than September 30th of any year, this notice to take effect on March 31st of the following year.

Financing and Operation:

When the Secretary of State first started the Citizenship and Language Instruction Program the provision of language textbooks by the Citizenship Branch presented few problems. The situation, however, gradually changed as more and more publishers became interested in language instruction for adults and there came on the market an impressive array of new textbooks. The teachers were also becoming more experienced in the techniques of teaching second languages to adults and were anxious to try out new methods and programs. In these circumstances the position of the Citizenship Branch as an agency of the federal government, became increasingly difficult. There was no intention or desire to enter the textbook publishing business, nor was it feasible for the Branch to assess the merits of the textbooks and stock only a select few.

In 1962 the Branch approached the Provinces with a proposal that the provincial education authorities undertake to select, purchase and distribute their own language textbooks for use in adult immigration instruction. It was also proposed that the Provinces would claim reimbursement from the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks. This agreement does not include payments for audio-visual aids. Under the agreements each Province receives reimbursement from the federal government on an annually revised average of its expenditures for the textbooks for the five years preceding the year in question. All of the Provinces have entered into agreements to this effect with the exception of the Province of British Columbia.

The Citizenship Branch also provided the citizenship and language instruction classes, free of charge, with "Citizenship Series" booklets, such as "Our Land", "Our History", "Our System of Government", which are used as supplementary texts in Citizenship instruction. New publications are being prepared to replace the existing "Citizenship Series".

Payments:**Payments to Provinces Under The Language Textbook Agreements**

<i>PROVINCE</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (dollars)</i>	<i>YEAR ENDED MARCH 31</i>		<i>From Inception (including 1975)</i>
		<i>1975 (in thousands of dollars)</i>	<i>1974</i>	
Newfoundland				
Prince Edward Island				
Nova Scotia	583			4
New Brunswick				
Quebec	66,382	58	11	142
Ontario	71,048	77	73	554
Manitoba	2,723		4	18
Saskatchewan		2	4	20
Alberta	5,603		7	39
British Columbia				36
Total provinces	146,339	137	99	813
Northwest Territories				
Yukon Territories				
Total	146,339	137	99	813

For Further Information:**General:**

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YOUNG VOYAGEUR PROGRAM

(Part of the Citizenship Program)

Administered By:

Social Communication Division of the Citizenship Sector

Purpose:

To promote national unity by providing an opportunity for young Canadians to meet, and stay with families of, Canadians living and working in other regions of Canada; and to introduce them to the geography of Canada and to the industrial, political, educational, cultural, and artistic achievements of a province other than their own

Authority:

Part of general departmental mandate

The program is regulated by a federal-provincial agreement between the federal government and all the provinces.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The program is reviewed and renewed each year by agreement at an annual federal-provincial conference held in October.

Financing and Operation:

The Young Voyageur Program is a travel and exchange project for Canadian secondary school children. The program is operated jointly by the federal government, the ten provincial governments, the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and the host communities involved.

The responsibilities for the program are shared as follows. The federal government:

1. manages and co-ordinates the program at the national level;
2. organizes the nation-wide moves and plans itineraries for all groups;
3. plans the stay in the national capital area for groups passing through Ottawa;
4. assumes transportation costs from each group's point of departure to destination and return;
5. pays the Province or Territory a per group allowance to help pay incidental travel expenses and a hosting grant towards the cost of receiving visiting students and group leaders; and
6. provides each Young Voyageur with informative literature and a travel bag.

The government of the Province or Territory:

1. selects the students and group leaders;
2. divides Young Voyageurs into groups of 20 (ten boys and ten girls), each group to be accompanied by two group leaders;
3. provides a pre-orientation program before the participants leave their home province;
4. co-ordinates a seven-day program for the visitors;
5. provides insurance for the participants for the duration of their trip;
6. assembles groups at points of departure;
7. agrees to host the same number of groups as it sends out;
8. arranges home-billeting of participants in the town or city visited; and
9. provides financial and human resources to supplement the federal contribution.

In addition to playing a key role in planning and organizing, the host community:

1. provides accommodation for group leaders;
2. billets students in private homes for a week;
3. plans educational tours and social activities for the visitors and their young hosts;

4. sets up a local committee or sponsor to assist; and
5. meets with provincial coordinators or selected local committees to suggest activities and plan programs.

The number of students travelling under the program and suggestions for improving the program are discussed each year at the annual federal-provincial conference. The federal payments to the Provinces and Territories are related to the number of students travelling under the program.

Payments:

Payments to the Provinces for the Young Voyageur Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditure (dollars)</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates (dollars)</i>
Newfoundland	7,800	11,550
Prince Edward Island	3,125	3,000
Nova Scotia	10,500	11,575
New Brunswick	6,975	8,325
Quebec	40,625	27,775
Ontario	28,125	26,000
Manitoba	13,200	16,500
Saskatchewan	13,850	15,275
Alberta	13,750	18,050
British Columbia	20,000	18,425
Northwest Territories	1,450	1,650
Yukon Territory	1,350	1,450
	<u>160,750</u>	<u>159,575</u>

It is expected that roughly the same total amount will be paid to the Provinces in 1976-77.

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SECRETARY OF STATE

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SOLICITOR GENERAL

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Board and Service, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat assists with the administrative responsibilities of the Ministry. The responsibilities of the Secretariat are to develop general plans and policies in co-operation with the operating arms of the Ministry, and to explore more effective and efficient means of administering the operational responsibilities of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of manpower and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The R.C.M.P. enforce laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada in all provinces and territories. In addition, eight Provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) have contract agreements with the R.C.M.P. for law enforcement under the direction of the respective provincial Attorneys-General. The R.C.M.P. also make national police services available to all police forces in Canada.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has been actively engaged in developing an integrated federal corrections agency. To this end, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service (now separated from the National Parole Board) are working toward integrating resources and services. Thus, the Penitentiary Service and Parole Service will strive to be more effective in their traditional role of administration of sentences and of returning offenders to the community better equipped to cope with the realities and stresses of normal living. Areas of federal-provincial co-operation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain Federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in Federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community. The National Parole Board provides this service for eight provinces, excluding Ontario and British Columbia, where provincial parole boards maintain this responsibility.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

SOLICITOR GENERAL	Page
CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES	381
COMMUNICATION DIVISION	383
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES	384
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICES	
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	386
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD	
AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE SUPERVISION SERVICES	388
POLICE SERVICES	
CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE	390
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (CPIC)	391
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT	392

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Secretariat)

Administered By:

A.D.M., Communications and Consultation

Purpose:

Traditionally, the purpose has been to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach to the development of systems and programs in the field of crime prevention, law enforcement, corrections and after-care. As the result of evolving expectations and developments, the Consultation Centre has placed increasing emphasis on facilitating federal-provincial and inter-departmental consultation on key issues and problem areas of wide-spread concern.

Authority:

Department of the Solicitor General Act. Specific projects are agreed upon by an exchange of letters between the Deputy Solicitor General and the provincial Deputy Minister concerned.

Time Frame:

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in the exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever, and for the length of time, it is required to marshal the resources to deal with major issues.

Financing and Operation:

The activities of the Consultation Centre are carried out with the knowledge of and, whenever possible, in conjunction with Ministry agencies and other levels of government. These activities are, in the main, generated by requests from Ministry agencies, provincial and municipal governments, universities and private agencies. They include: holding conferences and work-shops and supporting "consultative studies" and "demonstrative projects". The last two of these activities are of particular importance in a federal-provincial context.

In recent years, the Consultation Centre has been requested to co-ordinate consultation on a variety of issues, involving federal-provincial, inter-departmental and often private sector dialogue. These issues have included the intended follow-up to the proposed legislation to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act; the role and relationships between government and the private sector in developing and providing correctional and criminal justice services; diversion from the criminal justice system; the ex-offender as a correctional manpower resource; and native peoples and the criminal justice system, among many others. The various formats for such consultations include workshops, conferences, task-forces and inter-governmental-private sector study groups. The Consultation Centre also provides transcripts of discussions and the follow-up policy papers. The Consultation Centre provides professional services to ensure optimum outcome from these efforts and shares with the provinces the cost inherent in such endeavours. These services are also utilized by the annual conferences of Ministers of Corrections, quarterly meetings of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers of Corrections, and the five joint federal-provincial regional committees of senior correctional planners.

The Consultation Centre has also continued to play its more traditional role in assisting to assess and fund innovative demonstration projects during the project's clearly defined "start-up" phase. These projects, which are usually sponsored by provincial, municipal or private sources, are of varying scale, duration and area of interest. Where projects infringe upon federal and provincial jurisdiction, the respective funding authorities insist that approved projects demonstrate innovativeness, potential for impact on the criminal justice system, practicability and rigid evaluative measures, and cost-shared funding.

Some of the projects currently being funded include a province-wide information/communication project in Nova Scotia (with potential for wide-ranging effects throughout the province's criminal justice system); diversion projects at the police level in London, Ontario, and at the court level in Calgary, Alberta; and a Native community-corrections worker project in Saskatchewan. In all cases, it is assumed that if a project proves to be successful it will be maintained, after the demonstration period, by continued provincial, municipal or private resource funding.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

In order to cope with this traditional and new role that the Consultation Centre has assumed in the federal-provincial relations field, the Centre has placed a regional consultant in each of the five regions of Canada.

Payments:

The payments to the provinces for the above-mentioned demonstration projects are to be made as follows (approximate figures in some cases):

<i>Province</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Nova Scotia	\$306,300.00 (4 years)
Ontario	\$140,000.00 (2 years)
Alberta	\$ 95,000.00 (3 years)
Saskatchewan	\$368,179.00 (3 years)

For Further Information:

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COMMUNICATION DIVISION

(Part of the Secretariat)

Administered By:

A.D.M., Communications and Consultation

The Division co-ordinates the information programs of the Ministry Secretariat and the three agencies responsible to the Solicitor General, and publishes the monthly newsletter, *Liaison*, which is distributed throughout the criminal justice system. The unit issues several news releases, maintains a daily press monitoring service for all components of the Ministry, and provides a monthly compendium of press reports and comment for distribution to the regional offices of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service.

Publications produced by the unit included the annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the report of the Task Force on the release of inmates, the report of the Task Force on community-based residential centres. The Criminal in Canadian Society, the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Penitentiary Security in the Quebec Region, Facts about the Correctional Investigator, and Native Peoples and Justice.

The Division has developed a sophisticated computerized mailing list for the speedy dissemination of information to persons and groups, in Canada and abroad, interested in criminal justice. It also advises the Ministry on communication approaches and public information programs.

For Further Information:

The Director
Communication Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Telephone: (613) 996-1061

SOLICITOR GENERAL

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Secretariat)

Administered By:

Research Division, Research and Systems Development Branch of the Ministry Secretariat

Purpose:

To promote, support, coordinate and execute research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy development and operations.

Authority:

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated for terms to meet the circumstances of each case.

Financing and Operation:

The Ministry's Research Division, which is now in its second year of expanded operation provides a service function to Ministry agencies, and also works in liaison with other federal, provincial and municipal departments, as well as with the private sector. While the Research Division conducts some in-house research, most of its resources are directed to funding research outside the Ministry. For the fiscal year 1975/76 about \$1,000,000 have been allocated for this purpose. This budget is exclusively for research contract programs; that is, contracts are awarded for projects which meet specified objectives and the funds may only be used for this purpose. For the most part, contracts are negotiated with universities and other research bodies and negotiations determine the stages and directions of the project; payments are made according to the agreed contract.

Each year the Research Division publishes a *Research Guide*, which sets forth the current priorities and plans of the Ministry in the area of human science research related to crime and the criminal justice system. While the Research Guide over the past two years has primarily reflected the research priorities identified by the Ministry, it expects that increasing attention will be given to concerns identified by other elements of the Canadian criminal justice system, particularly provincial government departments.

Decisions with respect to individual projects are made by a committee composed of representatives from each of the three Ministry agencies and representatives of the Ministry Secretariat Branches including Policy Planning and Consultation Centre. The primary role of this committee is to evaluate all research proposals against established criteria, particularly that of relevancy, as outlined in the annual Guide.

Where the Ministry priorities overlap with those of other funding agencies, the Ministry encourages cooperative funding of projects. A number of research projects have recently been initiated involving cooperation with other federal and provincial government departments.

Three projects are now being funded on a cooperative federal-provincial basis. These are:

1. Project on the Evaluation of Boscoville (an institution for youthful offenders)
This is a five-year project (1973-1978) which is being undertaken by the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal.
This project is being co-funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Province of Quebec, the Donner Foundation, the federal Ministry of Health and Welfare and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.
2. Studies in the Contract Security Industry
Studies in this area were begun in 1973 when the Research Division contracted with the Centre of Criminology of the University of Toronto for a number of summer student projects. These studies were followed up by a workshop on private policing and security funded by the Ontario Solicitor General and the National Law Reform Commission. This prompted the Ontario Solicitor General to fund two

further studies in the amount of \$30,000 to be undertaken by the Centre of Criminology of the University of Toronto.

Complementing these studies is a project on the contract security industry which is being funded by the federal Solicitor General's Department. This study is being undertaken by the Centre of Criminology of the University of Toronto, and is divided into four pilot projects.

3. Manitoba Justice Information System Project

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is funding the salary costs of a project director for a one year period to develop the Manitoba Justice Information System.

Another aspect of the Research Division's activities involves the convening of workshops to encourage federal-provincial cooperation in matters of research. One such workshop was held in May, 1975, and was related directly to human science research in the area of crime and the criminal justice system. Another such workshop was the Crime Prevention workshop, held in Toronto, which brought together members of the research community as well as non-researchers from all levels of government and the private sector.

Payments:

University of Montreal, Quebec	\$ 6,042.00 — 1974/75 9,000.00 — 1975/76
University of Toronto, Ontario	\$35,000.00 — 1975/76
Department of Health and Social Rehabilitation, Manitoba	\$20,000.00 — 1975/76

For Further Information:

General:

Research Division
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Officer Responsible:

Dr. I. Waller
Director General
Research Division
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Tel.: 995-9638

or

Mr. S. A. Shuster
Director, Planning & Liaison
Research Division
(same address as above)

Tel.: 992-5383

SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Canadian Penitentiary Service)

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:

Canadian Penitentiary Service

Purpose:

To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs

Authority:

Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Appropriations Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and become effective on the following dates:

<i>Nova Scotia:</i>	August 14, 1974
<i>New Brunswick:</i>	March 15, 1975
<i>Manitoba:</i>	December 31, 1973
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>	November 21, 1973
<i>Alberta:</i>	December 31, 1973
<i>British Columbia:</i>	February 28, 1974
<i>Yukon Territory:</i>	December 31, 1973
<i>Quebec:</i>	February 15, 1974
<i>Northwest Territory:</i>	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
<i>Newfoundland:</i>	Section 13(6), Penitentiaries Act has been the authority under which federal inmates have been accommodated in the provincial institution.

Agreements have not been signed between the Federal Government and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Financing and Operation:

The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

Payments:

Payments to Provinces for the Maintenance of Inmates

(available figures)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures</i>
Newfoundland	\$120,000
Northwest Territory	46,000

For Further Information:

General:

Chief, Special Programs
Canadian Penitentiary Service
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Peter D. Fisher
Chief, Special Programs
Canadian Penitentiary Service
2nd Floor, Export Development Building
110 O'Connor Avenue
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel.: 992-3234

SOLICITOR GENERAL
(National Parole Board)

AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE SUPERVISION SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Coordinator of Community Resources

Purpose:
To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to the National Parole Board

Authority:
Parole Act

National Parole Board Rules

Parole Regulations

The National Parole Board has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st. expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Parole Act the National Parole Board has, with two exceptions, exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant, or revoke parole in the case of any person who is under a sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to an act of the Parliament of Canada. The exceptions are in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario where the courts may impose, in addition to a fixed term of imprisonment, an indefinite term. The provincial parole board in those provinces may parole an inmate during the period he is serving his indefinite sentence. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over the definite part of such sentences. The National Parole Board is also responsible for the supervision of persons that it has released on parole.

In carrying out these responsibilities the National Parole Board cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The agencies may be asked to carry out certain "community assessments" for the Board; and
2. The agencies may be asked to provide "parole supervision services" for certain persons released on parole by the Board.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The National Parole Board usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial after-care agencies to carry them out. In such cases compensation of \$55 is provided by the National Parole Board for each community assessment carried out by a provincial agency.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The National Parole Board usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial agencies to provide them. In such cases the Board provides compensation to the provincial agencies of \$41 for each person for whom parole supervision services are provided and for each month of supervision.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the Provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

Payments:

Payments To The Provinces For Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures</i>
Newfoundland	18,970	21,587
New Brunswick	4,624	33,956
Manitoba	42,303	38,744
Saskatchewan	10,373	12,343
Alberta	57,569	62,213
British Columbia	24,704	42,835
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	158,543	211,678

For Further Information:

General:

Community Resources
Director
National Parole Board
Ottawa K1A 0R1

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. Zeitoun
Community Resources Director
National Parole Board
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa K1A 0R1

Tel: 996-2417

SOLICITOR GENERAL

(Police Services)

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE

Operates a police training program, providing the opportunity for advanced training in organization and administration, personnel management and specialized investigational techniques to personnel of all Canadian police forces. Some foreign police agencies are also accommodated.

An Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Provinces, and the police profession provide guidance for the program.

Funds for the Canadian Police College are obtained through the Main Estimates of the R.C.M.P. Canadian Police College courses are offered as a free service.

Identification Services

Provide a central repository of criminal identification information which is contributed to and accessed by all accredited Canadian police forces. The services offered include criminal records, photographs, fingerprints, co-ordination and publication of criminal identification information, national firearms registry, fraudulent cheque file and monthly publication of the RCMP Gazette.

Funds for the Identification Services are obtained through the Main Estimates of the RCMP. There is no charge, nor are costs recovered from the Provinces, Municipalities or police forces for Identification Services.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (CPIC)

Provides a computer based central repository for information on stolen vehicles, license plates and parts; vehicles used in the commission of a crime, abandoned or operated by a wanted person; wanted and missing persons, parolees and charged persons (indictable offences); and stolen articles, securities and firearms that are identifiable by serial number. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast to coast.

The costs of the CPIC system are borne almost entirely by the Federal Government. The shared costs between the Provinces, Municipalities and the Federal Government include the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the Federal Government and a Province or Municipality, the percentage paid for CPIC services is the same rate that is paid for policing services. Where a policing contract does not exist between a Province and the Federal Government, the costs are shared on a 50-50 basis. Ontario is the only Province in this latter category that has entered into such an agreement.

The following provinces, as well as municipalities within their borders which have contracted for RCMP services, paid, as shown hereunder, through the medium of cost sharing arrangements in the Provincial and Municipal Policing Agreements, terminal and line costs switcher to terminal.

PAYMENTS BY PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR CPIC SERVICES

<i>PROVINCE:</i>	<i>1972/73</i>	<i>1973/74</i>	<i>1974/75</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
New Brunswick	\$ 34,823	\$210,630	\$421,220
Manitoba	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—
<i>OTHER</i>			
<i>PROVINCES:</i>			
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	\$ 67,084	\$170,762	\$285,483
TOTAL	<u>\$101,907</u>	<u>\$381,392</u>	<u>\$706,703</u>

The CPIC system commenced operation on July 1, 1972.

SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Police Services)

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide provincial and municipal law enforcement services to Provinces and Municipalities that have entered into contract agreements with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the R.C.M.P.

Authority:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before contract agreements can be entered into with Provinces or Municipalities.

The Solicitor General has entered into contract agreements for the provision of law enforcement services by the RCMP with eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) and 169 Municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial contract for the provision of police forces was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into contracts in 1950. The present provincial contracts are for a ten-year term and all are due for renewal on April 1, 1976.

The first municipal contract was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal contracts have generally been for a one to five year term, and they are all due for renewal by April 1, 1976.

It is expected that contracts to replace the existing ones will be negotiated before the expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the present contracts the federal government has agreed to share, with the Provinces and Municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The contracts include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

1. The determination of the total costs to be shared; and
2. The determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the Province or Municipality concerned.

In the present agreements the calculation of the total costs to be shared between the federal government and each Province or Municipality is determined through the use of a national average cost per contract policeman, ie. the "per capita" cost for a contract policeman. The total shareable cost in relation to each Province or Municipality is determined by multiplying the "per capita" cost by the number of policemen assigned to that province or municipality. The costs are based on actual expenditures during the previous fiscal year.

Under the present *provincial contracts* it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the Provinces would increase by one per cent each year from the 1966-67 level of 41 per cent by the Province and 59 per cent by the federal government, to a fifty-fifty sharing of costs by 1975-76 level. Thus, the provincial share of costs was 49 per cent in fiscal 1974-75 and will rise to 50 per cent in fiscal 1975-76.

Under the present *municipal contracts* it was agreed that the municipal share of the costs would be 50 per cent for the first five policemen assigned to the Municipality and 75 per cent for each additional policeman.

The Provinces and Municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The Municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

Payments:

Payments by Provinces and Municipalities For Policing Contracts in 1974-75

<i>Province</i>	<i>Provincial Contracts (\$000)</i>	<i>Municipal Contracts (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	4,030	704
Nova Scotia	4,433	280
Prince Edward Island	945	83
New Brunswick	3,699	452
Manitoba	5,868	1,755
Saskatchewan	8,102	1,943
Alberta	10,212	3,137
British Columbia	13,860	15,746
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$51,149	\$24,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Services and Supply

Officer Responsible:

Chief Superintendent
Mr. E.T. Zwicker
Assistant Director
Supply and Services
RCMP Headquarters
Room 612
Pickering Building
250 Tremblay Road
Ottawa K1A 0R2

Tel: 993-1533

TRANSPORT

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for both the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission. The Ministry of Transport is a corporate structure of Crown corporations and operating administrations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, in which the Ministry facilitates the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services. The Ministry also exercises technical regulation related to safety and other ends such as pollution control.

While the Ministry of Transport becomes involved with provincial and municipal governments in both these roles it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by three components of the Ministry of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The three components of the Ministry of Transport are the Department of Transport, itself, the National Harbours Board and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The other components of the Ministry of Transport are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative divisions which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the many important agencies. The three administrative divisions are: the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. The Department also includes the Transportation Development Agency and the Arctic Transportation Agency.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for harbours and shipping (with the exception of ferries). It provides financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for construction projects in harbours run by the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

The Canadian Air Transportation, which is responsible for Canada's airways and federal airports, provides capital and operating assistance to municipally owned airports receiving scheduled air carrier service. In addition, assistance is provided for the development or improvement of local community airports.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration's area of responsibility for the federal share in development and operation of railway and highway systems, ferry services and bridges includes programs for the evaluation of road and motor vehicle safety measures adopted by Provinces or Municipalities and for capital assistance for urban commuter services. Two major highway programs which are currently underway are the Western Northlands Roads program and the Prairie Provinces Highway Strengthening program.

The Transportation Development Agency was set up in 1970 to serve as the primary research and development element of the Ministry of Transport. Transportation research is fundamental to the development of the services and facilities needed to meet both the near and long term transportation requirements of Canada. The work of the Agency reflects an increasing level of activity in carrying out transportation research and demonstration projects of an innovative nature on a co-operative and shared cost basis with provincial and municipal authorities.

The Arctic Transportation Agency is not involved in any programs with Provinces or Municipalities.

MARINE SERVICES

Marine Services of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for aids to navigation, ice breaker services, as well as administration of public wharves. It is also responsible for the major legislation governing all aspects of shipping in Canada.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

OTHER BODIES

The other bodies included within the Ministry of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways, the Northern Transportation Company and the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes, and Pacific Pilotage Authorities which are all autonomous Crown Corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

The Canadian Transport Commission has regulatory and judicial functions with respect to almost all aspects of railway, commercial air, telecommunications and merchant marine services. The commission also has the power to regulate motor vehicle transport which crosses provincial boundaries, but this power has been largely delegated to the Provinces. A new responsibility is the regulation of commodity (solids) pipelines. The Commission provides funds to provincial governments through its subsidization of ferry services. In addition, Municipalities, Provinces and public utilities, as well as railways, receive financial assistance from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund administered by the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	Page
WESTERN AIR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	398
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS	399
RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	402
ROAD AND MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM	404
FERRY AND COASTAL SERVICES PROGRAM	405
PRAIRIE PROVINCES HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM	406
WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM	407
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT	408
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA	410
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FOR URBAN COMMUTER SERVICES	412
CANADIAN MARINE TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION	
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT	413
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY	
AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	415
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS	416
WELLAND CANAL CROSSINGS	417
CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION	
OPERATING, SUBSIDIES FOR FERRY SERVICES	419
RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND	420

TRANSPORT

WESTERN AIR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Administered By:

Policy, Planning and Major Projects Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to investigate the social and economic impact of high quality air service utilizing a specific new aircraft built in Western Canada and to provide information which would contribute to the development of a third level air carrier policy.

Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

The period of full service flying is now expected to begin on January 1, 1976, and continue for two years. The route chosen is Brandon, Winnipeg, Dauphin, Yorkton, Saskatoon.

Financing and Operation:

The federal contribution to the project consists of:

Two (2) Saunders ST-27 aircraft plus spares	\$2,000,000
Airport Upgrading and Security	650,000
Data Collection & Analysis Program	200,000
Contribution Towards Program Costs	500,000
TOTAL	<hr/> \$3,350,000 <hr/>

The aircraft will be leased to an operating entity established by the provinces for the two year period plus an additional period to allow for flight training.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan will form a federal corporation called SKYWEST which will operate the service. Operating deficits will be met by the two provinces subject to the qualification that the federal government will pay one third the net operating deficit or \$250,000 in each of two years, whichever is less, as a contribution to start-up costs.

Payments:

The schedule of payments is now being negotiated. The delivery of the aircraft and the payment of grants towards program costs will be tied to the achievement of project milestones.

For Further Information:**General:**

Policy, Planning and
Major Projects
Senior Ministry Executive
Ottawa, Ontario

Officers Responsible:

Mr. M. E. Butler
Senior Ministry Executive
Policy, Planning and Major Projects
Transport Canada Building, Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel.: 992-1307

Mr. M. Koroniak
Assistant Policy Advisor
Policy, Planning and Major Projects
Transport Canada Building, Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel.: 996-3664

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:

The Airport Services and Security Branch of Airports and Construction Services

Purpose:

To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The current policy came into effect January 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation:

The financial assistance is restricted to public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies. The airports are segregated into two groups — National and Community — based upon their Air Traffic Demand Index which is a measurement, by the Ministry of Transport, of the demand for air transportation at the airport.

In general, the National Group consists of those airports serving large population centres and handling a high volume of passengers and freight, e.g. Hamilton, Ontario; Sudbury, Ontario; Campbell River, B.C. Specifically, it is comprised of airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more. It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

- 1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.
- 2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

In general, the Community Group consists of airports which are of predominately local interest. Specifically, it is

TRANSPORT

comprised of airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index that is below 400 and is subdivided into five categories:

- 1) Feeder-Airports which serve the broad local interests of a principal industrial or market area and are served by a commercial air service.
- 2) Local Industrial-Airports which serve primarily the business interests of a principal industrial or market area and have definite potential as a feeder airport.
- 3) Local Intermediate-Airports which serve local interests by providing facilities for private owners and Light commercial services.
- 4) Small Local-Airports which serve local interests by providing facilities largely for local light aircraft flying.
- 5) Remote-Airports required to relieve isolation in non-arctic communities.

Assistance to the National Group:

- 1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,
- 2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may either be provided by the Ministry of Transport, or the public body may be authorized to provide the facilities and recover the cost through the depreciation and interest aspect of the operating subsidy.

Assistance Available to the Community Group:

Capital — A percentage of the cost of constructing facilities such as runways, taxiways, and non-revenue producing space in buildings. The amount of assistance depends upon the category of the airport and the results of a study by the Ministry of the benefits to be derived from the facility.

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>RUNWAYS TAXIWAYS ETC.</i>	<i>NON-REVENUE SPACE IN BUILDING</i>	<i>MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION</i>
Feeder	up to 100%	up to 100%	—
Local Industrial	up to 80%	up to 50%	\$250,000
Intermediate Local	up to 90%	up to 50%	\$175,000
Small Local	up to 100%	up to 50%	\$100,000
Remote	up to 100%	up to 50%	\$100,000

Payments:

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies
(By Province)

<i>PROVINCE</i>	<i>1974/75 EXPENDITURE (\$000)</i>	<i>1975/76 ESTIMATES (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	490	98
Nova Scotia	62	175
New Brunswick	57	36
Quebec	475	917
Ontario	642	720
Manitoba	327	577
Saskatchewan	92	452
Alberta	821	543
British Columbia	358	604
	<hr/> 3,324 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,122 <hr/>

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Airport Services and Security
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Bowes
Director
Airport Services and Security
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8

Tel: 992-4207

TRANSPORT

RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Administered By:

Transportation Development Agency

Purpose:

Financial assistance is provided to projects which serve to identify, interpret, design, support, guide and develop technological and operational changes in transportation systems and their components, these changes being of a kind that will make a significant contribution to the effective utilization of the national transportation resource.

Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act. Agreements are signed with the Province or Municipality concerned for each project in which the Transportation Development Agency participates.

Time Frame:

The program of support to transportation research projects is a continuing one. Agreements for specific projects are negotiated for time frames to meet the circumstances of each case; usually less than two years.

Financing and Operation:

Research and demonstration projects supported by the Transportation Development Agency that involve Provinces and/or Municipalities are primarily in the area of urban transportation. The Agency may itself propose or initiate projects or it may receive proposals from Provinces or Municipalities. Once a suitable project has been identified and approved, a formal agreement is negotiated between the Agency and the other parties involved. Besides providing financial support, the Agency participates in the project as a member of a Steering Committee formed to monitor progress, and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

The Telebus Project, an experimental demand responsive bus system in a Regina suburb, was one of the first projects in which the Agency participated. The federal share of the costs for this project was \$17,000 of the total cost of about \$49,000. The city of Regina was responsible for operating the project. The Agency prepared and published a Dial-a-Bus manual which is available to anyone interested in implementing such a system.

Subsequently, the Agency was involved in two other completed projects, one with the City of Calgary and the other with the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the Province of Ontario. The Contract with the City of Calgary involved an experiment to assess the feasibility of exclusive transit lanes and the effect of varied fare structures on transit patronage. The federal share was \$200,000 of the total approximate cost of \$1,400,000. The other contract with the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the Province of Ontario was to analyze whether a bus surveillance and control system was required and if so, to develop and integrate such a system into the computerized traffic signal system. It was found that the surveillance and control system was not required and the study was terminated at this point. The federal share was \$9,100 or 40% of cost, with the Municipality paying 15% and the Province of Ontario 45%.

The Agency is currently involved in several projects of the above type and others are at advanced planning stage. One such project is to improve the problem-solving capacity of the Toronto traffic computer program. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$500,000 with the Federal Government contributing \$175,000, the Province of Ontario contributing \$200,000, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto paying the remaining \$125,000. Another project is a contract with the City of Winnipeg to evaluate the feasibility of a radio triangulation bus location monitoring system. The total estimated cost is in excess of \$250,000, of which the federal share is \$50,000.

The Agency has contracted with the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton to monitor changes in parking lot usage in Ottawa resulting from the implementation of new parking charges. The cost to the Federal Government is estimated at \$3,200.

Treasury Board approval has been given for the Agency to enter into an agreement with the Province of Ontario

and Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission on a project to analyze capacities and conduct a demonstration to verify the analysis on an exclusive bus lane. The Province of Ontario and the Federal Government will share equally in the consultant cost of \$60,000 while the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission will provide staff and equipment.

Treasury Board approval has also been given for a cost sharing contract with the City of Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba for the purpose of engaging consultants to carry out a feasibility study of a proposed public transit demonstration project on existing railway rights-of-way. The federal share of the costs is \$225,000 or 50% of the total cost, whichever is the lesser amount.

The Agency also has an agreement with the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission to obtain test data from train runs on a three-car Metro unit equipped with the Jeumont-Schneider RX regenerative braking system. The total cost of the trials is estimated at \$55,206, with the Federal share being \$28,000.

During the winter of 1974-75, the Agency participated with the Province of Quebec in an air cushion vehicle cargo demonstration program on the lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence River. The federal share is estimated at \$376,250, the provincial share at \$300,000. Additionally, the value of commercial participation is estimated at \$340,000 for a total program cost in excess of \$1,000,000. Contracts were signed by both the Agency and the Province of Quebec for direct payment to the operator for respective share of costs.

The Edmonton-Calgary Corridor Project, a study to analyze present and future transportation alternatives and associated economic, physical and social interactions, is nearing completion. Although there is no formal agreement, this project is being conducted in cooperation with the Government of Alberta. The federal costs are estimated to be \$120,700. Contracts totalling \$46,000 have been awarded by the Government of Alberta.

Payments:

Payments for the Telebus Project made to the City of Regina were \$13,200 in 1972-73 and \$3,800 in 1973-74 for the total federal share of \$17,000.

Payments to the City of Calgary for the Calgary Transit Demonstration Project were \$43,800 in 1972-73 and \$156,200 in 1973-74 for the total federal share of \$200,000.

Payments to the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton on the bus surveillance project were \$9,100 in 1974-75. No further payments are required.

Payments to Metropolitan Toronto for the traffic control system project were \$99,600 in 1973-74 and \$36,300 in 1974-75. Anticipated payments are \$39,000 in 1975-76.

Payments to the City of Winnipeg for the bus monitoring project were \$15,000 in 1972-73 and \$15,000 in 1973-74. Payments of \$20,000 are anticipated in 1975-76.

The anticipated cost to the Federal Government on the Ottawa parking lot usage project is \$3,200 payable in 1975-76.

The anticipated federal share of cost for the Ottawa-Carleton exclusive bus lane project is \$30,000, for payment in 1975-76.

The anticipated federal share of cost for the Winnipeg rights-of-way study is \$225,000. This payment is budgeted for 1975-76.

Payments Of the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission on the regenerative braking project were \$18,000 in 1973-74. Payments of \$10,000 are anticipated in 1975-76.

Payments to Agence Maritime for the air cushion vehicle cargo demonstration project were \$100,000 in 1974-75. Payments in the amount of \$276,000 are expected 1975-76.

The costs to the Federal Government for the Edmonton-Calgary Corridor Project were \$28,700 in 1973-74 and \$68,000 in 1974-75. A further cost of \$24,000 is anticipated for 1975-76.

TRANSPORT

For Further Information:

General:

Chairman:

Transportation Development Agency
Montreal, Quebec

Officer Responsible:

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Transportation Development Agency
ICAO Building, 24E
1000 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal, Quebec
Tel.: (514) 283-7512

ROAD AND MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

Administered By:

Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Branch

Purpose:

In the framework of this program the Federal Government is participating in a joint program with the provinces stretched over a five-year period and aimed at a 15% reduction in the highway accident fatality rate in Canada.

Authority:

Agreements are signed in respect of each project evaluated, with the Province or Municipality involved.

Time Frame:

This program is directed at intensifying federal-provincial cooperation in the area of road safety over a five-year period. Each project is given a fixed time period which varies for each case.

Financing and Operation:

The Province or Municipality itself, pays all costs involved in the safety program and the evaluation is either carried out by them or by the Ministry through a local consultant. The costs of evaluation are shared, as negotiated for each project. Normally, the Province pays all costs incurred by provincial staff, such as salaries and data accumulation expenses. The Ministry of Transport pays "special" costs resulting from the study, such as the costs of outside consultants and extra computer programming. No Municipal programs have been evaluated so far.

Payments:

In 1974-75 no payments were made directly to a Province or Municipality. A \$10,000 contribution was made to the University of British Columbia to work with the Province of British Columbia. A further \$15,000 contribution will be made in 1975-76. No direct payments are to be made in 1975-76. The Ministry also pays travel expenses for Provincial, Municipal and other experts brought to special seminars.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Road and Motor Vehicle
Traffic Safety
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. Gordon D. Campbell
Director, Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-6663

FERRY AND COASTAL SERVICES PROGRAM**Administered By:**

Marine and Ferry Branch

Purpose:

Development, implementation and monitoring of programs, including participation in policy formulation, for the operation of certain coastal, ferry and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of the Union and Confederation.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and P.E.I. 2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland 3. An Order-in-Council governs ferry service from Yarmouth to Bar Harbour and North Sydney to Argentina.

Financing and Operation:

The Ferry and Coastal services administered by the Marine and Ferry Branch and their respective operators are:

<i>Route</i>	<i>Operators</i>
Tormentine, N.B. to Borden, P.E.I.	CN
Saint John, N.B. to Digby, N.S.	CP
Yarmouth, N.S. to Bar Harbour, Maine	CN
North Sydney, N.S. to Port-aux-Basques, Nfld.	CN
North Sydney, N.S. to Argentina, Nfld.	CN
The coastal services around Newfoundland	CN

All assets for the various CN operating services are the property of the Ministry of Transport. The services are

TRANSPORT

entrusted to CN for purposes of operation and management. The Ministry funds all operating deficits and capital projects which in fiscal 1975-76 are expected to be \$100 million and \$28 million respectively.

Vessel Inventory:

For the operation of the above listed services, the Ministry of Transport at present owns 22 vessels. CN operates 15 MOT owned vessels as well as 15 vessels chartered for various lengths of time. CP operates 1 MOT owned vessel. The remaining 6 MOT owned vessels are chartered out to private operators who receive an operating subsidy for their respective services from the CTC.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Marine and Ferry Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.F. Knapp
Director
Marine and Ferry Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa KIA 0N5
Tel: (613) 996-1742

PRAIRIE PROVINCES HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM – ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

Administered By:

Highway Branch

Purpose:

This program is designed to upgrade primary highways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to a load carrying capacity compatible with that in Ontario and British Columbia.

Authority:

Memoranda of understanding between Canada and the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Time Frame:

The memoranda signed on July 23, 1974, November 29, 1974 and July 16, 1974 respectively will be in force for a period of five years. It is intended to enter into negotiations on a second phase of the program within the five-year time frame.

Financing and Operation:

The agreements provide for federal grants of \$78.5 million as based on 1973 prices to be increased by an asphalt pavement construction index multiplier.

The basic partition of the grants is \$5.03 million per year for Alberta, \$4.24 million per year for Saskatchewan and \$6.43 million per year for Manitoba to run until 1978. In return, the provinces have increased the truck load limits on the designated primary system to a maximum axle weight of 20,000 lbs. and a total gross vehicle

weight of 110,000 lbs. This increase in weight limit results in standard maximum weights between British Columbia and Ontario.

Payments:

Payments for 1974 have already been made, quarterly payments for 1975 and the index adjustments for 1974 are in progress.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M. Zelman
Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
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Ottawa Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 992-4585

**WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM – NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

Administered By:

Highway Branch

Purpose:

To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of the four western provinces with the objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, the de-isolation of communities and improvement of the transportation system into the two territories.

Authority:

Federal-provincial agreements with Alberta and British Columbia on roads as well as agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both MOT and DREE co-signed the agreements.

Time Frame:

The program is intended to last 10 years. Interim one-year agreements have been signed with British Columbia and Alberta for 1974/75 and additional agreements are anticipated. A three-year (1974/77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan was approved by the T.B. and the PCO before the end of fiscal 1974/75 and recently signed by the federal and provincial ministers. The agreement is, however, effective for the fiscal year 1974/75. Two interim agreements have been signed with Manitoba for 1974/75 and 1975/76.

Financing and Operation:

The Surface Administration of MOT and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. British Columbia and Alberta are required to contribute a minimum of 50% of the program costs but are not limited to this amount. The federal funding is limited to \$5 million annually and both British Columbia and Alberta have chosen to contribute more than the federal share. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba,

TRANSPORT

however, the provinces are required to provide only 40% of the program costs. As is the case in British Columbia and Alberta the federal share is fixed at a \$5 million maximum per province per year. The total cost of the program over 10 years is estimated to be in excess of \$400 million with a federal share of \$200 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

Payments:

For the 1974/75 program, British Columbia and Alberta have received \$5 million each from the federal government. No payments have been made to Saskatchewan while Manitoba received \$4.2 million. For 1975/76 Manitoba is expected to claim for \$4.8 million for Highways and Access Roads.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M. Zelman
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Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
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Tel: (613) 992-4585

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:

The Railway Branch in cooperation with the Railway Relocation Group at the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Railway Relocation Branch and the Engineering Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission.

Purpose:

Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic rerouting proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II of the RRCA enables the federal government to financially assist in the construction of grade separations, where costs of construction are in excess of \$1,250,000 or cases where traffic is being rerouted to a new crossing. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing construction where costs are less than \$1,250,000. The Fund has been removed from the Railway Act and is now under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund continues to be administered in total by the Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program will be reported separately.

Authority:

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government, through the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with Provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, MSUA is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor-in-Council (through MOT) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. Applicants may then request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:
— the amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

- a) For construction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$1M plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or when costs are more than \$5M, \$3,250,000 plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
- b) for reconstruction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or where costs are more than \$5M, \$2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
- c) Where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Ministry of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

The Ministry of Transport has \$3M in its budget for Parts I and II of the RRCA for 1975/76 and \$35M allocated for 1976/77. These amounts include funds for the preparation of Transportation Plans. Funds for the preparation of Urban Development Plans are included in the budget for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

Payments:

The only payments which have been authorized to date relate to studies for the preparation of a Transportation Plan and Urban Development Plans for Regina, Saskatchewan. The total federal contribution which has been authorized to date is \$273,500. Of this amount, \$106,500 is associated with the Transportation Plan and will be paid for by the Ministry of Transport.

TRANSPORT

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Railway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Béchamp
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Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
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Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-6266

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:

Railway Branch

Purpose:

This program is to help foster the growth of the Canadian northwest and to facilitate access to continental and offshore markets, and rationalize railway development in British Columbia.

Authority:

A federal-provincial agreement with the Province of British Columbia: "Joint Transportation Development Program, Northern British Columbia".

Time Frame:

The Agreement signed July 23, 1973, provides for the cost sharing of railway construction to the following schedule:

Fort St. James to Dease Lake	1975-6
Terrace to Suskeena	1980

No time frame is shown for the balance of the lines in the Agreement which are:

Dease Lake to Lower Post
Klappan to Telegraph Creek
Ashcroft to Clinton (planned & completion 1978)

Financing and Operation:

The Transportation Development Agreement provides for the shared-cost construction of railway lines in Northern British Columbia and of terminal facilities at the Port of Prince Rupert. The total cost of construction is expected to be about \$490 million. The federal government will contribute about \$254 million to railway construction. Most of the estimated \$25 million cost of the port facilities will be paid by the federal government. However since signing the agreement in 1973 discussions are in progress with the B.C. government on the cost sharing of Prince Rupert port facilities.

Under the agreement, a north-south line from Prince George will be extended northward from Fort St. James to Dease Lake, and in the future to Lower Post at the British Columbia-Yukon border. Connecting lines will be

made between this line, from Klappan to Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia and from the Canadian National Line at Terrace to a point of connection near Suskeena, between Fort St. James and Dease Lake.

In addition Section III(4) of the joint transportation agreement provides for construction of a line from Ashcroft to Clinton.

Work on the different lines is to be carried out either by the British Columbia Railway (BCR) or by Canadian National (CN). For work carried out by the BCR the federal government will reimburse the Province for a share of the costs; and for work carried out by CN the Province will reimburse the federal government for its share of the costs. The different sections of railway are listed below, along with the federal and provincial shares of the costs on each section and the company responsible for construction.

<i>Railway Line from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>Builder</i>	<i>Federal Share %</i>	<i>Provincial Share %</i>
Fort St. James	Suskeena	B.C.R.	25	75
Suskeena	Dease Lake		50	50
Klappan	Telegraph Creek	B.C.R.	50	50
Terrace	Suskeena	C.N.	66 2/3	33 1/3
Dease Lake (future)	Lower Post	B.C.R.	50	50
Ashcroft	Clinton	C.N.	50	50

Sharable costs include: survey costs; engineering costs; construction costs and interest costs. Joint running rights will apply to the following sections:

Terrace to Suskeena
Suskeena to Lower Post
Ashcroft to Clinton

and as part of the project the British Columbia Railway will also gain access over the Canadian National line to Prince Rupert.

The Fort St. James-Dease Lake line is under construction, and preliminary work on the other lines is underway with the exception of Dease Lake-Lower Post for which an implementation date will be agreed to in the future.

Payments: 1975-76

Payments of about \$27 million are expected to be made under the agreement during 1975-76 with respect to the portion of the Fort St. James to Dease Lake line already under construction. Payments during 1976-77 are estimated at \$54.0 million.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Railway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

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Director General, Railway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Transport Canada Building
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330 Sparks Street
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-6266

TRANSPORT

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FOR URBAN COMMUTER SERVICES

Administered By:

Planning and Urban Applications Branch

Purpose:

To provide capital assistance to provincial and municipal governments for the purchase of commuter vehicles and related facilities.

Authority:

Agreements are made with provinces and municipalities in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Time Frame:

Capital assistance will be provided for a five year period starting on April 1, 1977.

Financing and Operation:

This five year program will provide a total of \$100 million towards the capital cost of commuter vehicles, stations and platforms, feeder services and traffic control facilities. Approval of capital assistance is conditional on the provision by the applicant of urban growth management plans.

Payments:

No payments will be made prior to April 1, 1977.

For Further Information:

General:

Director

Planning and Urban Applications Branch

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

Ministry of Transport

Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Pratt

Director

Planning and Urban Applications Branch

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-4180

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

(See also Assistance for Small Craft Harbours under the Department of Environment)

Administered By:

National Harbours Board and Marine Services

Purpose:

Financial assistance is provided to Harbour Commissions to facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

Authority:

National Harbours Board Act

Harbour Commissions Act

Port Alberni, Toronto, Hamilton and Belleville Harbour Commissioners' Acts, (Port Alberni is to be brought within the general Harbour Commissions Act in the near future)

Time Frame:

Assistance to the Harbour Commissions is a continuing program

Financing and Operation:

Two federal bodies are responsible for the administration of programs with respect to harbours in Canada: The National Harbours Board, (NHB) and Marine Services. The National Harbours Board is responsible for the administration of the "national" harbours, at: St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Belledune (N.B.), Sept-Iles, Chicoutimi, Baie des Ha! Ha!, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Montréal, Churchill, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne. Marine Services is responsible for all the remaining harbours in which the federal government is involved. These remaining harbours fall into two groups: public harbours run directly by the federal government; and the eleven harbours run by independent Harbour Commissions at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, North Fraser, Thunder Bay (Lakehead), Windsor, Port Colborne, Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa and Belleville.

National harbours and public harbours do not generally have financial assistance arrangements with provincial or municipal governments. The NHB did, however, in July 1972 enter into an agreement with New Brunswick under which the Province may build a marine terminal on land owned by the Board. The Harbour Commissions, on the other hand, are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The Harbour Commissions, with the exception of the one at Toronto, are each composed of three federal and two municipal representatives or two federal representatives and one municipal. In order to undertake a capital project, these Harbour Commissions must obtain the approval of the Ministry of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed to finance the project, authorization by the Governor-in-Council as well.

Having obtained this authorization the Harbour Commission concerned may borrow from either a chartered bank or the federal government as much as is necessary for the project. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, there being four as against one federal representative. Once the Ministry has approved a project this commission may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the Toronto Harbour Commission, like the others must obtain the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

As well as loans the federal government has made some capital grants: \$559,000 to the Nanaimo Harbour Commission in 1971 to raze a decrepit grain elevator and to construct a new wharf; and in 1972, \$2 million to the Toronto Harbour Commission for dredging work.

TRANSPORT

(Canadian Marine Transportation Administration)

Payments:

In 1969 \$1.2 million was loaned to the Lakehead Harbour Commission, and in 1970 a loan of \$225,000 was made to the Nanaimo Harbour Commission. No loans were made during 1971, 1972 or 1973.

During 1972-73 a grant of \$2 million was made to the Toronto Harbour Commission for dredging and a further \$8 million is estimated for this work in 1973-74.

For Further Information:

General:

Corporate Secretary
National Harbours Board
Ottawa

Chief
Harbours and Ports
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
Ministry of Transport
Ottawa

Officers Responsible:

Mr. F.B. Ellam
Corporate Secretary
National Harbours Board
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Mr. J.H.W. Cavey
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Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
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AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By:

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:

The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:

Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the Canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its Bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges is borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:

Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Beland
Secretary
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

TRANSPORT

(St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS

Administered By:

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on Provincial and municipal services and utilities due to Seaway construction.

Authority:

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:

The Program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of Seaway Authority works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the Municipality or Province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the Provinces or Municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement construction work.

Payments:

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Transport Canada Building

Place de Ville

Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

WELLAND CANAL CROSSINGS

(One of the activities of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

Administered By:

Engineering Services Branch of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street,	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	
Welland Avenue	in the vicinity of the City of
Queen Elizabeth Way	St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental Agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland. Supplemental agreements for the remaining five tunnels have not been executed to date.

Time Frame:

The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The Supplemental Agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972.

Financing and Operation:

The master agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of the Seaway Authority in this crossing is expected to amount to about \$7.3 million.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the Master and supplementary agreements:

TRANSPORT

(St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

- Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
- Cost of land required for the crossings;
- Cost of surveys;
- Cost of expropriation where necessary;
- Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
- Cost of engineering services;
- Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
- Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is \$89.2 million. This figure will probably be revised upwards to compensate for major escalations in the cost of construction which have occurred since 1970.

In general the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The Province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by Municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The Province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

Payments:

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8,500,000.00 and \$7,000,000.00, respectively.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa

Officers Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9
Tel: 992-0641

Director of Engineering Services
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa

Mr. A.C. Bunbury
Director of Engineering Services
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9
Tel: 992-7912

OPERATING SUBSIDIES FOR FERRY SERVICES

Administered By:

Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:

Subsidies are provided to support the operation of inter-provincial and international ferries, important to the transportation system of Canada. Some of these subsidies are provided jointly with various Provinces; others by the federal government alone.

Authority:

National Transportation Act. Agreements in respect of each ferry service supported

Time Frame:

The agreements provide for varying termination dates, the latest being September, 1985.

Financing and Operation:

The Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) is involved in assistance to two water transportation services with provincial governments. Discussions are taking place concerning another service. The CTC also subsidizes a number of privately-run ferries. The two ferry services which the CTC supports jointly with a Province are:

1. A ferry between Grand Manan Island and Mainland New Brunswick; and
2. A coastal freight service along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in Quebec, extending from Montreal to Blanc Sablon near the Labrador border. This service is run by the private company Agence Maritime, and both Quebec and the federal government pay an operating subsidy to it.

An interdepartmental task force is presently examining policy guidelines concerning subsidies to certain water transportation services.

Payments:

Operating Subsidies Paid by the Canadian Transport Commission for Ferry Services,
involving the Provinces (1975-76)

<i>Ferry Service</i>	<i>Federal Subsidy (\$000)</i>	<i>Provincial Subsidy (\$000)</i>
Grand Manan, N.B.	259	50
North Shore St. Lawrence, P.Q.	1,750	87

During the fiscal year 1974-75 a service between Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland was subsidized by the Federal Government for \$175,000.00 and by the P.E.I. Government for \$67,000.00. The status of this service for 1975-76 is under review.

TRANSPORT
(Canadian Transport Commission)

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Merchant Shipping Branch
Water Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. Marsham, Director
Merchant Shipping Branch
Water Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N9
Tel: 996-0466

RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND
(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

Administered By:

The Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee

Purpose:

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings. Such highway/railway crossings are of two types:

1. Grade crossings; i.e. those where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level; and
2. Grade separations; i.e. those crossings where the highway and railway are on different levels — an overpass or underpass.

Authority:

Railway Act

National Transportation Act

The monies in the Fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government pays from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase the safety of railway/highway crossings. Projects eligible for cost sharing include:

1. Construction of a grade separation that eliminates an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Reconstruction of an inadequate grade separation which has been in existence for fifteen years;
3. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
4. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
5. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 5 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective

TRANSPORT
(Canadian Transport Commission)

markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a Province or urban Municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies considerably according to the type and location of the project, but averages about 25 per cent. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For grade separation projects as under 1 above, whose total cost is less than \$1,250,000; Fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 5 per cent; highway authority 15 per cent. For relocation of utilities associated with such work the federal share is also 80 per cent.
2. For reconstruction of inadequate grade separations as under 2 above whose total cost is less than \$1,250,000; Fund 50 per cent, and generally railway 12 1/2 per cent, highway authority 37 1/2 per cent. The federal share of the costs of relocation of the utilities associated with such projects is also 50 per cent.
3. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 3 above; Fund 80 per cent, railway 7 1/2 per cent, highway authority 12 1/2 per cent.
4. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the Fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

Where the total project cost exceeds the maximum of \$1,250,000 for existing crossings and reconstruction of grade separations, the excess is either taken up entirely by the railways and highway authorities or an application may be made to the Minister of Transport under Part II of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act for a special grant.

The maximum contribution from The Railway Grade Crossing Fund for any one project is \$1,000,000 for a grade separation which eliminates an existing crossing at grade, and \$625,000 for reconstruction of existing grade separations which have been in existence for at least 15 years. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund received an allocation of \$25,000,000 for 1974-75. As of April 1, 1975, the amount available to cover expenditures was in excess of \$47,000,000.

Payments from The Railway Grade Crossing Fund by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	29	20
Prince Edward Island	—	19
Nova Scotia	555	71
New Brunswick	261	160
Quebec	4,762	3,417
Ontario	6,261	2,762
Manitoba	53	220
Saskatchewan	76	149
Alberta	1,131	754
British Columbia	1,324	1,166
Total	14,452	8,738

TRANSPORT
(Canadian Transport Commission)

Payments in 1974-75 from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund to Utility Companies, Municipalities,
Provincial Governments and Railway Companies for the Elimination and Protection of Grade Crossings

<i>Province</i>	<i>Public Utilities</i>	<i>Municipalities (\$000)</i>	<i>Provincial Governments (\$000)</i>	<i>Railways (\$000)</i>	<i>Total (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	20	20
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	19	19
Nova Scotia	—	—	7	64	71
New Brunswick	—	—	93	67	160
Quebec	100	98	2,839	380	3,417
Ontario	249	728	704	1,081	2,762
Manitoba	—	127	25	68	220
Saskatchewan	—	24	—	125	149
Alberta	273	8	250	223	754
British Columbia	2	—	920	244	1,166
Totals	624	985	4,838	2,291	8,738

For Further Information:

General:

Director of Engineering
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.G. Hibbard
Director of Engineering
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
275 Slater Street
Ottawa K1A 0N9

Tel: 996-4674

In each Region:

District Engineer
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission

505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

510 — 12th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta

119 — 190 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba

60 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario

685 Cathcart Street
Montreal, Quebec

1222 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick

URBAN AFFAIRS

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs is responsible for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and reports to Parliament for both the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Capital Commission. All three of these bodies are involved in activities that are of interest to provincial and municipal governments.

MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs was created by Proclamation of the House of Commons on June 30, 1971. The Ministry has three major responsibilities:

1. To formulate and develop policies through which the Government of Canada may have a beneficial influence on the evolution of the process of urbanization;
2. To achieve the integration of urban policies with other policies and programs of the Government of Canada; and
3. To develop cooperative relationships in respect of urban affairs with the Provinces and their Municipalities, and with public and private organizations.

As a policy, research and coordination agency the Ministry does not generally have the responsibilities of a traditional department to deliver programs. However, it does have a few specific activities which involve the channelling of funds to provinces and municipalities to assist them in achieving jointly-agreed objectives, eg. the 'Railway Relocation Program' which assists provinces and municipalities in relocating railway lines to open the way for improvements of various kinds in the urban core. The Ministry may make financial contributions, along with provinces and municipalities, for special studies or plans prepared directly for tri-level committees. In addition, provinces and municipalities might be eligible for funds for research projects which are relevant to the Ministry's work program.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

The Federal Government's activities in the field of housing are given expression in the National Housing Act. These activities are administered on behalf of the Government of Canada by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as established under the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.

CMHC has a Head Office in Ottawa, ten Regional Offices, and many local offices throughout the country. The addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

The Federal Government's housing policy has been developed through successive Housing Acts and their amendments. A guiding principle is that, while the Federal Government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

In order to ensure provincial participation when assistance is provided by CMHC to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), the responsibility for initiating activity under any of such CMHC programs lies with the province, or with the municipality with provincial approval. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and

the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, fourteen areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; "forgiveness" of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the Federal Government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The fourteen areas of Federal/Provincial/Municipal activity are:

- Low and Moderate Income Rental Housing Program

- Public Housing Program

- Co-operative Housing Arrangements

- Rural and Native Housing Program

- Student Housing

- Urban Renewal

- Neighbourhood Improvement Program

- Site Clearance Program

- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

- Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program

- Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program

- New Communities Program

- Municipal Sewerage Project Assistance

- Demonstration Program

Each of these areas will be further described in the individual program descriptions provided under Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown Corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927).

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Programme as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

- (a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;
- (b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;
- (c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

- (a) acquire, administer, dispose of land
- (b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works
- (c) undertake joint projects with municipalities
- (d) construct and operate concessions
- (e) make grants for various purposes
- (f) maintain historic places
- (g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

The Commission also advises the Department of Public Works on the siting and appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region; provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a number of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

URBAN AFFAIRS

	Page
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS	
CANADIAN URBAN DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	427
EXTERNAL RESEARCH OFFICE	428
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH (ICURR)	429
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION	430
RAILWAY RELOCATION PROGRAM	431
THE NATIONAL TRI-LEVEL CONFERENCE	432
URBAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND SERVICES PROGRAM	433
CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION	
DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	434
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS	435
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	436
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	437
LOW AND MODERATE INCOME RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM	440
MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE PROJECT ASSISTANCE	441
NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	444
NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM	446
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS	447
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	450
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	452
SITE CLEARANCE PROGRAM	453
STUDENT HOUSING	455
URBAN RENEWAL	456
CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES	458
NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION	467

CANADIAN URBAN DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Coordination and Development Wing

Purpose:

To stimulate the exploration of innovative ways to improve Canada's Communities and to foster the dissemination of information about successful techniques, programs and projects.

Authority:

Cabinet decision of March 7 1974

Time Frame:

This program was established to cover the period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980. However, as of June 30, 1975 it has been indefinitely suspended.

Financing and Operation:

Demonstration projects will usually be managed by their originators and funded by the federal agency responsible for the type of project or function in question. Supplementary assistance to pay for innovative elements not covered by regular funding or to fill gaps when regular programs are combined to form a comprehensive package may be sought through MSUA from a reserve to be established annually in support of the program.

Payments:

Direct payments are made to project originators by the agency normally responsible for that type of function or project.

For Further Information:

Canadian Urban Demonstration Program
Coordination and Development Wing
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Officer Responsible:

Michel Barcelo
Director
Urban Development Branch
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6
Telephone: 993-3578

URBAN AFFAIRS

EXTERNAL RESEARCH OFFICE

(Part of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs' general policy research program)

Administered By:

Policy and Research Wing

Purpose:

To commission research and development in areas necessary to the pursuit of the objectives of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs (MSUA)

Authority:

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The time frame for individual research projects will be decided by negotiation with the MSUA.

Financing and Operation:

Under the external research program the MSUA provides financial assistance for individual research projects. The recipient of the assistance carries out the research. The amount of the financial assistance is determined through negotiation with the MSUA which may pay for the whole or only a part of the project. Provincial and municipal governments are among those eligible for financial assistance when the research projects are necessary to MSUA objectives.

Payments:

Direct payments are made to the government, agency or person carrying out the research.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Filion

A/Administrator

External Research Office

Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

355 River Road

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0P6

Telephone: 993-9807

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH (ICURR)

Federal Representatives:

H.L. Laframboise, M.S.U.A.

D. Pine, C.M.H.C.

Purpose:

To disseminate information among federal, provincial and municipal governments on research, studies and projects completed and under way in the field of urban and regional development

Authority:

The Committee is informal; its status is based on an exchange of correspondence.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program with a secretariat of some 15 employees under an Executive Director, located in Toronto.

Financing and Operation:

Of a budget of some \$320,000, one-quarter is contributed by MSUA, one-quarter by CMHC and one-half on a per capita basis by the ten provinces and the two territories.

Payments:

Federal payments are made annually on April 1.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. M. Morin
Executive Director
I.C.U.R.R.
36 Wellesley Street West
Toronto, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

H.L. Laframboise
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Telephone: 993-1491

URBAN AFFAIRS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

(Part of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs general coordination program)

Administered By:

Coordination and Development Wing

Purpose:

To support federal-provincial and tri-level committees on a regional, provincial, or metropolitan scale whose purpose is to coordinate the urban activities of the governments involved

Authority:

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The cost of participation in the various committees is borne directly by each government concerned. Where special studies or plans are prepared directly for the committees, federal contributions may be made toward the cost of such studies or plans.

Payments:

Procedures for federal payments usually are determined by the committees involved.

For Further Information:

General:

Director-General
Coordination & Development Wing
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.F. Ryan
Director-General
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Telephone: 993-3578

RAILWAY RELOCATION PROGRAM

This Program is administered jointly by the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Transport, and the Canadian Transport Commission.

Administered By:

Within the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs it is administered by the Railway Relocation Group in the Development Branch of the Coordination and Development Wing.

Purpose:

To make it possible for municipalities and provinces to initiate action to relocate railway lines or reroute railway traffic where so doing would open the way to improvements in urban areas

Authority:

Part I, Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, Chapter 12, 23 Elizabeth II

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Transport can provide financial assistance to municipalities or provinces of up to 50% of the cost of preparing urban development plans and transportation plans, respectively, when a relocation or rerouting proposal is to be studied. The Canadian Transport Commission, upon application, can issue relocation or rerouting orders and recommend that the Ministry of Transport provide grants of up to 50% of the net costs of railway relocation.

Payments:

Payments will normally be made to the province, or municipality, or the railway company as appropriate.

For Further Information:

Railway Relocation Group
Development Branch
Coordination and Development Wing
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Officer Responsible:

Charles R. Tod
Director
Railway Relocation Group
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6
Telephone: 993-2920

URBAN AFFAIRS

THE NATIONAL TRI-LEVEL CONFERENCE

Administered By:

Policy and Research Wing

Purpose:

To provide a forum in which critical national issues facing urban Canada can be identified and discussed with a view to establishing the degree to which there is tri-level consensus with respect to their resolution

Authority:

The Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations

Time Frame:

This is a continuing, although not annual, program.

Financing and Operation:

The shared costs of the National Tri-Level Conference are apportioned by the tri-level financing formula: the municipalities 25%, provincial governments 50%, the federal government 25%.

Payments:

Payments are typically made through and to the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat, or to specific tri-level bodies eg. The Tri-Level Task Force on Public Finance.

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Secretary
Policy and Research Wing
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, K1A 0P6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Paul Jodouin
Director General
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, K1A 0P6
Telephone: 993-9661

URBAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND SERVICES PROGRAM

Administered By:

Coordination and Development Wing.

Purpose:

To provide federal financial assistance and expertise to provinces, municipalities and urban-oriented associations and institutes, toward the development of a program of training and services to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of urban management in Canada.

Authority:

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State of Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971 and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:

This program is scheduled to end after fiscal year 1975-76.

Financing and Operation:

Through this program undertaken by the MSUA, it is hoped that an operating framework to encourage the development of urban management training and services programs across Canada, will be developed. Funding will be determined on an individual project basis.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Programming Group
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.R. Dunlop
Programming Group
Coordination and Development Wing
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Telephone: 993-3578

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Vice-president, Demonstration and Development Executive Director, Demonstration

Purpose:

To construct exemplary housing and community development projects which broaden the affordable choices for all Canadians, and which utilize the most advanced methods and technologies for development

Authority:

National Housing Act (NHA), Section 55 (land assembly and services), Section 37(1) (research and experimental housing)

Time Frame:

This will be a continuing activity of CMHC.

Financing and Operation:

Builders and developers are often unable to assemble the land for projects and assume the responsibility for exceptional costs associated with producing innovative forms of communities and housing. From the standpoint of the private sector, the best strategy is to limit risks by bounding projects in time and extent, and by using proven methods. The communities which result are too often simply amalgams of projects, not comprehensive communities for the people who will occupy them.

An amendment to the NHA on June 28, 1973 enables CMHC to become involved directly in exemplary developments, drawing upon the skills and knowledge available in the private development sector, in universities, and among the many disciplines which have a role to play in creating communities. Under Section 55, lands are purchased, planned and serviced for demonstration projects. Extraordinary costs for research, pilot projects, or first use of methods or technology are funded under Part V of the NHA.

Potential projects are identified through dialogue with CMHC regional offices, municipal and provincial officials. They seek to embody those types of innovation which will have greatest transferability to other projects within the region of the project and beyond. All projects must be economically viable if they are to serve as examples for the private sector. Once approved, each project is reviewed by an advisory committee consisting of senior elected and agency officials who have jurisdiction over the development.

Payments:

Separate figures are not available for expenditures under sections of the NHA.

For Further Information:

Further information can be obtained from the Demonstration Group, Head Office, CMHC.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE
HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS**

Administered By:

Public Housing Division

Purpose:

To assist in the co-operative building of houses

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC program.

Financing and Operation:

Under arrangements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, assistance may be given under NHA Section 40 to co-operative house building. Individuals who wish to build their own houses may constitute themselves as a co-operative company and make application to the province for financial assistance. In August 1973, the Corporation approved revisions to the programs so as to provide the same level of assistance as that available under the Federal Government's assisted home ownership program. The houses are built for the province under the terms of a contract between the province and the housing co-operative. Funds are advanced by CMHC to the company during the construction period, with CMHC providing 75 per cent of the required amount and the province 25 per cent. During construction, title to the land will be held by the province. When construction is complete a blanket, or individual mortgages, are taken in the name of the co-operative housing company, with the members of the co-operative repaying their share of the mortgage debt over a 25-year period of amortization.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Funds for this program come from the total annual allocation to housing under Section 40—Public Housing Projects under Federal-Provincial Partnerships. Federal commitments to co-operative housing arrangements in 1974 were:

	<i>Units</i>	<i>\$000</i>
Prince Edward Island	25	404
Nova Scotia	791	13,611
New Brunswick	45	793
Saskatchewan	254	3,624
Total	<hr/> 1,115 <hr/>	<hr/> 18,432 <hr/>

Additional Information:

Further detail on this program is available from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

Purpose:

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- (1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- (2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- (3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

As part of the Federal Comprehensive Land Development policy, public agencies participating in National Housing Act land programs are required to return all profits derived from land disposed above cost into the project to provide serviced land at, or below cost, for housing for low and modest income persons; to provide land at no cost to the local municipality for open space, community facilities, and school sites as required by the project; and to provide capital funds for the construction of community service buildings and the development of recreational land.

Commencing in 1976, Federal land assembly funding will only be available in those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving direct loan assistance rather than cost-sharing is provided under NHA Section 42. See "Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program".

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC activity.

Financing and Operation:

The initiative for undertaking Federal-Provincial land assembly projects rests with the individual municipality. After preliminary discussion with the appropriate provincial authority, the municipality may submit an application for development of a project to the province for review and subsequent provincial recommendation to CMHC.

The provincial government may then request federal approval for an investigation to confirm need, to locate a suitable site, and to acquire options. When the investigation is complete, the provincial and Federal Governments may join in partnership to acquire the land for land banking purposes and/or to develop the site. Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases the municipality, may undertake the entire project on behalf of the partnership including acquisition, planning, servicing, design and installation and eventual disposal.

Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the Federal Government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973 Bulk Allocation Provisional (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1974 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1975 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	6.0	8.48	5.40
Prince Edward Island	0.5	.32	3.00
Nova Scotia	3.0	4.89	8.00
New Brunswick	2.0	1.24	2.10
Quebec	—	4.32	18.00
Ontario	65.0	33.93	35.00
Manitoba	2.5	15.90	8.50
Saskatchewan	0.5	3.54	3.10
Alberta	3.0	1.41	3.00
British Columbia	17.0	23.16	12.00
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	2.90
CANADA	100.0	97.19	101.00

Additional Information:

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the individual program descriptions.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

Purpose:

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential land, associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature

The objectives of this program are:

- (1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- (2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- (3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

URBAN AFFAIRS

(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

As part of the Federal Comprehensive Land Development policy, public agencies participating in National Housing Act land programs are required to return all profits derived from land disposed above cost into the project to provide serviced land at, or below cost, for housing for low and modest income persons; to provide land at no cost to the local municipality for open space, community facilities, and school sites as required by the project; and to provide capital funds for the construction of community service buildings and the development of recreational land.

Commencing in 1976, Federal land assembly funding will only be available in those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC activity.

Financing and Operation:

NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land for housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a publicly-owned housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor-in-Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

- (1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;
- (2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

- (1) land acquisition,
- (2) planning and design,
- (3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973 Bulk Allocation Provisional (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1974 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1975 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	6.0	8.48	5.40
Prince Edward Island	0.5	.32	3.00
Nova Scotia	3.0	4.89	8.00
New Brunswick	2.0	1.24	2.10
Quebec	—	4.32	18.00
Ontario	65.0	33.93	35.00
Manitoba	2.5	15.90	8.50
Saskatchewan	0.5	3.54	3.10
Alberta	3.0	1.41	3.00
British Columbia	17.0	23.16	12.00
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	2.90
CANADA	100.0	97.19	101.00

Additional Information:

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

URBAN AFFAIRS

(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

LOW AND MODERATE INCOME RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:

Community Housing Division

Purpose:

To assist provincially, municipally or privately owned non-profit organizations in the provision of housing for families and individuals of limited means who are unable to locate or afford such housing on the open market.

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Sections 15.1 and 44(1)(b)

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC program.

Financing and Operation:

Under Section 15.1, loans up to 100 per cent of the lending value of a project are available to exclusively charitable organizations, non-profit housing cooperatives, and municipally owned non-profit organizations. Provincially owned non-profit corporations are eligible for a loan not exceeding 95 per cent of lending value. In all of the above cases, a contribution of 10 per cent is made available which must be applied against the reduction of the loan.

The cost of the project is the cost estimate made by CMHC at the time of loan application, less any forgivable Federal residential rehabilitation loan. The applicant will develop his own estimate, which is to recognize the applicant's land cost including fees associated with acquisition, holding costs since acquisition, contributions towards the cost of bringing services to the site, and the costs of demolishing any existing buildings—provided the total does not exceed the current market value of the site.

Projects which are considered acceptable within budgetary priorities are:

- (1) new housing for low and moderate-income families and individuals;
- (2) acquisition of privately owned existing housing which can be rehabilitated to maintain and/or increase the number of units;
- (3) special group housing—new, or conversion of existing, for disadvantaged persons.

A condition of a loan is that income limitations for purposes of occupancy not be imposed in projects sponsored by non-profit organizations which cater to special disadvantaged groups such as the physically and mentally handicapped, mentally retarded, elderly, and others whose housing choices in the market are extremely limited. In projects sponsored by non-profit organizations where the clients do not have special physical or mental disadvantages, income limitations may be required.

Where a non-profit corporation is operating a public housing project that is designated for that purpose by a province, the provisions of Section 44(1)(b) may be applied, thereby allowing CMHC to share the cost of operating a project where rentals are insufficient to meet the cost of amortization. Negotiations are underway between CMHC and each province in terms of signing a general operating agreement.

CMHC now has the authority to purchase land for use in non-profit housing developments and lease it at subsidized rates within limits to be set by regulations, to lessen the land cost component of such projects.

CMHC will be able to buy a specific parcel of land at the request of non-profit corporations, as an alternative to the 10 percent capital grant, for leasing back to the non-profit corporation on a long-term basis.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Funds in the low-rental housing program are allocated in bulk. The following figures indicate 1974 Commitment and 1975 Allocation for both Section 15.1, non-profit and 34.18, co-operative housing programs:

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974 Commitment (\$ million)</i>		<i>1975 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ million)</i>	
	15.1	34.18	15.1	34.18
Newfoundland	1.1	—	3.0	—
Prince Edward Island	.1	—	.5	—
Nova Scotia	5.2	—	5.5	—
New Brunswick	8.9	—	7.0	—
Quebec	4.0	—	21.5	—
Ontario	57.8	8.1	55.8	15.9
Manitoba	1.0	3.2	5.9	4.4
Saskatchewan	3.3	2.2	7.8	—
Alberta	2.0	—	6.1	1.5
British Columbia	25.5	3.7	26.2	10.0
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	5.1	—	1.0	—
Canada	114.0	17.2	140.3	31.8

MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE PROJECT ASSISTANCE

Administered By:

Municipal Infrastructure Division

Purpose:

To encourage comprehensive land use management and residential development in previously undeveloped areas, by assisting provinces and municipalities to finance trunk sewers

To combat water and soil pollution effectively, by assisting provinces and municipalities to establish sewage treatment projects

Authority:

National Housing Act, Part VIII

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity.

Eligible Projects:

Sewage Treatment Project means projects for the collection and treatment of sanitary sewage from one or more municipalities including:

(a) *Treatment Facilities*

The establishment or expansion of facilities for the treatment and disposal of sanitary sewage wastes.

URBAN AFFAIRS

(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

This does not include repair and replacement of existing equipment which normally falls into the category of maintenance.

(b) *Trunk Collector Sanitary Sewers*

The construction of trunk collector sanitary sewers as defined by CMHC, including a relaxed definition of trunk collector sewers for small municipalities of less than 5,000 population.

Trunk Storm Sewer System — means the construction of trunk storm sewer systems as defined by CMHC providing they open up land for residential development. Eligible projects here also include 20 per cent of the cost of all storm sewers within the area being opened up for development.

Regional Sewerage Plan. — The development of regional sewerage plans meaning a comprehensive multi-municipal plan for the establishment of sewage collection and treatment facilities for both sanitary and storm sewer systems in an urban-centered region of a province. Grant funds are available under Part VIII for planning studies leading up to and establishing a Regional Sewerage Plan. Funds are not available under “Regional Sewerage Plan” for the design of sewerage facilities. Such a plan may include:

- (1) determination of environmental quality objectives and proposals for orderly urban growth.
- (2) study of alternative methods of sewage treatment to determine the best approach to meet objectives.
- (3) in accordance with an official regional plan, development of forecasts of serviced land requirements showing proposed land uses, acreages (or hectares), populations, densities in persons per acre (or hectares), and illustrating catchment areas for proposed sewers, and phasing.
- (4) selection of sites for sewage treatment plants including possible capacities required and their phasing.
- (5) the determination of the location of sewerage and sewage treatment facilities including storm sewers.
- (6) the preparation of preliminary cost data including phasing for a sewage facilities’ construction program.

Assistance for Eligible Projects:

- (a) *Loans*—For sewage treatment facilities, trunk collector sanitary sewers and trunk storm sewer systems, a loan may be made in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the eligible cost of the project as determined by CMHC. The term of the loan cannot exceed the useful life of the project and cannot be for more than 50 years. The interest rate will be as prescribed from time to time by CMHC.

Generally, where grants from other federal agencies apply, these shall be deducted from the total cost of the project to arrive at the actual cost to the borrower for the purpose of calculating the loan.

Borrowers are encouraged to phase the eligible work into projects that can be reasonably undertaken over a period of approximately one year.

Trunk storm sewer system loans may be made up to April 1, 1980.

- (b) *Loan Forgiveness*—CMHC may forgive payment by the borrower of 25 per cent of the principal amount of the loan, and 25 percent of the interest that has accrued in respect of loan advances as at the date of completion of the project. This amount generally represents one-sixth of the eligible project costs as determined by CMHC.
- (c) *Grants—Project financed elsewhere.* Where a province, municipality or municipal sewerage corporation has made an application for a grant and has subsequently completed, to the satisfaction of CMHC, the establishment or expansion of a sewage treatment project, or the construction of a trunk storm sewer system in respect of which a loan has not been made by CMHC, then CMHC may make a grant to the province, municipality or municipal sewerage corporation. The grant may not exceed 25 per cent of the amount of the maximum loan that could have been made by CMHC in respect of the sewage treatment project or trunk storm sewer system.

Project Costs High: — When the cost of a sewage treatment project imposes an excessive per capita burden on taxpayers, as determined by CMHC, then CMHC may make a grant in an amount not exceeding the lesser of 50 per cent of the eligible capital cost of the project, or 50 per cent of the portion of the aggregate of previous and present eligible capital costs exceeding \$250 per capita.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

For the purpose of determining per capita costs, the population will be determined by whichever is the larger: the total population of the municipality or municipalities in respect of which the project is being undertaken, or the total population that could be served by the project operating at design capacity.

Regional Sewerage Plans: CMHC may make a grant to a province or municipality not exceeding one-half the cost of the preparation of a Regional Sewerage Plan.

General Requirements:

An eligible project may be considered by CMHC for assistance, provided:

1. An agreement as described in Section 51.1 of the Act has been entered into between the province and CMHC.
2. The project forms part of an overall plan for the elimination of water and soil pollution and comprehensive land use within the municipality.
3. The overall plan has been approved by provincial authorities and is acceptable to CMHC.
4. An undertaking is given, by the borrower, that the overall plan will be carried out in due course.
5. The overall plan is supported by a program and schedule acceptable to CMHC.
6. The project is in accordance with the comprehensive development plans and capital works program of the municipality and region as a whole.
7. The design of the project is acceptable to the appropriate provincial authorities.
8. The proposed method of financing the whole of the project is acceptable to the appropriate provincial authorities.
9. The project is to be undertaken and controlled by a province or one or more municipalities or a municipal sewerage corporation.
10. The province agrees to allocate funds from the amounts available to it for this program.

A proposed application should be discussed with the manager of the nearest local office of CMHC at the earliest possible stage. The local office is able to indicate other information CMHC requires prior to providing assistance, as well as the procedure required in making an application.

Following approval of an application, the applicant and the Corporation will complete an agreement, verifying security and giving terms of repayment for the loan, all costs, and the commencement date of the construction.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974 Loan Commitments (\$ millions)</i>	<i>1975 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ millions)</i>
Newfoundland	2.3	4.2
Prince Edward Island	.5	.6
Nova Scotia	4.5	9.1
New Brunswick	4.1	5.7
Quebec	9.8	4.0
Ontario	5.1	8.5
Manitoba	6.0	6.1
Saskatchewan	1.5	2.5
Alberta	6.8	0.6
British Columbia	0.6	5.0
Northwest Territories	—	.1
Yukon	—	1.2
Canada	1.3	7.6

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Additional Information:

Further detail of the program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

Purpose:

The purpose of the program is to encourage and support efforts of municipalities, in concert with neighbourhood residents, toward the improvement of their physical environment and the development of social and recreational amenities. The program is scheduled to conclude on March 31, 1978.

Authority:

National Housing Act, Sections 27.1, 27.2, 27.5, 27.6, 27.7

Financing and Operation:

The criteria whereby municipalities and neighbourhoods participate in this program are set out in annual agreements between the Federal Government and each of the provincial governments.

In general it is expected that participating neighbourhoods have the following characteristics:

- (1) the area is predominantly residential in land use
- (2) a significant proportion of the existing housing stock is in need of rehabilitation
- (3) other elements of the physical environment are in need of rehabilitation
- (4) the area is potentially stable in terms of land use and densities
- (5) most of the housing in the neighbourhood is occupied by people of low to moderate income
- (6) the available social and recreational amenities are considered to be inadequate.

Through CMHC the Federal Government contributes 50 per cent of the costs of:

- (1) selection of neighbourhoods for participation in the program and development of improvement plans
- (2) acquisition and clearance of land to be used for medium and low-density housing for persons of low to moderate income
- (3) acquisition and clearance of land to be used for social or recreational amenities
- (4) construction of new, or improvement of existing, social or recreational facilities
- (5) development of occupancy and building maintenance standards to apply in the neighbourhood, and developing systems to enforce such standards
- (6) relocation of persons dispossessed of their homes by the program
- (7) local administration of the program, including employment of staff, and
- (8) placing loans for improvement of commercial premises in the neighbourhood.

The Federal Government also contributes 25 per cent of the cost of:

- (1) improvement of municipal and public utility services in the neighbourhood; and,
- (2) acquisition and clearance of land where the existing use is not consistent with the planned general character of the neighbourhood less the market value of the land, after it has been acquired or cleared, as determined by the Corporation.

In addition to the foregoing contributions, CMHC may make loans to assist municipalities to meet their share of the costs incurred by their participation in the Neighbourhood Improvement Program. Municipalities may apply for loans in an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount obtained by deducting the amount of CMHC contributions from the capital costs upon which the contributions were determined. Municipalities may also borrow from CMHC the full amount of loans made by them for improvement of commercial premises in the neighbourhood. Loans may be for periods of up to 25 years with interest at a rate prescribed by the Governor-in-Council.

The program is intended to emphasize the local role in selecting neighbourhoods and in developing and implementing plans within the limits of predetermined funds. Municipalities and residents are encouraged to explore the possibilities for the application of other resources (local, provincial, or Federal) to projects developed via the program.

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program operates under annual agreements between the Federal Government and each provincial government. Pursuant to the agreement, municipalities are designated to participate in the program and they, in turn, identify the neighbourhoods to take part. Once the process is under way it is intended that progress decisions be made locally, with federal involvement confined to ensuring that the criteria for the program are respected.

The planning process is one which does not contemplate preparation of an elaborate plan before action commences. It emphasizes action along with planning as a continuous process and seeks to avoid the negative effect that results from long periods of study, analysis and planning before action is taken. Consequently, implementation may proceed when a concept plan, which includes a budget, has been formulated and accepted. Generally, detailed planning of specific proposals should be undertaken during the implementation stage.

The success of any Neighbourhood Improvement Program is assessed in terms of the benefits resulting for residents of the neighbourhood and the way in which they regard it as achieving their community aspirations. For this reason, participation of the residents in the program for the neighbourhood is seen as a very important factor. It is an NHA requirement that CMHC be informed of plans to involve the residents, but it is provincial and local authorities who determine the most effective means for ensuring such participation.

Federal Involvement:

The Federal allocation to the NIP program for commitment during 1974 totalled \$71.13 million

In 1975, the Federal allocation for the program is \$76.0 million

Additional Information:

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program is one of three NHA programs introduced in 1973. The other two are the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program and the Site Clearance Assistance Program. Further details on all programs may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)
NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Administered By:

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

Purpose:

To provide a means of channelling urban growth other than by the continued expansion of existing major centres; to provide a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and to facilitate the balanced development of new resource-based communities.

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 45

Financing and Operation:

CMHC may provide assistance either by way of cost-sharing arrangements between the Federal and provincial governments, or by way of 90 per cent loans with certain forgiveness elements made to provinces or their designated agencies.

CMHC's commitment to a cost-sharing or loan arrangement is dependent on the province meeting the following criteria:

- (1) designation of the agency or corporation responsible for the planning and development of the new community;
- (2) indication of the measures to be taken to allow the public to receive any economic benefits that may accrue in respect of the lands and services disposed of to the private sector in the new community; and
- (3) indication of the plans for urban growth, including the location, size, and order of development of other new communities.

A commitment to a cost-sharing arrangement in respect of each new community will be embodied in an agreement between CMHC and the province in question, and the agreement will cover the above matters.

Under such a cost-sharing arrangement, CMHC's share of total capital costs, profits and losses is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total capital costs, profits and losses of the project pursuant to the agreement.

As an alternative to a cost-sharing arrangement, a loan to a province or its designated agency may be made in an amount of up to 90 per cent of the cost, as determined by CMHC, for acquisition of lands for the new communities, including lands for transportation corridors and open spaces in or around the communities; the planning of the communities; and design and installation of services. The term of the loan will be up to 25 years. This term may be extended to 50 years for that part of the loan which is used in respect of lands and services to be disposed of later on a long-term leasehold basis for private use.

To encourage rapid development of recreational and social facilities CMHC may forgive up to 50 per cent of that portion of the loan covering acquisition of land for these purposes.

CMHC may also forgive an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the part of the loan used for initial planning costs. Such costs would include salaries, accommodation and expenses of the new community development corporation or agency and necessary consultants to provide overall administration, site investigations, surveys, background research, concept plans, overall development plans as required by the province, and detailed phasing elements of layout and urban design.

CMHC may participate in the process of acquiring lands for new communities, including lands for transportation corridors and open space in or around the communities, in planning of the communities, and in design and installation of services.

Definitions:

A new community is an area of planned urban growth having all the facilities of a self-contained community. Spatially separated from an established community, it may be independent in its economic base or integrated with an existing urban centre. In addition, to be eligible for assistance under this program, the new community must meet one or more of the following objectives:

- (1) Promotion of urban growth other than by continued expansion of existing major centres;
- (2) Provision of a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and,
- (3) Balanced development of resource-based new communities.

Transportation corridors are links between the new community and the parent existing major urban centre and between other urban centres in the urban complex. The corridors are intended to carry all major transportation systems and may accommodate all trunk services.

A designated agency may be a municipality, agency or corporation empowered by a province to plan and develop a new community. It must have the power and competence to acquire, develop and dispose of land for the new or expanded community.

Federal Participation (1975):

No federal activity will be undertaken in this program during 1975.

Additional Information:

Further detail on the New Communities Program may be obtained from any local CMHC office.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:

Public Housing Division

Purpose:

To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment

Units may be provided under Section 40 or 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative

Section 40, National Housing Act

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement

Section 40 of the Act authorizes the Federal Government to bear up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for family occupancy, and hostel or dormitory accommodation for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of such projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments.

URBAN AFFAIRS

(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Rents for accommodation provided in Federal-Provincial housing projects are related to the income of the tenant. Any operating deficits are shared by the participating governments in the same proportions as the initial costs.

Day-to-day management of completed Federal-Provincial rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the Federal-Provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974 Commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>1975 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	11.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	1.2	1.6
Nova Scotia	18.9	9.2
New Brunswick	.8	6.0
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	.7	—
Manitoba	—	—
Saskatchewan	14.4	2.5
Alberta	—	2.5
British Columbia	8.4	3.4
Yukon	—	1.8
Northwest Territories	—	—
Canada	56.3	51.8

Rental subsidies for the year 1973, payable in 1974 are estimated at \$15.7 million.

The estimated total for 1974, payable in 1975, is \$18 million.

Additional Information:

Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any local CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

Section 43, National Housing Act

An arrangement whereby CMHC provides loans for public housing projects.

Section 43 provides that CMHC may make a loan to a province, or to a municipality or public housing agency with the approval of the province, to construct (or acquire) and operate a public housing project. A "public housing agency" is a corporation wholly owned by a provincial government or agency, by one or more municipalities, or by a combination of these, having appropriate power to undertake public housing projects.

The construction or acquisition loan may be up to 90 per cent of the total cost as determined by CMHC.

The loan, which is secured by a debenture, may be for a term as long as 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the development.

Repayment of the loan is by equal instalments of principal and interest made not less frequently than annually. Details concerning the current rate of interest may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for Federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Grants may cover up to 50 per cent of operating losses for a period up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Leased buildings which are utilized for a public housing project are also eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Before proceeding beyond the preliminary proposal stage, the province, municipality or public housing agency contemplating a project may wish to obtain reasonable assurance that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is prepared to consider an application for a specific project. A request may therefore be made to CMHC for "Approval to Proceed with Further Investigation" of a proposed project on the basis of preliminary evidence of need and a basic description of the development planned.

Information required to enable the Corporation to consider a request for investigation approval includes:

1. Evidence of need.
2. A general outline of the project site being considered with a description of community facilities available.
3. The number and type of units being considered.
4. Distribution of units by number of bedrooms.
5. Details of proposed financing arrangements and anticipated rental subsidy requirements.
6. Provincial government approval.

Formal application for financial assistance under the NHA is made by completing an "Application — Public Housing Loan/Federal Rental Subsidy", CMHC 1512. Details concerning other information required to support an application may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Federal loan assistance for public housing projects is also available where the development is to be constructed on land which a public housing agency leases rather than owns. The term of the lease must be for a period at least equal to the repayment period of the loan.

Projects are administered under the terms of an agreement between the borrowing province, municipality or public housing agency, and CMHC.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973 Provisional Allocation for Loans Sec. 43 (\$ million)</i>	<i>1974 Commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>1975 Capital Budget Allocation Capital Budget (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	4.0	4.6	6.9
Prince Edward Island	1.0	2.1	.9
Nova Scotia	6.0	4.0	3.5
New Brunswick	5.0	2.7	3.0
Quebec	45.0	56.3	65.0
Ontario	130.0	60.2	77.9
Manitoba	35.0	15.7	14.9
Saskatchewan	—	—	—
Alberta	14.0	11.5	11.0
British Columbia	5.0	20.8	28.5
Yukon	1.0	1.9	—
Northwest Territories	2.0	.3	5.2
Canada	248.0	180.1	216.8

Utilization of Section 44 Subsidies:

Rental subsidies for the year 1973, payable in 1974, are estimated at \$44 million.

The estimated total for 1974, payable in 1975, is \$68 million.

Additional Information:

Further detail on assistance for public housing projects may be obtained from any local CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

Purpose:

To assist in the rehabilitation of substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

Time Frame:

The legislation does not limit this program to a specific time period.

Financing and Operation:

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- (a) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of properties located in:
 - (i) neighbourhoods selected to receive benefit under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program (Section 27.1, NHA)

(ii) areas which have received special Governor-in-Council designation with the concurrence of the province.

(b) to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives without geographic restrictions.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds. This activity is limited to properties located in NIP or specially designated areas.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program is limited to homeowners with adjusted incomes below \$11,000 per annum. For landlords, the assistance is conditional upon the entry into an agreement to maintain fair rentals.

The maximum amount of loan is \$5,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, \$1,000 per bed. For family housing units, repayment of up to \$2,500 of the loan may be forgiven. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, up to \$500 of the loan for each hostel bed may be forgiven.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of \$6,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of \$2,500 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 of income over \$6,000.

For landlords or non-profit corporations the full \$2,500 forgiveness is available.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of \$500 per year for homeowner-occupants and \$300 per year for landlords or non-profit corporations. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of \$100 per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement.

Work eligible under RRAP:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are medically handicapped, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling should be regarded as eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program, extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Financing and Operation:

RRAP activity has commenced in five provinces: Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In the other Provinces RRAP is in the planning stage and, with the 1975 provincial NIP agreements signed, new neighbourhoods will be selected as NIP projects, and RRAP will follow. In 1974 a total of \$4,186,620 was committed. By May 30, 1975, \$2.1 million was committed.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Division

Purpose:
The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners, developers and managers of housing projects.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40

Time Frame:
Five years. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:
Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, client families who live in substandard but structurally sound houses can obtain a loan of up to \$5,000 to upgrade their houses to a standard of health and safety, and to extend its life expectancy by 10-15 years. Of this sum, up to \$2,500 may be forgiven on an income-tested basis. This assistance is available to home owners, for repair and rehabilitation. This program requires area designation by the Federal Government with provincial concurrence before it can be applied to rural Canada. Rural in this context means population centres of 2,500 or less. Area designation agreements have been signed now (July 1975) in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the Federal Government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Projects may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition and conversion of existing units.

It is intended that the Native Associations and community groups be the primary participants in the planning, construction and acquisition of housing. This private ownership with considerable client involvement is made available to people of low income on a purchase-payment-to-income basis.

Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the Federal income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any rental profits or losses arising from the operation of a Section 40 Federal-Provincial project are shared on the same basis as the capital cost. Rental projects are managed by a housing authority whose members are appointed by the Federal-Provincial Partnership.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. The following figures indicate the 1975 Budget for Section 34.1 and Section 40 Housing Programs.

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<i>Province</i>	<i>Capital Budget (\$000) Sec. 34.1</i>	<i>1975 Sec. 40</i>
Newfoundland	600	9,300
Prince Edward Island	700	500
Nova Scotia	700	1,500
New Brunswick	1,000	2,100
Quebec	400	—
Ontario	700	8,700
Manitoba	500	5,500
Saskatchewan	1,400	5,800
Alberta	200	5,000
British Columbia	400	8,700
Yukon	—	300
Northwest Territories	100	300
Total	<hr/> 6,700 <hr/>	<hr/> 47,700 <hr/>

SITE CLEARANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

Purpose:

The program is designed to assist municipalities to enforce minimum standards for existing residential buildings outside "Neighbourhood Improvement Areas". It will also help in rationalizing land uses in low-income residential areas through the acquisition of noxious-use properties that have a blighting effect on the area.

It is not intended that the program be used as a means to assemble land for redevelopment purposes; other CMHC programs facilitate land assembly.

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 27.3, 27.4, 27.7

Time Frame:

New program introduced June 28, 1973. Terminates March 31, 1978.

Financing and Operation:

CMHC may, within the financial limits specified in an annual agreement with each province, make a contribution to or for the benefit of a municipality in an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the cost of relocating individuals who have been dispossessed of housing accommodation as a result of a site clearance project, and 25 per cent of the cost of acquiring or demolishing buildings, after deducting the market value of the land after the acquisition or demolition of the buildings, as determined by the Corporation.

Loans to or for the benefit of a municipality may also be made for up to 75 per cent of the municipality's share of costs after deducting the Federal contribution.

To qualify for assistance under the program, the total sum of acquisition and demolition costs of properties contiguous to one another may not exceed \$500,000 as prescribed by NHA Regulations.

The program provides for the acquisition and clearance of:

1. lands and residential buildings that
 - (a) are outside Neighbourhood Improvement Areas (see separate program description),

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(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

- (b) do not meet minimum housing standards, and
 - (c) are beyond the stage where they can be economically rehabilitated.
2. land and buildings other than residential buildings, that
- (a) are outside Neighbourhood Improvement Areas,
 - (b) are located in a predominantly residential area inhabited mainly by individuals or families of low-income,
 - (c) are being used for a purpose that is inconsistent with the general character of the area, and
 - (d) where the land will be used, after acquisition and clearance, for housing or recreational or social facilities.

Federal contributions for site clearance are made in the context of an annual Federal-Provincial agreement. Municipalities are selected and allotted funds.

Thereafter a municipality may apply directly to the Corporation or through the province for a Certificate of Eligibility to receive contributions. The certificate is the Corporation's commitment or agreement to disburse funds when program requirements have been met.

The Certificate is subject to a two-year time limit from the date of issue. This may be extended on the recommendation of the province where circumstances warrant such action.

The annual Federal-Provincial agreement for a Site Clearance Program contains the following provisions:

- (1) limits the program to small projects as described in the regulations;
- (2) sets out the minimum housing standards for the purpose of the program;
- (3) prescribes the manner and circumstances in which applications for contributions and loans are to be made;
- (4) provides that, before an application may be approved in respect of a residential building, the province or the municipality in which that building is located must advise the Corporation of the manner in which occupancy and building maintenance standards will be enforced;
- (5) provides that the province or the municipality must advise the Corporation of the manner in which an individual who has been dispossessed of housing accommodation as a result of a site clearance project for which assistance is sought will be compensated for any expenses arising from the dispossession;
- (6) provides that the municipality demonstrate the availability of alternative accommodation within the means of the dispossessed individuals;
- (7) contains such other terms and conditions relating to the making and administration of contributions and loans as the Corporation considers advisable.

When a municipality has been selected to receive funds, it may apply to CMHC for a Certificate of Eligibility for the total amount allocated. The application is to be supported by the following:

- (1) a copy of a municipal resolution authorizing the application;
- (2) the amount of contribution requested;
- (3) the time schedule for the completion of the project;
- (4) a copy of occupancy and building maintenance standards and a statement of the intention to enforce the standards;
- (5) a statement of the municipality's plans for payment of relocation expenses and compensation to individuals displaced by the implementation of the project, and the manner in which such individuals are to be suitably rehoused;
- (6) an undertaking to make available to the Corporation data related to the project;
- (7) evidence of provincial approval.

Federal Involvement:

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program and Site Clearance Program are funded from the same source. The Federal allocation to the programs for commitment during 1974 totalled \$71.13 million.

In 1975 the Federal allocation for the same programs is \$76.0 million.

Additional Information:

Further details on all programs may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

STUDENT HOUSING

Administered By:

Direct Lending Division

Purpose:

To assist in the construction of student housing, the purchase of existing buildings for conversion to this use, or for the improvement of existing residences.

Authority:

National Housing Act, Section 47

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC activity

Financing and Operation:

Loans are available to provinces and municipalities and their agencies, hospitals, school boards, universities, colleges, cooperative associations and charitable corporations. In each case the province concerned must approve the making of the loan.

The housing may be dormitories, hostels, or self-contained family units. Lounges, dining halls and other facilities necessary for the operation of student housing may also be included as part of the project.

All student housing must conform with municipal, provincial and national building codes. As well, family units must meet the requirements of Canadian Code for Residential Construction 1970 (Residential Standards). Converted buildings must conform with "NHA Minimum Property Standards for Existing Residential Buildings", NHA 5017.

The maximum loan available is 90 per cent of the cost of the project as determined by the Corporation but cannot exceed the following limits:

Single family house	\$40,000—\$48,000 varying by market area
Self-contained apartment	\$40,000—\$48,000 varying by market area
Hostel or dormitory beds	\$15,000 per student accommodated

The maximum loan limit for each market area is available from the local office of CMHC.

The term of the loan may not exceed the useful life of the project and, in any case, not more than 50 years from the date of completion of the project.

The maximum rate of interest on NHA loans is reviewed periodically. For details concerning the current rate, borrowers should consult the nearest CMHC office.

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(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

The loan is repayable in equal installments of principal and interest. Payments may be made semi-annually, quarterly or monthly.

The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the project in favor of the Corporation. Where the borrower cannot give a first mortgage the Corporation may accept other forms of security.

Prospective borrowers should, at a very early stage, first talk to the CMHC manager in their area. If the proposal is considered satisfactory the applicant will be asked to submit, in triplicate, sketches, outline specifications, cost estimates of the project, and a copy of the charter or other instrument of incorporation of the institution concerned.

The borrower cannot use the project for any purposes other than a student housing project during the term of the loan. All students, regardless of race, creed or colour, must have an equal opportunity of renting units in the project. The project must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair, and Corporation representatives must be permitted to inspect the project at any time.

Federal Involvement:

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Increasing demand on Federal housing funds during the last few years has necessitated the assignment of housing funds on a priority basis to low-income family accommodation. Therefore, in 1975, there is no budget allocation to student housing per se although students may benefit from other CMHC programs designed to meet the needs of a broader client group.

Additional Information:

Further detail on this program is available at any local office of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

URBAN RENEWAL

Note: Activity under this program was restricted following the report of the 1969 Task Force on Housing and Urban Development

Administered By:

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

Purpose:

To complete the implementation of urban renewal schemes where there had been long-standing commitments at all levels of government

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Sections 37, 23, 24 and 25

Time Frame:

Closing out

Financing and Operation:

Under Section 37 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may, with Government approval by Order-in-Council, make arrangements with a province or with a municipality with approval of the province, to conduct urban renewal studies. These studies identify general problem areas in which more detailed examinations are to be carried out to determine boundaries for urban renewal schemes and the type of renewal action required. It is

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also intended that each study will formulate an urban renewal program. Grants may be for as much as 75 per cent of the study cost.

Under Section 23 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may contribute to the cost of preparation of an urban renewal scheme. Preparation of the scheme is intended to examine in detail areas determined during the preparation of the municipal renewal program, so that specific public and private urban renewal projects may be planned. Preparation includes social, physical and economic studies necessary to support the action proposed, as well as detailed proposals for administration, staffing and implementation, including cost estimates and project staging proposals. The Federal contribution will be equal to one-half the cost of all economic, social and engineering research, and necessary planning for the preparation of the scheme.

Under Section 24 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may, with approval of Governor-in-Council, contribute one-half the cost of implementing an urban renewal scheme which has been approved by the province in which the scheme is to be carried out and is acceptable to the Corporation. Costs may include: the costs of acquiring and clearing or improving lands and buildings, condemnation proceedings and costs of disposing of lands and buildings so acquired, the costs of installing municipal works and services (other than public buildings), employing of persons required in connection with acquisition and clearance, or assisting owners of property affected to adjust to the implementation of the scheme or to assist in the relocation of persons dispossessed.

The Corporation shares equally in the recovery of moneys received from sale, lease or other disposition of land and buildings for which it contributed towards its acquisition and clearance or improvement, including land retained by the municipality or province for public purposes. The value of public lands being retained must be provided for in any agreement entered into by the Corporation.

Under Section 25 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may make a loan, not exceeding two-thirds of the actual cost after deducting therefrom all Federal grants made or to be made in connection with the scheme, to a province or municipality, to assist in implementing those parts of an urban renewal scheme for which a Federal contribution may be made.

Federal Involvement:

Nationally, at the end of 1974, there were 60 urban renewal schemes underway, involving \$43 million in outstanding Federal contributions.

Additional Information:

Further detail on this program may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

HEAD OFFICE		Telephone Number
	Montreal Road Ottawa, K1A 0P7	(613) 746-4611
NEWFOUNDLAND REGION		
REGIONAL OFFICE		
St. John's:	P.O. Box 8551 St. John's Newfoundland A1B 3P2	(709) 753-1292
LOCAL OFFICES		
Corner Brook:	P.O. Box 548 Corner Brook Newfoundland A2H 6E9	(709) 639-9742
Gander:	Central Office Building Suite 2 Fraser Road Gander Newfoundland A1V 1G5	(709) 256-3436
Goose Bay:	P.O. Box 336 Postal Station "A" Goose Bay Labrador A0P 1S0	(709) 896-2887
Grand Falls:	P.O. Box 295 Grand Falls Newfoundland A2A 2J7	(709) 489-5893
Marystown:	P.O. Box 127 Marystown Newfoundland A0E 2M0	(709) 279-1289
St. John's:	P.O. Box 8551 St. John's Newfoundland A1B 3P2	(709) 753-1292

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

NOVA SCOTIA REGION

Telephone Number

REGIONAL OFFICE

Halifax:	Suite 700 5251 Duke Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1P5	(902) 429-9612
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LOCAL OFFICES

Halifax:	7001 Mumford Road Halifax, Nova Scotia B3L 4N8	(902) 454-8352
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New Glasgow:	P.O. Box 1390 Stellarton, N.S.	
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Sydney:	P.O. Box 1086 Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J7	(902) 539-7840
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Yarmouth:	P.O. Box 610 Yarmouth, N.S. B5A 4B6	
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NEW BRUNSWICK REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Fredericton:	Suite 423 Kings Place 440 King Street Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H8	(506) 455-7970
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LOCAL OFFICES

Bathurst:	P.O. Box 610 Bathurst, N.B. E2A 3Z6	(506) 546-9600 546-9598
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Edmundston:	P.O. Box 487 Edmundston, N.B. E3B 1R2	
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Fredericton:	P.O. Box 158 Fredericton New Brunswick E3B 4Y9	(506) 455-8887
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Moncton:	P.O. Box 646 Moncton, N.B. E1C 8M7	(506) 858-2022
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Saint John:	P.O. Box 2235 Postal Station "C" Saint John, N.B. E2L 3V1	(506) 658-4988
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URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REGION

Telephone Number

REGIONAL OFFICE

Charlottetown:	Kent Place 180 Kent St. Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 1N9	(902) 892-7465
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LOCAL OFFICES:

Charlottetown:	Kent Place 180 Kent Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 1N9	(902) 892-7465
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QUEBEC REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Montréal:	Suite 1450 Place du Canada Montréal, Qué. H3B 2N2	(514) 283-4469
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LOCAL OFFICES

Chicoutimi:	P.O. Box 34 Chicoutimi, Qué. G7H 5B5	(418) 549-2381
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Cité du Havre:	Suite 223 Cité du Havre Habitat 67 Montréal, Qué. H3C 3R6	(514) 341-6060
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Côte Nord:	P.O. Box 154 Hauterive, Qué. G5C 1C5	(418) 589-3851
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Hull:	P.O. Box 1200 Hull, Qué. J8X 3Z8	(819) 770-1550
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Laval and Laurentian Office:	3 Place Laval Suite 530 Laval, Qué. H7N 1A2	(514) 663-9300
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Montréal Metropolitan District Office:	P.O. Box 2010 Station "O" Montréal, Qué. H4L 4X5	(514) 341-6060
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Montréal South Shore Office:	P.O. Box 250 Longueuil, Qué. J4K 1Z1	(514) 670-4600
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URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

		Telephone Number
Québec:	C.P. 70 Ste-Foy, Qué. G1V 4C8	(418) 651-2310
Rimouski:	P.O. Box 490 Rimouski, Qué. G5L 1C2	(418) 723-9226
Sept-Îles:	Edifice "Le Concorde" Suite 46 350 Smith St. Sept-Îles, Qué. G4R 3X2	(418) 962-5136
Sherbrooke:	P.O. Box 910 Sherbrooke, Qué. J1H 5L1	(819) 565-4220
Trois-Rivières:	P.O. Box 1027 Trois-Rivières, Qué. G9A 5K4	(819) 379-6133
Val d'Or:	665—3rd Ave., Val d'Or, Qué. J9P 1S7	(819) 824-3649

ONTARIO REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE

Toronto:	Suite 1108 145 King St. West Toronto, Ontario M5H 1J8	(416) 361-0420
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LOCAL OFFICES

Barrie:	P.O. Box 578 Barrie, Ont. L4M 4Z2	(705) 728-4811
Belleville:	P.O. Box 68 Belleville, Ont. K8N 4Z9	
Cornwall:	15—4th St. E. Main Floor Cornwall, Ont. K6H 2H7	(613) 933-8737
Elliot Lake:	P.O. Box 37 Elliot Lake, Ont. P5A 2J6	(705) 848-2245
Hamilton:	P.O. Box 56 Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3B1	(416) 523-2451

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

		Telephone Number
Kingston:	P.O. Box 730 Kingston, Ont. K7L 4X6	(613) 544-4741
Kitchener:	P.O. Box 1054 Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4G1	(519) 743-5264
London:	P.O. Box 2845 London, Ont. N6A 4H4	(519) 438-1731
North Bay:	P.O. Box 1407 North Bay, Ont. P1B 8K6	(705) 472-7750
Oshawa:	P.O. Box 890 Oshawa, Ont. L1H 7N1	(416) 723-3421
Ottawa:	P.O. Box 5050 Station "F" Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3K5	(613) 225-6770
Owen Sound:	Federal Building Room 201 Third Avenue Owen Sound, Ont. N4K 5N9	(519) 376-1391
Pembroke:	2nd Floor Provincial Bank Building 79 Pembroke St. W. Pembroke, Ont. K8A 5M5	(613) 735-0669
Peterborough:	P.O. Box 689 Peterborough, Ont. K9J 6Z8	(705) 743-3584
Sarnia:	117 Front St. N. Sarnia, Ont. N7T 5S1	(519) 344-9391
Sault Ste. Marie:	P.O. Box 189 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. P6A 5L6	(705) 256-5603
St. Catharines:	P.O. Box 308 St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 6T7	(416) 685-6521
Sudbury:	P.O. Box 1300 Sudbury, Ont. P3E 4S7	(705) 675-2206

URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

		Telephone Number
Timmins:	83 Algonquin Blvd. W. Timmins, Ont. P4N 2R4	(705) 267-1112
Toronto:	650 Lawrence Avenue West Toronto, Ontario M6A 1B2	(416) 781-2451
Thunder Bay:	P.O. Box 940 Station "F" Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 4X8	(807) 623-3496
Windsor:	1594 Ouellette Avenue Windsor, Ontario N8X 1K7	(519) 253-7427

MANITOBA REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE

Winnipeg:	Suite 402 Centennial House 310 Broadway Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0S6	(204) 985-2676
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LOCAL OFFICES

Brandon:	Room 7 153 Eighth St. Brandon, Man. R7A 3W9	(204) 727-5734
The Pas:	P.O. Box 2525 The Pas, Man. R9A 1M3	(204) 623-2340
Thompson:	City Centre Shopping Mall 300 Mystery Lake Rd. Thompson, Man. R8N 0M2	(204) 778-6051
Winnipeg:	870 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man. R3G 0P2	(204) 774-7491

SASKATCHEWAN REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE

Regina:	P.O. Box 1186 Regina, Sask. S4P 3B6	(306) 535-5851
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URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Telephone Number

LOCAL OFFICES

Prince Albert:	P.O. Box 1778 Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 5T3	(306) 746-3883
Regina:	P.O. Box 1186 Regina, Sask. S4P 3B6	(306) 525-5851
Saskatoon:	P.O. Box 1107 Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3N2	(306) 653-1250

**ALBERTA REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE**

Edmonton:	Room 1104 10506 Jasper Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2W9	(403) 425-4134
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LOCAL OFFICES

Calgary:	P.O. Box 2560 Calgary, Alberta T2R 0H4	(403) 265-6860
Edmonton:	P.O. Box 1273 Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2W9	(403) 482-3431
Grande Prairie:	Room 204 10118 Richmond Avenue Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 0V5	(403) 532-3720
Lethbridge:	P.O. Box 907 Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 3Z8	(403) 328-5581
Medicine Hat:	Arcade Building Room no. 1 419-3 St. S.E. Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 0G9	(403) 526-5237
Red Deer:	P.O. Box 606 Red Deer, Alberta T4N 5G6	(403) 347-6609
Yellowknife:	P.O. Box 2460 Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0	(403) 873-2638 873-5637

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGION

Telephone Number

REGIONAL OFFICE

Vancouver:	Suite 240 Bank of Montreal Building 2609 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3H3	(604) 732-4211
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LOCAL OFFICES

Courtenay:	P.O. Box 3337 Courtenay, B.C. V9N 5N5	(604) 338-8611
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Cranbrook:	129—10th Avenue S. Suite 201 Cranbrook, B.C. VIC 2N1	(604) 426-6218
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Kamloops:	Suite 24 1800 Tranquille Rd. Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3L9	(604) 376-7296
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Kelowna:	Suite 202 Capri Office Tower Shops Capri Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 3H5	(604) 763-5311
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Prince George:	Oxford Building Suite 409 280 Victoria Street Prince George, B.C. V2L 4X3	(604) 563-9216
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Terrace:	Suite 5 4619 Lakelse Avenue Terrace, B.C. V8G 1P9	(604) 635-3933
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Trail:	Room 5 860 Eldorado St. Trail, B.C. V1R 3V4	(604) 368-3811
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Vancouver:	2286 West 12th Avenue Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2N8	(604) 738-2131
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URBAN AFFAIRS
(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

		Telephone Number
Victoria:	P.O. Box 5066 Station "B" Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N3	(604) 388-3103
Whitehorse:	Suite 200 107 Main Street Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2A7	667-4044

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects Signed by the National Capital Commission

(1) <u>Date</u>	(2) <u>Term of Agreement</u>	(3) <u>Title</u>	(4) <u>Parties to Agreement</u>	(5) <u>Purpose of Agreement</u>	(6) <u>N.C.C. 10-Year Programme Forecast</u>	(7) <u>Transfer Payments</u>
1. 19/3/75	19 Mar/57 to 31 Dec/71 for construction purposes. Unlimited term otherwise.	Queensway	Dept. of Public Works Dept. of Highways for Ontario City of Ottawa Federal District Commission	To construct a Trans-Canada Highway across the City of Ottawa from the easterly limit to the westerly limit of the City.		Supply land, landscape slopes maintain landscaping.
2. 20/11/70	Completed	Heron-Bronson Agreement	The Queen (DPW) Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, City of Ottawa, National Capital Commission	To construct bridges across the Rideau River		N.C.C. to provide the land
3. 15/3/71	Unlimited	Filtration Plant for Hull-Outaouais Region	Province of Quebec, Outaouais Regional Community and National Capital Commission	Construction of Filtration Plant and sewer mains in the City of Hull	(\$ million)	1/3 each.
4. 13/9/71	Unlimited	Sewers and Sewage Disposal Plant	Province of Quebec, Outaouais Regional Community and National Capital Commission	Construction of regional collector and sewage treatment plant. Includes water main to Hull Core.	1.2 72/73 5.3 73/74 3.0 74/75 8.5 up to 75/76	1/3 each. N.C.C. share estimated at \$40 M of total \$120 M.
5. 7/1/72	Unlimited	Road Agreement (Quebec)	Province of Quebec, National Capital Commission	Improvement of the road Network in the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region.	4.4 72/73 7.6 73/74 7.3 74/75 53.0 up to 84/85	1/2 each, total estimated at \$150 M.

(1) <i>Date</i>	(2) <i>Term of Agreement</i>	(3) <i>Title</i>	(4) <i>Parties to Agreement</i>	(5) <i>Purpose of Agreement</i>	(6) <i>N.C.C. 10-Year Programme Forecast</i>	(7) <i>Transfer Payments</i>
6. 11/1/72		Portage Bridge	Province of Quebec, National Capital Commission	Construction of the bridge crossing the river at Victoria Island and other related works.	2.8 71/72 6.0 72/73 3.9 73/74 0.8 74/75	Quebec providing at their expense access routes. N.C.C. to pay balance
7. 8/9/72	Completed	Solid Waste	Canada Department of the Environment, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais, National Capital Commission	Study of the solution for the disposition of solid waste within the National Capital Region	0.2 totalexpenditure	1/3 RMOC/ CRO, 1/3 DOE, 1/3 NCC
8. 15/9/72	(Supplementary Agreement) Unlimited	Road Agreement (Quebec)	Province of Quebec National Capital Commission	Improvement of Road Network regarding Laurier Tache connection and federal assuming certain work on behalf of Quebec because of new government bldg. construction programme.	See commitment under Item 5.	N.C.C. total involvement.
9. 26/9/72	Unlimited	Bikeway System	Ontario Dept. of Transportation & Communication, National Capital Commission	Highway 17 underpass	(\$ million)	N.C.C. total involvement

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) N.C.C. 10-Year Programme Forecast	(7)
<u>Date</u>	<u>Term of Agreement</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Parties to Agreement</u>	<u>Purpose of Agreement</u>		<u>Transfer Payments</u>
10.	10/11/72 3-years to be completed 31 Dec/75	Sewer (Reconstruction)	Province of Ontario, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, National Capital Commission.	Contribution regarding the reconstruction of Sewers, Green's Creek Pollution Control Centre, South Ottawa Collector Sewer, Lynwood Collector Sewer.	2.7 72/73 2.8 73/74 3.3 74/75 8.0 up to 76/77	N.C.C. providing land for \$1.00 assume cost of landscaping right-of-way in excess of \$700,000. Maintenance in perpetuity of land for right-of- way. Construct and maintain landscaping of Eastern Parkway connection.
11.	10/4/73	Unlimited	Highway 417 Province of Ontario, National Capital Commission	To provide east/west arterial through city.		
12.	1/8/73	Exchange of Land	National Capital Commission, Province of Quebec.	Regarding the transfer of the control and management of certain park lands in the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region.		

(1) <u>Date</u>	(2) <u>Term of Agreement</u>	(3) <u>Title</u>	(4) <u>Parties to Agreement</u>	(5) <u>Purpose of Agreement</u>	(6) <u>N.C.C. 10-Year Programme Forecast</u>	(7) <u>Transfer Payments</u>
13. 31/8/73	Completed	Bus loop transportation system and transfer interchange	Outaouais Region, Quebec, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, National Capital Commission	To provide a bus loop transportation system linking the two bus systems in the Hull-Ottawa area and to provide for a transfer interchange.	1973-74 maximum of \$513,600.	The N.C.C. paid 60 transfer interchange up to a maximum of \$428,000 for each transit authority.
14. 8/4/74		Agreement re Downtown Hull	National Capital Commission, Québec, Communauté Régionale de l'Outaouais, Hull.	Regarding the construction of certain works for the improvement of Downtown Hull.		
15. 15/9/74		Vanier Arterial	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Vanier	Regarding the construction of the Vanier Arterial for the cities of Ottawa and Vanier.		Supply land, landscape slopes, maintain landscaping

Proposed New Agreements/
Ententes prévues

Parties Concerning/Concernant

1. Highway 416
National Capital Commission, Ontario
2. Assistance to Interprovincial Public Transit in the National Capital Region (N.C.R.)
National Capital Commission, Communauté Régionale de l'Outaouais, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Québec, Ontario
To provide integrated public transportation services in the National Capital Region including free transferring between the two regional bus systems.
3. Entente complémentaire (réseau routier) à l'entente du 7 janvier 1972.
Commission de la Capitale nationale, Québec

<u>Proposed New Agreements/ Ententes prévues</u>	<u>Parties</u>	<u>Concerning/Concernant</u>
4. Entente complémentaire (sewer and sewage disposal) à l'entente du 13 septembre 1971.	Commission de la Capitale nationale, Québec	
5. Parc faunique	Commission de la Capitale nationale, Québec	Relative à la réalisation de la première phase de la construction d'un parc faunique dans la vallée du ruisseau Meach.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social welfare of Canadian veterans and their dependents. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and special welfare and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides hospital treatment services for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and pensions to disabled veterans and veterans' dependents. The Department also provides supplementary financial assistance, in association with the provisions of the National Housing Act, to help meet the housing needs of moderate income veterans.

While many of these services involve provincial co-operation, two programs are of particular interest to the provinces and municipalities. These are the Hospital Transfer Program and the Veterans Land Administration Program. Under the Hospital Transfer Program the Department of Veterans Affairs is currently endeavouring to transfer all of its hospital facilities to community authorities in order to provide better service for veterans and to rationalize local hospital services development. Under the Veterans Land Administration, federal-provincial agreements were signed with regard to the settlement of Canadian veterans on provincial lands, and tax limitation agreements have been signed with certain municipalities. More detailed information on these activities follows.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	Page
AGREEMENTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CANADIAN VETERANS ON PROVINCIAL LANDS	474
HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM	475
TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS WITH MUNICIPALITIES	477

VETERANS AFFAIRS

AGREEMENTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CANADIAN VETERANS ON PROVINCIAL LANDS

(This is part of the Veterans Land Administration (VLA) Program)

Administered By:

The Veterans Land Administration operates this program through its Regional and Sub-Regional Offices. In the remainder of this description these Offices will be referred to as "the Director".

Purpose:

To provide assistance to qualified veterans to settle on Provincial lands

Authority:

Section 45 of the Veterans' Land Act R.S.C. 1970, Chapter V-4, authorizes the Minister of Veterans Affairs, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to enter into agreements with the Provinces for the settlement of veterans on Provincial lands which the Provinces recommend as being especially suitable for settlement by veterans.

Veterans' Land Regulations:

Individual agreements between the Federal government and each of the provincial governments, except Nova Scotia, fully set out the guidelines for the settlement of veterans on Provincial lands in the various provinces.

Time Frame:

March 31, 1975 was the final date for qualified veterans to apply for financial assistance to be established under the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act. However, federal-provincial co-operation will continue on properties already settled through VLA until expiry of the final 10-year conditional period described below. There are no remaining establishments, where the 10-year period has not expired, in the Provinces of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Financing and Operation:

There are three different aspects of settlement:

1. Provision of land.
2. Advances to individual veterans up to a maximum of \$2320.00
3. Advice and supervision.

Conditions regarding suitable land are agreed upon by the VLA and the Province involved. In some cases this represents a lease either direct from the Director, VLA, or through the Provinces. If the veteran complies with the terms of the lease for ten years, he may get title to the land free and clear. The advances are financed by the federal government.

In case of abandonment by the veteran the Province may pay the Director the amount of the advances on the land or may transfer title to the Director, VLA. The Director, VLA, could then advertise and sell the property subject to a price and terms approved by the Minister of Veterans Affairs. A joint appraisal of the property is completed and an Advisory Committee decides on the value. If a sale cannot be effected within a specified time limit, title to the land is transferred back to the Province.

The cost and expenses of the Advisory Committee in each Province are shared on a fifty-fifty basis. Inspections of the property under settlement are carried out to determine satisfactory completion of the terms of the lease and also to provide settlers with advice.

Payments:

Except in cases of abandonment of land, payments to or from the Provinces are not made.

For Further Information:**General:**

Director
Property and Securities Division
Veterans Land Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.E. Humphrey
Director
Property and Securities Division
Veterans Land Administration
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa K1A 0P4
Tel: 992-4031

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

(Part of the Treatment Services Program)

Administered By:

Treatment Services Program

Purpose:

The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Hospitals with those of their local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for entitled veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

Authority:

Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Province or other authority to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste.-Foy Hospital, Quebec City, with the Province of Quebec;
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, with the University of Toronto;
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, with the Province of New Brunswick;
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, with the Province of British Columbia; and
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, with the Province of British Columbia.

Time Frame:

The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The schedule of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:

The Federal Government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital grants are arranged at the same time to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the provision of treatment services for entitled veterans. In order to fulfill this responsibility the Department requires the community authority to whom the hospital is transferred:

1. to show evidence that the community can provide adequate levels of care;
2. to make a certain number of beds at different treatment levels available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. to make arrangements for the continued employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other

VETERANS AFFAIRS

employment benefits, the total of which would be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

The land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are transferred to the Province or community authority for the nominal sum of \$1.00. In addition to the transfer of the land and physical plant, a cash grant is paid by the Federal Government equal to the estimated capital expenditure that would have been undertaken had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the community authority for the costs of treatment required by entitled veterans.

Discussions are also being carried on regarding the transfer of the following DVA Hospitals:

Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Montreal;
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue;
Westminster Hospital, London

For Further Information:

General:

Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain
Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Affairs Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa K1A 0P4

Tel: 992-9270

TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS WITH MUNICIPALITIES

(This is part of the Veterans Land Administration (VLA) Program)

Administered By:

The Veterans Land Administration and the Provinces and Municipalities concerned. The Veterans Land Administration operates this program through its Regional and Sub-Regional Offices. In the remainder of this description these Offices will be referred to as “the Director”.

Purpose:

To provide a measure of tax relief to qualified veterans who acquire small-holdings under the provisions of the Veterans’ Land Act in Municipalities with which a tax limitation agreement has been signed

Authority:

No federal statutory authority is involved.

The Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island passed legislation to enable Municipalities to make certain concessions to veterans who had purchased property in the Municipality through the VLA. Agreements were signed by the Director and the Municipality concerned.

Time Frame:

The term of most of these agreements was 25 years and many have now expired. It is quite certain no further agreements of this type will be negotiated in the future. Municipalities where the agreements are still effective comprise:

Atlantic Region:

Shediac, Chatham/Newcastle, Gloucester County and Restigouche

Prairies Region:

City of Saskatoon, Rouleau, Elrose, Moose Jaw, Weyburn and Unity

Financing and Operation:

The majority of tax limitation agreements provided for the limitation of taxes on property purchased by veterans under VLA to \$60.00 per year for a stated period.

Due to generally increasing costs and loss of revenue, these tax limitation concessions reached substantial amounts and were, in effect, a municipal subsidy to veterans who had settled under the Veterans’ Land Act.

Payments:

No federal payments of any kind have been or are to be made to the Provinces under these agreements.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Property and Securities Division
Veterans Land Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.E. Humphrey
Director
Property and Securities Division
Veterans Land Administration
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa K1A 0P4
Tel: 992-4031

APPENDIX A

LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE FINANCIAL CLASSIFICATION

1.	TAX ABATEMENTS AND CASH ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS AND POST- SECONDARY EDUCATION	Page
	Contracting Out Arrangements	100
	Post-Secondary Education Transfer Payment	105
2.	UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES	
	Grants In Lieu Of Taxes On Federal Property (Municipal Grants Program)	
	Provincial Revenue Equalization Payments	106
	Provincial Revenue Stabilization Payments	108
	Provincial Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	109
	Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	111
	Statutory Subsidies	112
	Transfer Payments With Respect To Tax On 1971 Undistributed Income On Hand	115
3.	CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	
a)	FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES	
	(Agriculture)	
	Crop Insurance	9
	4-H Clubs Assistance	11
	Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair	13
	Movement of Breeding Ewes	16
	Rabies Indemnification Program	17
	(Energy, Mines and Resources)	
	Assistance To Hydro-Quebec Research Institute	27
	Geological Survey of Canada	36
	Mineral Development Programs	39

E.P.S. Prince Edward Island Interconnection	28
E.P.S. Newfoundland Labrador Interconnection (Gull Island)	29
E.P.S. Nova Scotia/New Brunswick Bay of Fundy Tidal Power Studies	31
Energy Research Institute-University of Calgary	32
(Environment)	
Agreements For Water Planning and Management	55
Canada Land Inventory	63
Canada/Newfoundland Forest Resource and Land Capability Study	66
Cooperative Environmental Assessment Studies	68
Crop Damage Alleviation Program	72
Flooding Assistance and Flood Control	74
Forest Pest Control Program	76
Lake of the Woods Control Board	78
Alberta Oil Sands Research Program	54
Manitoba Delta Marsh Management	65
Co-operative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program	69
Banff-Calgary Corridor Regional Solid Waste Management Study	80
Mirimichi Solid Waste Study	82
(Finance)	
Canada Student Loans Plan	98
Disaster Assistance Plan	117
(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)	
Agreements With Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection	123
Agreements With Provinces and Municipalities For Historic Sites	124
Agreements With Provinces For The Establishment Of National Parks	121
Community Development Agreement With Ontario	129
Native Courtworker Program	161
Natural Resources Development Agreement With Ontario	132
Newfoundland Agreement	133
Replacement of Bridges Over Historic Canals	128
Policing Agreement With Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan	134

Road Construction Agreement With Saskatchewan	135
Wild Fur Development Committee	137
(Industry, Trade and Commerce)	
Travel Industry Development Program	145
Vital Statistics Program	155
Special Promotions	151
Group and Individual Familiarization Tours	148
Visit Canada — News Media	150
Tour Development Program	147
(Justice)	
Assistance to Provinces For The Provision Of Compensation To Victims Of Certain Crimes	158
Assistance To Provinces For The Provision Of Legal Aid In Matters Relating To The Criminal Law	159
Native Courtworker Program	161
Unified Family Court Pilot Projects Program	163
(Labour)	
Collective Bargaining Settlements In Ontario	166
Survey Of Salaries and Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits — Saskatchewan	172
(Manpower And Immigration)	
Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements	179
Hospital Agreements For Indigent Immigrants	193
Local Initiatives Program	175
Manpower Training Research Program	181
Community Employment Strategy	185
(National Defence)	
Capital Assistance In Construction Projects	199
Emergency Measures (Peace and War)	201
Financial Assistance Program	204
(National Health)	
Health Resources Fund	223

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services	225
Medical Care	229
Personal Health And Health Services Improvement	231
Professional Training Program	235
Sport and Recreation Program Development Grants	237
(National Welfare)	
Blind Persons Allowances	244
Canada Assistance Plan	246
Disabled Persons Allowances	249
Family Planning Grants Program	241
Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment	243
National Welfare Grants	239
Unemployment Assistance	251
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	252
(Public Works)	
Okanagan Flood Control Project	257
(Regional Economic Expansion)	
Greater Moncton Metropolitan Planning Study	353
Land Surveying And Mapping Agreements	333
Special Area Agreements	340
Special Highways Agreements	346
Agricultural And Rural Development Act	324
Agricultural Service Centres Agreements	330
Canada Newstart Program	343
Fund For Rural Economic Development Act	327
Newfoundland Resettlement Program	344
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act	329
Special ARDA Agreements	336
Veterinary Clinics Agreement	351
Nfld. — Special Fish Plant Water System	272
Nfld. — Fisheries Marine Services Centres Program	273
Nfld. — Highways	275
Nfld. — Gros Morne Park Area Development	276

Nfld. — Forestry	277
N.S. — Strait of Canso Area Development	280
N.S. — Metropolitan Halifax, Dartmouth Area Development	282
N.S. — Mineral Development	283
N.B. — Saint John — Moncton Arterial Highways	285
N.B. — Miramichi Channel Study	287
N.B. — King's Landing Historical Settlement	288
N.B. — Kent Region Pilot Project	289
N.B. — Industrial Development	290
N.B. — Forestry	292
N.B. — Agriculture	293
N.B. — Highways	295
Quebec — Industrial Infrastructure	298
Quebec — Forest Resources Access Roads	300
Quebec — Key Highway Networks	301
Quebec — Sidbec Expansion Plan 1974-78	302
Ontario — Dryden	304
Ontario — Northwestern Ontario	306
Ontario — Cornwall	308
Manitoba — Interim Northlands	311
Saskatchewan — Iron, Steel and Other Related Metal	313
Alberta — Northern Alberta Highways	318
Alberta — Interim North	320
B.C. — Interim Highways	323
(Secretary of State)	
Assistance to Provinces For Special Celebrations	365
Bilingualism Development — Financial And Technical Assistance In Areas Other Than Education	357
Bilingualism In Education At Pre-University Level	361
Bilingualism In Education — Special “Catch-Up” Projects	364
Citizenship And Language Instruction Agreements	370
Language Textbook Agreements	372
Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments	367
Young Voyageur Program	374

(Solicitor General)

Consultation Centre Activities	381
Exchange Of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments	386
Police College	390
Canadian Police Information Centre	391

(Transport)

Financial Assistance To Municipal And Other Airports	399
Research And Demonstration Projects	402
Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Project Evaluation	404
Transportation Development Program — Northern British Columbia	410
Welland Canal Crossings	417
Operating Subsidies For Ferry Services	419
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	420
Western Air Demonstration Project	398
Prairie Provinces Highway Strengthening Program	406
Western Northlands (Highway) Program Northern B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba	407
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act	408
Capital Assistance For Urban Commuter Services	412
Agreement For The Maintenance Of The Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works	415

(Urban Affairs)

External Research Program	428
Land Assembly Projects Under Federal-Provincial Partnerships	437
Low Rental Housing Projects	440
Neighbourhood Improvement Program	444
New Communities	446
Public Housing Projects	447
Public Housing Projects Under Federal-Provincial Partnerships	450
Site Clearance Assistance	453
Urban Renewal	456
Intergovernmental Agreements For Joint Projects	467
Urban Management Training and Services Programme	433

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Earth Physics Branch	33
Geodetic Control Surveys	35
Geological Survey of Canada	36
Flooding Assistance And Flood Control	74
Lake of The Woods Control Board	78
Fisheries Development	86
Travel Industry Promotion Activities	145
Co-operative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program	69
I. T. & C. Special Promotions	151

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Nuclear Utilization Facilities	48
Forest Fire Agreements	130
Adult Courts Statistics	153
Employment Injury Benefits Program	167
Employment Safety Program	169
Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program	183
Canada Manpower Training Program	190
Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services	207
Transportation Facilities	258
Agreements For Community Assessments And Parole Supervision Services	388
Bilingualism in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels	358
Agreements To Compensate For Local Services & Utilities Affected By St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Works	416
Agrologist Extension Services with Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	136
Agreements With School Boards or Departments of Education	138
Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs For Indians	139
Ferry and Coastal Services Program	405

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection	14
Research Station Buildings	19
Atmospheric Environment Service	53

Tax Collection Agreements	114
Quebec Immigration Representatives In Federal Immigration Offices Abroad	195
Aid Of The Civil Power	198
Emergency Or Disaster Assistance To Civil Authorities	203
Miscellaneous National Support and Development Activities	206
Purchase Or Sale of Utilities And Municipal Services	207
Use of Departmental Services and Facilities	209
Police Services Under Contract	392
Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments	386
 5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS	
Nelson River Transmission Facilities	46
Agreements With Provinces And Municipalities For Historic Sites	124
Canada-Manitoba Gimli Agreement	347
Hospital Transfer Program	475
Agreements With School Boards and Departments of Education Capital Costs	138
Agreements with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs For Indians Capital Costs	139
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act	408
Capital Assistance For Urban Commuter Services	412
Canadian Urban Demonstration Project	427
Nfld. — Fisheries Marine Service Centres Program	273
N.B. — King's Landing Historical Settlement	288
N.B. — Industrial Development	290
 6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES	
a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS	
Winter Capital Projects Fund	348
Municipal Sewage Treatment Assistance	441
New Communities	446
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program	450
Rural and Native Housing Program	452

Student Housing	455
b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS	
Agricultural Exhibition Loans	3
Crop Insurance	9
Assistance to Hydro-Quebec Research Institute	27
Nuclear Utilization Facility	48
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Loans	96
Loans For The Construction Of Wharves	256
Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Limited	332
Agricultural Service Centres Agreements	330
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act	329
Loan Assisted Land Assembly Projects	437
Low Rental Housing Projects	440
Public Housing Projects	447
Site Clearance Assistance	453
Student Housing Projects	455
Urban Renewal	456
Energy Policy Sector	27
E.P.S. Prince Edward Island Interconnection	28
E.P.S. Newfoundland Labrador Interconnection (Gull Island)	29
E.P.S. Manitoba Nelson River Transmission System	30
Atomic Energy Nelson River Transmission Facilities	46
Federal-Provincial Co-operative Housing Arrangements	435
Saskatchewan Sub Agreement, Iron Steel and Other Related Metals	313
7. LOAN GUARANTEES	
Canada Student Loans Plan	98
8. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES	
CANFARM	5
Small Farm Development Program	20
Dairy Support Program	22

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions	34
Atmospheric Environment Service	53
Cooperative Travel Marketing — Atlantic Canada	146
Canada/Quebec/Newfoundland Study of Interprovincial Migratory Caribou .	67
Cooperative Environmental Assessment Studies	68
Forest Resource Research and Services Projects	77
Water Quality Monitoring Program	79
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network	83
Assistance for Small Craft Harbours	84
Canada/Ontario Great Lakes Shore Damage Survey	85
Fishing Vessel Assistance Program	88
Newfoundland Bait Service	91
Indian Economic Development Fund	131
Native Courtworker Program	161
Canadian Travel Film Program	149
Cooperative Data Gathering And Information Sharing	154
Program for The Employment of Law Students by Police Forces	162
Survey of Wages And Salaries — Manitoba	171
Handicapped Refugee Scheme	192
Local Employment Assistance Program	187
Outreach Program	177
Student Summer Employment Program	208
Assistance For Recreation Demonstration Projects	214
Canada Games	216
Health Protection Cooperative Activities	218
Personal Health and Health Services Improvement	231
Sport Demonstration Project	238
Student Summer Employment Program	208
Consultation Centre Activities	381
Agreements For The Settlement Of Canadian Veterans On Provincial Lands	474
Tax Limitation Agreements With Municipalities	477
Federal-Provincial Co-Operative Housing Arrangements	435
Alberta Oil Sands Research Program	54

Canadian Food Products Development Centre	144
Research Division Solicitor General	384
Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (I.C.U.R.R.)	429
Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program	436
Saskatchewan High-Ash Coal Testing	44
Manitoba-Sub. Agreement: Planning	310
Saskatchewan — Mineral Exploration and Development	315
Alberta — Nutritive Processing Assistance	319
Alberta — Interim North	320
Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Ltd.	332
 9. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES	
Agreements For Water Planning And Management	55
Canada/British Columbia Operation of The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority	64
Sulphur Development Institute of Canada	143
New Brunswick Accelerated Program of Mineral	341
New Brunswick Forest Resources Study	352
Atlantic Region Labour Education Centre Agreement	335
Maritime Resource Management Service	339
Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Limited	332
New Brunswick Multiplex Corporation Limited	331
Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation Limited	337
Financial Assistance For Harbour Improvement	413
Intergovernmental Coordination	430
Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (I.C.U.R.) ...	424
National Tri-Level Coordination	432

INDEX

- adult courts statistics 153
- agreement with Ontario respecting welfare programs for Indians 139
- agreements with school boards or departments of education 138
- agreements with provinces for the establishment of recreation and conservation corridors 127
- agreements with provinces and municipalities for historic sites 124
- agreements with provinces and municipalities for the provision of forest or municipal fire protection 123
- agreements with provinces for the establishment of national parks 121
- agreements for community assessments and parole supervision services 388
- agreement for the maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and associated works 415
- agreements to compensate for local services and utilities affected by St. Lawrence Seaway authority works 416
- agreements for water planning and management 55
- agreements for the settlement of canadian veterans on provincial lands 474
- agricultural and rural development act (ARDA) 324
- agricultural exhibition loans 3
- agricultural service centres agreements 330
- Agriculture 1
- agrologist extension services with Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians 136
- aid of the civil power 198
- Alberta — interim north 320
- Alberta — Northern Alberta highways 318
- Alberta — nutritive processing 319
- Alberta oil sands research program 54
- assistance to Hydro-Quebec Research Institute 27
- assistance to provinces for special celebrations 365
- assistance for small craft harbours 84
- assistance for recreation demonstration projects 214

assistance to provinces for the provision of legal aid in matters relating
 to the criminal law 159

assistance to provinces for the provision of compensation to victims of
 certain crimes 158

atlantic region labour education centre agreement 335

atmospheric environment service 53

Atomic Energy Nelson River 46

Banff Calgary corridor regional solid waste management study 80

bilingualism development — financial and technical assistance in areas
 other than education 357

bilingualism in education at elementary and secondary levels 358

bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level 367

bilingualism in education — special projects 364

blind persons allowances 244

British Columbia subsidiary agreement — interim highways 323

Canada assistance plan (CAP) 246

Canada/British Columbia operation of the Creston Valley wildlife
 management authority 64

Canada games 216

Canada land inventory 63

Canada/Manitoba delta marsh management 65

Canada-Manitoba Gimli agreement 347

Canada manpower industrial training program 190

Canada manpower training program 183

Canada/Newfoundland forest resource and land capability study 66

Canada newstart program 343

Canada/Ontario Great Lakes shore damage survey 85

Canada pension plan investment fund loans 96

Canada/Québec/Newfoundland study of interprovincial migratory
 caribou 67

Canada student loans plan 98

canadian food products development centre 144

canadian police information centre (CPIC) 391

Canadian Transport Commission 417

canadian travel film program 149

canadian urban demonstration program 427
 canfarm 5
 capital assistance for urban commuter services 412
 capital assistance in construction projects 199
 capital assistance to veterinary colleges 7

 citizenship and language instruction agreements 370
 collective bargaining settlements in Ontario 166
 communication division 383
 community development agreement with Ontario 129
 community employment strategy (C.E.S.) 185
 consultation centre activities 381
 contracting out arrangements 100
 cooperative data gathering and information sharing 154
 cooperative environmental assessment studies 68
 cooperative travel marketing — Atlantic Canada 146
 cooperative water quantity survey data gathering program 69
 crop damage alleviation program 72
 crop insurance 9
 dairy support program 22
 Department of Finance 93
 Department of Manpower and Immigration 173
 Department of the Environment 51
 Department of the Secretary of State 357
 Department of Transport 395
 disabled persons allowances 249
 disaster assistance program 117
 earth physics branch 33
 emergency measures (peace and war) 201
 emergency or disaster assistance to civil authorities 203
 employment injury benefits program 167
 employment safety program 169
 energy policy sector 27
 energy research institute 32

environmental protection service 80
 exchange of correctional services between federal and provincial
 government 386
 external research program 428
 E.P.S. Nfld. interconnection 29
 E.P.S. P.E.I. interconnection 28
 family planning grants program 241
 federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements 179
 federal-provincial boundary commissions 34
 federal provincial co-operative housing arrangements 435
 federal provincial land assembly program 436
 ferry and coastal services program 405
 financial assistance for harbour improvement 413
 financial assistance program 204
 financial assistance to municipal and other airports 399
 fisheries and marine service 84
 fisheries development 86
 fishing vessel assistance program 88
 flood control and flood damage reduction 74
 forest fire agreements 130
 forest pest control program 76
 forest resource research and services projects 77
 4-H clubs assistance 11
 freight assistance to the royal winter fair 13
 fund for rural economic development act (FRED) 327
 geodetic control surveys 35
 geological survey of Canada 36
 grants-in-aid to student athletes 217
 greater Moncton metropolitan planning study 353
 group and individual familiarization tours 148
 handicapped refugee scheme 192
 health protection cooperative activities 218
 health resources fund 233
 hospital agreements for indigent immigrants 193

hospital insurance and diagnostic services 255

hospital transfer program 475

Indian Affairs and Northern Development 119

indian economic development fund 131

Industry, Trade and Commerce 141

inter-governmental agreements for joint projects signed by the National Capital Commission 467

inter-governmental committee on urban and regional research (ICURR) 429

inter-governmental coordination 430

intraprovincial meat inspection 14

I. T. & C. special promotion 151

Justice 157

Labour 165

Lake of the Woods control board 78

land assembly 437

land surveying and mapping agreements 333

language textbook agreements 372

loans for the construction of wharves 256

local employment assistance program 187

local initiatives program (LIP) 1975-76 175

low rental housing projects 440

Manitoba basic annual income experiment 243

Manitoba — interim northland 311

Manitoba subagreement: planning 310

Manitoba subsidiary agreement — interim northlands 311

Manpower and Immigration 173

manpower training research program 181

maritime resource management service 339

medical care 229

metropolitan area growth investments limited 332

mineral development programs 283

Miramichi solid waste study 82

miscellaneous national support and development activities 206

movement of breeding ewes 16

municipal sewerage project assistance 441

national air pollution surveillance network 83
 National Defence 197
 national fish inspection program 89
 National Health and Welfare (Health) 211
 National Health and Welfare (Welfare) 212
 National Parole Board 388
 national tri-level coordination 432
 national welfare grants 239
 native court worker program 161
 natural resources development agreement with Ontario 132
 neighbourhood improvement program 444
 Nelson River transmission facilities 46
 New Brunswick accelerated program of mineral reconnaissance 341
 New Brunswick forest resources study 352
 New Brunswick multiplex corporation limited 331
 new communities 446
 Newfoundland agreement 133
 Newfoundland and Labrador development corporation limited 337
 Newfoundland bait service 91
 Newfoundland resettlement program 344
 nuclear utilization facilities 48
 N.B. — agriculture 293
 N.B. — forestry 292
 N.B. — highways 295
 N.B. — industrial development 290
 N.B. — Kent region pilot project 289
 N.B. — King's Landing historical settlement 288
 N.B. — Miramichi channel study 287
 Nfld. — fisheries marine service centre program 273
 Nfld. — Gros Morne Park area development 276
 Nfld. — highways 275
 N.S. — Metropolitan Halifax — Dartmouth area development 282
 N.S. — Saint-John — Moncton arterial highways 285
 N.S. — Strait of Canso area develop. 280
 Okanagan flood control project 257

- Ontario — Cornwall 308
- Ontario — Dryden 304
- Ontario — northwestern Ontario 306
- operating subsidies for ferry services 419
- outreach program 177
- personal health and health services improvement 231
- police college 390
- police services under contract 392
- policing agreement with Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan 134
- post-secondary education adjustment payments 367
- post-secondary education-revenue reduction 105
- prairie farm rehabilitation act 329
- prairie provinces highway strengthening program 406
- professional training program 235
- program for the employment of law students by police forces 162
- provincial revenue equalization payments 106
- provincial revenue stabilization payments 108
- provincial tax revenue guarantee payments 109
- public housing projects 447
- public housing projects under federal-prov. partnership 450
- public utilities income tax transfer 111
- purchase or sale of utilities and municipal services 207
- Québec — forest resources access roads 300
- Québec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices
abroad 195
- Québec — industrial infrastructure 298
- Québec — key highway networks 301
- Québec — sidbec expansion plan 1974 — 78 302
- rabies indemnification program 17
- railway grade crossing fund 420
- railway relocation and crossing act 408
- replacement of highway bridges over canals under parks Canada
jurisdiction 128
- research and demonstration projects 402

- research division activities 384
- research station buildings 19
- residential rehabilitation assistance program 450
- road and motor vehicle traffic safety program 404
- road construction agreement with Saskatchewan 135
- rural and native housing program 452
- Saskatchewan high ash coal testing 44
- Saskatchewan subsidiary agreement — mineral exploration and development 315
- Saskatchewan subsidiary agreement — iron, steel and other related metal industries 313
- site clearance assistance 453
- small farm development program 20
- Solicitor General 379
- special Arda agreements 336
- special area agreements 340
- special highways agreements 346
- special promotions 151
- sport and recreation program development contributions 237
- sport demonstration project 238
- Statistics Canada 152
- statutory subsidies 112
- St. Lawrence seaway authority 414
- student housing 455
- student summer employment program 208
- sulphur development institute of Canada (SUDIC) 143
- survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits
Saskatchewan 172
- survey of wages — Manitoba 171
- tax collection agreements 114
- tax limitation agreements with municipalities 477
- the railway relocation and crossing act 408
- tidal power studies 31
- tour development program 147
- transfer payments with respect to tax on 1971 undistributed income on
hand 115

transportation development program — Northern British
Columbia 410

transportation facilities 258

travel industry development program 145

unemployment assistance 251

unified family court pilot projects program 163

urban management training and services program 433

urban renewal 456

use of departmental services and facilities 209

Veterans Affairs 473

veterinary clinics agreement 351

visit Canada program — news media 150

vital statistics program 155

vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons (VRDP) 252

water quality monitoring program 79

Welland Canal crossings 417

western air demonstration project 398

western northlands (highway) program 407

wild fur program agreement with Manitoba 137

winter capital projects fund 348

young voyageur program 374

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